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VOTING RECORD BY SELECTED ISSUES

FOR INDIVIDUAL USE

98th Congress, 1st Session . . . 1983

through

100th Congress, 2d Session . . . 1988

(Use in conjunction with the Record Vote Analyses. Have position recorded in blank spaces opposite votes. Suggested symbols are as follows: Y. yea: N. nay: LP. PY. live pair, position yea: LP. PN. live pair, position nay: PY. paired yea: PN. paired nay: Pos. Y. position yea: Pos. N. position nay: NP. no position: P. present: A. absent: A—OB. absent on official business: NA. necessarily absent: I. illness: O. other.)

This is a special 6-year summary of votes during the 98th, 99th, and 100th Congresses on certain "hot topic" issues. It is designed to supplement the voting records prepared annually, which summarize every vote in a particular session of Congress. For further information, contact Jack Clark at 224-2946.

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Prepared by the Senate Republican Policy Committee
William L. Armstrong, *Chairman*

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ABORTION

SUBJECT OF RECORD VOTES

Vote
No. Voted

ABORTION

98th Congress, 1st Session

173. HUMAN LIFE FEDERALISM AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 3)

To propose an amendment to the Constitution stating the following: "A right to abortion is not secured by the Constitution." June 28, 1983. **NOT AGREED TO**, 49-50. (Note: Proposals to amend the Constitution require a two-thirds majority of those Senators present and voting.) ....

345. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION UNDER FEDERAL HEALTH PLANS (S.J. RES. 194)

Weicker motion to table Denton amendment to add language prohibiting the use of funds in the bill for abortions or for health insurance plans for federal employees if those plans provide benefits or coverage for abortions. (Immediately following the introduction of the amendment, Senator Denton offered a second-degree amendment to prohibit abortion coverage under federal health insurance plans unless the mother's life is endangered.) November 9, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 44-51. ....

346. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION UNDER FEDERAL HEALTH PLANS (S.J. RES. 194)

Denton appeal of the ruling of the Chair sustaining Weicker point of order that the Denton amendment (to prohibit abortion coverage under federal health insurance plans unless the mother's life is endangered) constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill and is therefore out of order. November 9, 1983. **RULING REJECTED**, 46-46. ....

349. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION UNDER FEDERAL HEALTH PLANS (S.J. RES. 413)

Hatfield amendment to strike the so-called Hoyer amendment passed by the House, thereby in effect striking the Ashbrook language to prohibit abortion coverage under federal health insurance plans unless the mother's life is endangered. November 10, 1983. **REJECTED**, 43-44. ....

350. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION UNDER FEDERAL HEALTH PLANS (S.J. RES. 413)

Nickles motion to table Denton motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected Hatfield amendment to strike the so-called Hoyer amendment passed by the House, thereby in effect striking the Ashbrook language to prohibit abortion coverage under federal health insurance plans unless the mother's life is endangered. November 10, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 43-43. ....

351. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION UNDER FEDERAL HEALTH PLANS (S.J. RES. 413)

Helms motion to withdraw Denton motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected Hatfield amendment to strike the so-called Hoyer amendment passed by the House, thereby in effect striking the Ashbrook language to prohibit abortion coverage under federal health insurance plans unless the mother's life is endangered. (The Helms motion was to leave intact the Ashbrook language, see vote No. 349.) November 10, 1983. **MOTION AGREED TO**, 45-41. ....

359. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION/ABORTION (H.R. 2230)

Thurmond motion to table Jepsen amendment to add language providing that no institution that receives federal financial assistance shall withhold from a handicapped infant nutritional sustenance or medical or surgical treatment required to correct a life-threatening condition if: withholding treatment is based on the fact that the infant is handicapped; and medical treatment would not worsen the infant's condition. (During floor debate, Senator Jepsen proposed a substitute amendment to: (1) Make permanent the ban on federal funding of abortion; (2) bar federal insurance coverage for abortion; (3) encourage States to pass new anti-abortion laws; and (4) grant expedited Supreme Court review for challenges to new anti-abortion laws.) November 14, 1983. **TABLED**, 42-34.

98th Congress, 2d Session

195. TREASURY, POSTAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 5798)

As amended, to make appropriations of $12.7 billion for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal year 1985. Among other provisions, the bill will prohibit the use of federal funds for abortions for federal employees using health benefit programs unless the life of the mother is endangered. July 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 78-15.

217. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL/POPULATION AND ABORTION POLICY OVERSEAS (H.R. 6040)

Packwood motion to table Helms perfecting amendment (to add sense-of-Congress language stating "that the President is to be commended for his outstanding leadership in condemning abortion at home and abroad as a grave injustice against unborn human beings and that, consistent with law, the President should be encouraged to continue to modify the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government to protect unborn human beings from the violence of abortion") to Packwood et al. amendment (to add sense-of-the-Senate language to support U.S. policy as set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to furnish international population and family planning assistance: and oppose the Reagan administration's proposed policy of eliminating money for family planning to nongovernmental organizations that support abortions). August 8, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 43-52. (Subsequently, Senator Packwood withdrew the underlying amendment.)

251. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS (H.R. 6028)

As amended, to make appropriations of $94.8 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies in fiscal 1985. Included in the bill is a provision allowing the expenditure of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest (not just when the life of the mother is threatened, which is the case under current law). September 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 71-20.

274. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/FEDERAL FUNDING ABORTION (RAPE AND INCEST) (H.J. RES. 648)

Baker motion to table the Weicker amendment to add the following language to that proposed to be inserted by the Appropriations Committee amendment (dealing with federal funding of abortions): "or except for such medical procedures necessary for the victims of rape and incest." October 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 54-44.

287. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 648)

To provide $470 billion for programs and agencies contained in the nine appropriations bills not yet signed into law by October 1, the start of the new fiscal year: and to take various anti-crime steps including bail and sentencing reform, restrictions on the use of the insanity defense, aid to crime victims, and the establishment of a "drug czar." The conference report more specifically will also require the continuation of the ban on Medicaid funding for abortions, except when the mother's life is in danger. (See Vote No. 251.) October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 78-11.

Vote No. | Voted

99th Congress, 1st Session

121. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/FAMILY PLANNING (S. 1003)

Kassebaum motion to table the Helms amendment to maintain Presidential authority, in connection with funding for population planning, to implement whatever policies the President deems necessary to curb human rights violations such as infanticide, abortion, involuntary sterilization, and racial or ethnic discrimination. June 11, 1985. **TABLED**, 53-45. ....

255. COMMERCE - JUSTICE - STATE APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION (H.R. 2965)

Rudman motion to table the Helms-Armstrong amendment to prohibit funding to the federal prison system for abortions on pregnant inmates, except when the life of the mother is in danger. October 24, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46-46. (On November 1, after failing to table a point of order against the Helms-Armstrong amendment (see vote, No. 274), the Senate sustained, by voice vote, the point of order that the amendment was unconstitutional.) ....

274. COMMERCE - JUSTICE - STATE APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION (H.R. 2965)

Helms motion to table the Rudman point of order that the Helms-Armstrong amendment was unconstitutional. The Helms-Armstrong amendment would prohibit funding to the federal prison system for abortions on pregnant inmates, except when the life of the mother is in danger. November 1, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 47-48. (The Rudman point of order was subsequently upheld by voice vote.) ....

290. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION FUNDING (H.R. 3067)

Helms motion to table the Appropriations Committee amendment to bar federal funds in the bill to be used to pay for abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered and to strike language from the House-passed bill prohibiting funds provided in the bill to be used to perform abortions. November 7, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 35-60. (The Committee amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) ....

291. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION FUNDING (H.R. 3067)

Simpson motion to table the Humphrey-Armstrong amendment to bar the use of federal or District funds to pay for abortions, except to save the life of the mother. November 7, 1985. **TABLED**, 54-41. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

263. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION (H.R. 5175)

Excepted committee amendment to strike the House language, or "Hyde amendment," which as been the law since 1981 on the Labor-HHS appropriations bill. Instead, it provides the less strict prohibitions: (1) That no federal funds be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; or except for such medical procedures necessary for the victims of rape or incest; and (2) that payments for drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum not be prohibited. September 16, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 48-42. ....

Vote
No. Voted

313. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/CONTRACEPTIVES (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Helms amendment was germane. The Helms amendment would provide that none of the funds appropriated under the Department of Health and Human Service Act shall be used to provide contraceptive drugs or devices, or prescriptions for such drugs or devices, to an unemancipated minor without the written consent of such minor's parents or guardian. October 2, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 34-65. ....

323. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/ABORTION FACILITIES (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Hatfield, for Humphrey et al. amendment was germane. The amendment would deny status as a tax-exempt organization, and as a charitable contribution recipient, for organizations that perform, finance, or provide facilities for abortions. October 3, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 34-64. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

289. D.C. APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION FUNDING (H.R. 2713)

Harkin motion to table the Nickles amendment to prohibit the use of federal and District of Columbia funds to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. September 30, 1987. **TABLED**, 60-39. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

8. "GROVE CITY" BILL/ABORTION CLAUSE (S. 557)

Weicker et al. amendment to provide that no provision contained within the bill could be construed to force or require any individual or institution receiving federal funds to perform or pay for an abortion. NOTE: The Weicker et al. amendment applies only to the underlying *Grove City* bill, while the related Danforth amendment (vote No. 9) applies to Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Act. January 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

9. "GROVE CITY" BILL/ABORTION-NEUTRAL (S. 557)

Danforth amendment to provide that nothing in Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments Act will be construed to require or prohibit any person or institution receiving federal funding to provide or pay for any benefit or service related to abortion. Further, nothing in the amendment should be construed to permit a penalty for any person who has sought or received any benefit or service related to legal abortion. January 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 56-39. ....

232. D.C. APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION FUNDING (H.R. 4776)

Harkin motion to table the Exon amendment to prevent the use of federal and District of Columbia funds from being used to perform abortions, except in cases of rape, incest, or danger to the life of the mother. July 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 49-37. ....

233. D.C. APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION FUNDING (H.R. 4776)

Harkin motion to table the Humphrey amendment to prevent the use of both federal and District of Columbia funds to perform abortions, except in the sole case of danger to the life of the mother. July 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 51-34. ....

266. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS (H.R. 4783)

Weicker motion to table the Helms second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment regarding funding for the Community Services Block Grant Program. The Helms amendment would prohibit the use of any funds provided under the bill on the premises of any elementary or secondary school to provide the following: contraceptive drugs or devices; prescriptions for contraceptive drugs or devices; transportation for contraceptive drugs or devices; referrals for contraceptive drugs or devices; abortions; transportation to aid in obtaining an abortion; counseling to encourage a child to obtain an abortion; or referrals for obtaining an abortion. NOTE. The Committee amendment on page 40, line 23 was later adopted by voice vote. July 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 48-45. ....

268. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/ABORTION (H.R. 4783)

Exon second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment. The Exon amendment would provide for federally-funded abortions for victims of rape or incest, when such rape or incest has been reported promptly to a law enforcement agency or public health service. However, the amendment would permit States to determine their own abortion restrictions in the case of rape or incest. July 27, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 73-19. ....

326. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/ABORTION (H.R. 4783)

Chiles motion to table the Weicker motion to insist on Senate amendment 126 to the Labor-HHS Conference Report. Senate amendment 126 would extend the exceptions which allow for federal funding of abortions to include cases of rape and incest. Under current law, federal funding for abortions is restricted to those cases where the life of the mother is in danger. NOTE: Later, the Senate agreed by unanimous consent to reconsider the vote. The motion to table the Weicker motion to insist on Senate amendment No. 126 was later agreed to (see vote No. 327). September 13, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 44-46. ....

327. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ABORTION (H.R. 4783)

Motion to table the Weicker motion to insist on Senate amendment 126 to the Labor-HHS Appropriation Conference Report. NOTE: Following the vote to table the Weicker motion to insist on Senate amendment No. 126 (see vote No. 326), Senator Chiles moved to reconsider. The Senate then agreed by unanimous consent to the motion to reconsider the vote. The question then recurred on the Chiles motion to table the Weicker motion to insist on Senate amendment No. 126. September 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 47-43. ....

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AGRICULTURE

Drought & Disaster Relief

98th Congress, 2d Session

37. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/DISASTER LOAN ELIGIBILITY (H.R. 4072)

Baker motion to table Bumpers et al. amendment to add language requiring that land left unplanted because a farmer was participating in crop reduction programs (such as payment-in-kind (PIK), diversion, or set-aside programs) would not be included in Department of Agriculture evaluations of disaster loan applications. March 22, 1984. **TABLED**, 58-36. ....

39. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4072)

As amended, to cut target prices for wheat in 1984 and 1985 and to freeze 1985 target prices for corn, cotton, and rice at 1984 levels. It sets terms for a wheat acreage reduction program in 1984 and 1985, requires acreage reduction programs in 1985 for corn, cotton, and rice if certain levels of surpluses are reached, enlarges farm credit programs, authorizes changes in disaster loan programs, and expands farm export programs. March 22, 1984. **PASSED**, 78-10. ....

57. OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4169)

To make budget savings of $8.24 billion over fiscal years 1984-87, pursuant to reconciliation instructions of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 (S. Con. Res. 91). Among other provisions, the bill makes eligible for Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster assistance farm-related small businesses adversely affected by the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) farm acreage reduction program. April 5, 1984. **PASSED**, 67-26. ....

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal 1985–87. (For specific provisions of the conference report, see Vote No. 161.) June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 22-76. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

153. SBA PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION/DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM (S. 408)

Bumpers-Grassley substitute amendment to delete from the bill the provision that would bar farmers from the Small Business Administration (SBA) loan program and would thus ensure continued eligibility for disaster-related assistance through the SBA for agricultural enterprises. July 16, 1985. **REJECTED**, 45-52. ....

155. SBA PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 408)

As amended, to authorize $1.66 billion in fiscal 1986-88 for programs of the Small Business Administration (SBA) and $228 million in direct loans and $9.25 billion in guaranteed loans in fiscal 1986-88. The bill achieves a savings of $2.5 billion by (1) eliminating loans for non-physical disasters; (2) eliminating direct loans except those to veterans and the handicapped; (3) requiring farmers to go to FmHA for disaster assistance; (4) financing the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) through private capital markets rather than through the Federal Financing Bank; (5) reducing the 503 Local Development Program from $405 million to $200 million in 1986, freezing it at that level for 1987-88; (6) freezing the Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company at $41 million in 1987-88. July 16, 1985. **PASSED**, 94-3. ....

Vote
No. Voted

319. FARM BILL/DOLE COMPROMISE (S. 1714)

Dole perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to freeze current target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice titles for the life of the bill: to freeze target prices for corn, cotton, and rice in fiscal year 1986 and allow maximum 5 percent annual reductions thereafter; to provide a sliding scale of target prices for wheat based on levels of production; to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the maximum acreage limitation for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice by 5 percent; to reduce the conservation reserve in 1986 and require some of the reserve to be devoted to trees; to change provisions dealing with loans for rice; to provide for payments to soybean and sunflower farmers; to expand disaster payments to farmers of soybeans, sugar cane, and sugar beets; and to require the President to operate a sugar program at no cost to the government. November 20, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 56-41. ....

343. FARM BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2100)

Passage of the bill, as amended by the Dole substitute (vote No. 319), which incorporated S. 1714 as amended by the Senate to date: (1) To modify target prices by freezing 1985 levels through 1987 and allow 5 percent reductions thereafter; (2) to give the Agriculture Secretary authority to compensate all reductions in 1987 with in-kind payments of government-owned commodities and partially compensate reductions in 1988 with in-kind payments; (3) to extend and revise other agricultural price support and related programs; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research programs; and (5) to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal year 1989. February 23, 1985. **PASSED**, 61-28. ....

378. FARM BILL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2100)

As reported by the conferees, (1) to revise agriculture programs and extend them through fiscal 1990; (2) to modify price supports by reducing loan rates in 1986 and thereafter; (3) to maintain income supports by freezing target prices at fiscal 1985 levels through fiscal 1987 and reduce them by a total of 10 percent over the remaining three years of the bill; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit and agricultural research programs; (5) and to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal 1990. December 18, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-38. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

123. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4515)

As amended, to provide total supplemental spending authority of $3.9 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1986. The agriculture provisions of the bill would: (1) Provide an additional $5.3 billion supplemental for the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses, due to higher than expected costs for advanced cash deficiency payments, the dairy termination program, and the red meat purchase program, and (2) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make deficiency payments for the 1986 crop to producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, who were prevented from planting due to flood, heavy rains, or excessive moisture. June 6, 1986. **PASSED**, 71-8. ....

169. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.R. 2100)

Exon et al amendment to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture make advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, and that the percentage of the projected payment rate used in computing such payments shall not be less than (1) 40 percent in the case of wheat and feed grains, or (2) 30 percent in the case of rice and upland cotton. July 31, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 91-7. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

173. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/DROUGHT DISASTER RELIEF (H.J. RES. 668)

Sasser motion to waive the Domenici point of order that the Sasser et al. amendment violates section 302 of the Budget Act. The Sasser et al. amendment would provide emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather. August 1, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. (NOTE: The Sasser et al. amendment was later agreed to by voice vote.) ....

208. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 668)

As amended, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Raises the permanent public debt to $2,322.8 billion, an increase of $244.1 billion over the present limit of $2,078.7 billion; (2) provides rules relating to the investment of surplus moneys in the Social Security Trust Fund, and repeals (after June 30, 1990) the normalized tax transfers at the beginning of each month from the general funds in the Treasury Department to the Social Security Trust Fund; in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury will be prohibited from engaging in premature redemption of securities held by the trust funds during a debt limit crisis, even if such redemption is required in order to pay benefits; (3) amends Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to overcome the Supreme Court's objections to the original legislation by sending the sequester report to the Office of Management and Budget, an executive agency, rather than the General Accounting Office (a congressional agency); (4) makes unlawful the laundering of money and provides penalties for such unlawful activities; (5) provides emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather; (6) makes advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, up-land cotton, and rice; and (7) repeals the crude oil windfall profits tax, which was passed in 1980. August 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 47-40. ....

227. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Harkin amendment to transfer $50 million of the $100 million for the Nicaraguan freedom fighters to the Secretary of Agriculture to provide disaster relief to farmers and ranchers in areas determined by the President to be adversely afected by a drought, excessive hot weather, flood, or excessive rains. The amendment would limit to $5,000 the amount which can be provided to any farmer. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 58-41. ....

304. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/FARM ASSISTANCE (H.J. RES. 738)

Boren motion to waive the Budget Act on the Boren et al. amendment to provide payments to certain cattle producers, interest rate relief on agricultural loans, and drought assistance to farmers and ranchers in the United States. The amendment would also: (1) Require that all deficiency payments for the 1986 wheat crop be determined on the basis of the average market price received during the first five months of the marketing year; and (2) Establishes a non-recourse loan rate for the 1986 crop at no less than $5.02 per bushel, and requires the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a marketing loan for the 1986 soybean crop or provide for loan deficiency payments for the 1986 soybean crop. October 1, 1986. **MOTION REJECTED**, 45-53. ....

320. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/DISASTER ASSISTANCE (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Mattingly et al. amendment was germane. The amendment would require that the Secretary of Agriculture implement a program to provide certificates redeemable from stocks of commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation to those producers who are eligible for disaster emergency loans. It would cap benefits at $100,000 and would be financed by a transfer from emergency loan programs. October 3,

1986. AMENDMENT GERMANE, 61-33. (NOTE: The Mattingly et al. amendment was later agreed to by voice vote.) ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

77. WINTER WHEAT BILL/DEFICIT NEUTRAL (H.R. 1157)

Gramm amendment to require that spending authorized by H.R. 1157 be in accordance with the provisions of the Budget Act, as amended, which prohibits the consideration of any bill that would cause the deficit to exceed the level established by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). In effect, the Gramm amendment would require H.R. 1157 to be deficit neutral for fiscal year 1987. April 22, 1987. AGREED TO, 96-0. ....

79. WINTER WHEAT BILL/SOYBEAN MARKETING PROGRAM (H.R. 1157)

Boschwitz motion to waive the Chiles point of order under section 303(a) of the Budget Act, raised against the Boschwitz et al. amendment to establish a $5.02 market loan on soybeans and a 8.5 cent market loan on sunflowers. Section 303(a) prohibits consideration of an amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year until the budget resolution for that year has been adopted. NOTE: H.R. 1157 was later adopted by voice vote. April 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-63. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

218. PLANT CLOSINGS/NATURAL DISASTERS (S. 2527)

Dole et al. modified amendment to require no advance notice of plant closings or mass layoffs that are caused by any form of natural disaster, such as a flood, earthquake, or the drought currently ravaging the farmlands of the United States. June 28, 1988. AGREED TO, 95-0. ....

272. DROUGHT BILL/DIESAL AND HEIFER TAX EXEMPTIONS (S. 2631)

Karnes modified amendment to express the sense of the Senate that prior to sine die adjournment of the 100th Congress, Congress act on legislation to: (1) provide fishermen and farmers an exemption from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel used for farming or fishing purposes; and (2) repeal the application of Section 263A of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code to farm animals--commonly referred to as the "heifer tax." July 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

273. DROUGHT BILL/PASSAGE (S. 2631)

As amended, to provide financial aid and feed assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by the severe drought plaguing much of the nation. Major provisions of the bill will: (1) provide for emergency livestock feed assistance to livestock producers adversely affected by natural disasters, with payments limited to $50,000 per producer; (2) provide disaster payments to farmers suffering significant crop losses: (a) farmers losing more than 75 percent of their expected crop yield will receive disaster payments based upon 85 percent of the gross returns the producers expected to receive for their crops at the beginning of the 1988 crop year; and (b) farmers suffering more than a 35 percent loss in production will receive payments based upon 65 percent of the expected crop yield; (3) cap the amount of livestock feed assistance received by any one person at $50,000 and the amount of disaster payments at $100,000; (4) rescind the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to reduce the price support level for milk on January 1, 1989, by 50 cents per hundredweight; (5) defer repayment of advance deficiency payments for crops damaged by the drought until July 31, 1989; (6) give ethanol fuel producers access to low-cost surplus federal corn; (7) authorize the Secretary to take certain steps to help correct supply and demand imbalances with respect to soybeans, oats, wheat, and feed grains; (8) authorize various conservation enhancement, wildlife management, and water management programs, including aid to farmers who share the cost of planting crops that would help support wildlife and enhance soil conservation on their acres; and (9) express the sense of the Senate that Congress should act expeditiously to enact legislation that will exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel (see vote No. 272), and will repeal the "heifer tax." July 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 94-0. ....

297. **DROUGHT ASSISTANCE CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 5015)**

As reported by the conferees, to provide a minimum of $3.9 billion in relief to livestock ranchers and growers of all crops in nearly 40 states that have been hardest hit by the current drought. The bill provides federal payments to farmers with drought-related crop damage reducing normal yields by at least 35 percent. The payments will be calculated at 65 percent of the regular subsidy rate or at past market prices for crops not covered by a federal program, all depending on the particular crop in question. Additional assistance totalling about half of a farmer's usual income will go to those with losses over 75 percent. In addition, the bill revamps current livestock feed assistance programs (so that all types of food animals are included) to improve delivery of such aid, and increases dairy price supports. The bill also requires producers with greater than 65 percent losses to take out federal crop insurance for 1 year except in cases where the premiums would exceed 5 percent of the disaster benefits received or the insurance premium increases by more than 25 percent. Finally, the bill will allow growers who were required to repay federal income support payments (because of rising world food prices) to defer payment until after July 1989. August 8, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ....

365. **TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/DISASTER RELIEF (S. 2238)**

Daschle et al. substitute amendment (to the Melcher et al. amendment) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to report income from disaster payments in the same manner as normal income had the disaster not occurred. To offset its cost, the amendment would provide for the collection of a federal estate tax on the inherited property of a foreign spouse living overseas upon the death of such spouse. The Melcher et al. amendment would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore income-averaging for farmers whose average gross receipts for 3 preceding taxable years does not exceed $1 million for each such year. NOTE: The Melcher et al. modified amendment, as amended by the Daschle amendment, was agreed to by voice vote. October 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-1. ....

Farm Credit

98th Congress, 2d Session

39. **AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4072)**

As amended, to cut target prices for wheat in 1984 and 1985 and to freeze 1985 target prices for corn, cotton, and rice at 1984 levels. It sets terms for a wheat acreage reduction program in 1984 and 1985, requires acreage reduction programs in 1985 for corn, cotton, and rice if certain levels of surpluses are reached, enlarges farm credit programs, authorizes changes in disaster loan programs, and expands farm export programs. March 22, 1984. **PASSED**, 78-10. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

11. **FARM CREDIT RESOLUTION (S. RES. 79)**

As passed, this resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that adequate funding should be available for Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loans for farmers' operating expenses and for FmHA guarantees of restructured loans to farmers by private lenders, that a "cash-flow" requirement for FmHA-guaranteed loans be lowered to 100 percent from 110 percent, and that the amount of a loan covered by the FmHA guarantee would, after a certain number of years, be equal to 90 percent of the principal. February 23, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 91-0. ....

13. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/FARM CREDIT ASSISTANCE (S. 457)

Melcher et al. substitute amendment to Zorinsky et al. amendment to authorize $100 million to offset interest reductions by private lenders on restructured loans guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), to increase FmHA loan guarantee authority by $1.85 billion, and to revise certain eligibility rules for the loan guarantees. February 27, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 54-45. ....

14. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/FARM CREDIT ASSISTANCE (S. 457)

Zorinsky et al. amendment, as amended by Melcher et al. substitute amendment to authorize $100 million to offset interest reductions by private lenders on restructured loans guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), to increase FmHA loan guarantee authority by $1.85 billion, and to revise certain eligibility rules for the loan guarantees. February 27, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 54-45. ....

15. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/BARRING DEFICIT INCREASES (S. 457)

Gramm amendment to add language barring implementation of any farm credit provisions of the legislation that would increase the federal budget deficit. February 27, 1985. **REJECTED**, 43-55. ....

16. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/ADVANCE CCC LOANS (S. 457)

Dixon et al. amendment to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to provide eligible farmers (those who join federal acreage reduction programs) up to one-half the commodity price support loans they would be due at harvest time, with the advances limited to a maximum of $50,000 and with full repayment of the loans and interest required. February 27, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 50-48. ....

17. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/PASSAGE (H.R. 1096)

As amended, would (1) authorize a supplemental appropriation of $175 million in fiscal year 1985 for emergency assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa; and (2) provide emergency farm credit assistance in the form of interest buy-down funding, increased Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loan guarantees, and commodity price-support loan advances. The bill would provide eligible farmers (those who join federal acreage reduction programs) up to half the commodity price support loans they would be due at harvest time, with the advances limited to a maximum of $50,000 and with full repayment of the loans and interest required. February 27, 1985. **PASSED**, 62-35. ....

224. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/1985 FARM BILL (H.R. 3037)

Cochran motion to table the Helms amendment to reduce the farm credit loan authorization levels in accordance with the authorizations contained in S. 1714, the farm program reauthorization bill reported by the Agriculture Committee, and to reduce the appropriations for the food stamp program to conform to budget authority levels estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. October 16, 1985. **TABLED**, 68-27. ....

226. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3037)

As amended, to provide $24.85 billion in fiscal year 1986 appropriations for agricultural appropriations, including an unlimited appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). (This would have allowed the CCC to continue funding its price-support programs through the end of the fiscal year even if budget authority needs exceeded estimates made at the time appropriations were enacted.) October 16, 1985. **PASSED**. 81-14. ....

333. FARM BILL/FARM CREDIT RELIEF ACT (S. 1714)

Garn motion to table the Dixon et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to permit agricultural banks, i.e. banks under $200 million and with at least 25 percent of its loans in agriculture, to renegotiate farm loans from book value to fair market value and to write off the difference over a period of up to 30 years. November 21, 1985. **TABLED**. 47-44. ....

343. FARM BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2100)

Passage of the bill, as amended by the Dole substitute (vote No. 319), which incorporated S. 1714 as amended by the Senate to date: (1) To modify target prices by freezing 1985 levels through 1987 and allow 5 percent reductions thereafter; (2) to give the Agriculture Secretary authority to compensate all reductions in 1987 with in-kind payments of government-owned commodities and partially compensate reductions in 1988 with in-kind payments; (3) to extend and revise other agricultural price support and related programs; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research programs; and (5) to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal year 1989. February 23, 1985 **PASSED**. 61-28. ....

345. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/LOCAL CONTROL (S. 1884)

Zorinsky motion to table Baucus et al. substitute amendment to the Helms amendment to require separate five-member boards of directors for each district institution (Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Federal Land Bank, and Bank for Cooperatives.) December 3, 1985 **TABLED**. 48-44. ....

346. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/RESTRUCTURING OF LOANS (S. 1884)

Garn motion to table the Boschwitz et al. amendment to the Helms amendment to provide an opportunity for agricultural borrowers to restructure loans from commercial lenders and farm credit system institutions. It would promote an interest rate buy-down, in which the federal government, State governments, and lenders would participate. This amendment would also provide for a write-down of up to 30 percent of outstanding principal. December 3, 1985. **TABLED**. 54-38. ....

347. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS (S. 1884)

Zorinsky motion to table the Leahy et al. amendment to limit the level of assessments or stock purchases that could be required by the capital corporation for purposes of capitalizing the corporation, reallocating system resources, and repaying any federal financial assistance that may be provided. The amendment would limit capital contributions so that interest rates, charged to farmer borrowers to help the Farm Credit Associations, do not exceed one-half of one percent per year. December 3, 1985. **TABLED**. 51-41. ....

348. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS (S. 1884)

Zorinsky motion to table the Baucus substitute amendment to the Helms amendment to limit contributions made to the new capital corporation by system institutions to a total of $5 billion, to limit contributions to no more than 3 percent of any single institution's loan portfolio in any one year, and to require the capital corporation to repay the contributed funds from accumulated surpluses. December 3, 1985. **TABLED**, 47-45. ....

349. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/CAPITAL CORPORATION (S. 1884)

Zorinsky motion to table the Harkin amendment to require that the capital corporation sell or lease farmland under its control to operators of not larger than family-sized farms. Moreover, the corporation must give priority to the family farmer who was on the land, to rent or lease it, and they have to give that same farmer first priority when they sell it. This amendment would also limit the rate of interest on any loan owned or made by the capital corporation to a rate that does not exceed the average rate of interest charged by the farm credit system bank from which the loan originated. December 3, 1985. **TABLED**, 48-44. ....

350. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/BORROWER-OWNED STOCK (S. 1884)

Helms motion to table the Melcher et al. amendment to require the Farm Credit Administration to use revolving funds to alleviate losses of borrower-owned stock (B stock) created as a result of the liquidation of a lending association by loaning money on a "non-recourse" basis to borrowers who pledge to apply the money to outstanding loans made by the association or its successor institution. December 3, 1985. **TABLED**, 57-34. ....

351. FARM CREDIT SYSTEM/PASSAGE (S. 1884)

As amended, to restructure and reform the farm credit system in the following areas: (1) Changing the makeup and role of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA); (2) reorganizing the farm credit system itself; and (3) authorizing the Treasury to provide financial assistance to the Farm Credit System. December 3, 1985. **PASSED**, 57-34. ....

378. FARM BILL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2100)

As reported by the conferees, (1) to revise agriculture programs and extend them through fiscal year 1990; (2) to modify price supports by reducing loan rates in 1986 and thereafter; (3) to maintain income supports by freezing target prices at fiscal year 1985 levels through fiscal year 1987 and reduce them by a total of 10 percent over the remaining three years of the bill; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research programs; (5) and to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal year 1990. December 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-38. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

25. FOOD SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS/ADVANCE CCC LOANS (S. 2143)

Harkin et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should carry out a program to make available advance Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) recourse loans to those producers of a commodity who are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance the production of the 1986 crop of that commodity. March 5, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 65-18. ....

37. CCC SUPPLEMENTAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 534)

Gramm motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act, as amended by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. See vote No. 38. March 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 1-92. ....

Vote
No. Voted

38. CCC SUPPLEMENTAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 534)

Domenici motion to table the Cochran appeal of the ruling of the Chair on the Gramm point of order that the House amendment reported in disagreement, giving an additional $919 million in new direct lending authority to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), is out of order under section 311 of the Budget Act, as amended by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. March 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 61-33. (NOTE: The Senate subsequently passed the CCC Supplemental Conference Report, which provides $5 billion in funds for agriculture price-support programs, on March 19 by voice vote.) ....

112. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA) (H.R. 4515)

Gramm point of order that the excepted committee amendment, that would allow prepayment of rural electrification loans without penalty and allow farmers to keep advance crop subsidy payments in the event planting was prevented by bad weather, was not germane. June 5, 1986. **RULED GERMANE**, 62-36. ....

121. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/FMHA LOANS (H.R. 4515)

Hatfield motion to table the Abdnor appeal of the Chair's ruling that the Abdnor amendment, (1) to allow debt-stressed farmers to participate in the interest rate reduction program for guaranteed Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loans and (2) to allow balloon payments on such loans, was legislation on an appropriations bill and, therefore, not germane. June 6, 1986. **TABLED**, 46-44. ....

123. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4515)

As amended, to provide total supplemental spending authority of $3.9 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1986. The agriculture provisions of the bill would: (1) Provide an additional $5.3 billion supplemental for the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses, due to higher than expected costs for advanced cash deficiency payments, the dairy termination program, and the red meat purchase program, and (2) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make deficiency payments for the 1986 crop to producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, who were prevented from planting due to flood, heavy rains, or excessive moisture. June 6, 1986. **PASSED**, 71-8. ....

318. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/REA LOANS (H.J. RES. 738)

Abdnor motion to waive the Budget Act in connection with the Abdnor et al. amendment to permit Rural Electrification Administration (REA) borrowers to repay their loans from the Federal Financing Bank using private capital after fulfilling various requirements. October 3, 1986. **REJECTED**, 45-51. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

131. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.R. 1827)

Grassley motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Grassley et al. amendment to move forward the final 1986 feed grain deficiency payments from a 12-month marketing year to a 5-month marketing year calculation. In effect, this would make immediately available to feed grain farmers the final deficiency payment for the 1986 crop year, which was scheduled to take place on October 1, 1987. In order to fund these payments, the amendment would increase the appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2.77 billion. Although the amendment is deficit-neutral over a 2-year period, it would increase FY 1987 outlays by $2.77 billion and therefore violate the Budget Act. May 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-60. ....

393. FARM CREDIT BILL/TAXATION OF INDIAN TRUSTS (S. 1665)

Melcher amendment to table the Inouye et al. amendment to delete language in the 1987 Farm Credit Act that authorizes a State, county, or municipality to levy and collect taxes on real property that the United States has taken into trust for the benefit of an American Indian or an American Indian tribe. December 2, 1987. TABLED, 48-42. ....

397. FARM CREDIT BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 3030)

As amended, to provide financial assistance to and overhaul the Farm Credit System (FCS). **FCS Assistance:** (1) establishes a new Assistance Board that replaces the current Capital Corporation; (2) empowers the Board to provide financial assistance by authorizing troubled system institutions to issue preferred stock (in turn, this stock is purchased by a newly created FCS corporation--the Financial Assistance Corporation); (3) requires the government to pay an interest subsidy on the guarantee bonds not to exceed a total of $2 billion over 10 years, but estimated to cost less than $1 billion during the first 5 years of the bill; and (4) requires the system institutions receiving assistance to help farmers by restructuring their delinquent loans where restructuring is less costly than foreclosure. **Reorganization of the FCS:** (1) requires system institutions to guarantee all borrower stock at par value; (2) requires the FCA in 1992 to establish a Central Reserve Account to enable system institutions to honor bond obligations and ensure retirement of borrower stock at par value; and (3) permits mergers of system institutions in the same district, and transfers of powers or assets if approved by the FCA Board, the respective boards of directors of affected institutions, and a majority vote of voting stockholders. **Other Provisions:** (1) permits the formation of at-risk capital and emphasizes capitalization of the institution, rather than of the loan; (2) provides specific borrowers' rights, including information about interest rates, reviews of adverse decisions, 14-day advance notice before acceleration or foreclosure on a loan, and the right of first refusal to purchase one's land that was lost due to foreclosure; and (3) establishes federal matching grants for States that create mediation programs for farmers and their lenders, providing up to a 50 percent federal match, but not to exceed $750,000 per year for any State. December 4, 1987. PASSED, 87-6. ....

415. FARM CREDIT BILL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3030)

As reported by the conferees, to provide the Farm Credit System (FCS) with financial assistance and create a secondary market for agricultural loans. More specifically, the bill will: establish a new Assistance Board that replaces the current Capital Corporation which will issue all financial assistance with funds generated through the sale of up to $4 billion in guaranteed bonds; authorize the issuance of up to $4 billion in 15-year, government guaranteed bonds to investors; establish a formula for repayment of this federal assistance where the Treasury will pay the interest due on the bonds during the first 5 years, and during the second 5 years will split the interest between the Treasury and the Farm Credit System, while during the final 5 years the System will pay all the interest; create a new secondary market for farm real estate and rural housing loans which will be guaranteed by a newly created Federal Agriculture Mortgage Corporation which will have a $1.5 billion federal line of credit; strengthen borrowers' rights and require System Banks and the Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA) to restructure overdue loans where it is less costly to the taxpayer than foreclosure. The report also makes the following major changes to the Senate-passed bill: (1) returns third quarter assessments to the banks while replacing them with money obtained from bonds sold through the Assistance Corporation; (2) grants the Assistance Board broader authority to liquidate or merge troubled banks, removes inept management, and take other actions; (3) requires the Farm Credit System to reorganize to reduce operating costs by merging the federal land banks and the intermediate credit banks in each of the 12 districts within 6 months; (4) calls for greater State regulation on farm mortgage securities; and (5) drops the so-called drop-dead provisions, which authorized the FmHA to expedite foreclosure proceedings against any restructured loan that became delinquent again. December 19, 1987. **AGREED TO, 85-2.** ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

277. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION/FARM CREDIT SYSTEM TRUST FUND (H.R. 4784)

Leahy motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to require the Financial Assistance Corporation (FAC) to: (1) rescind and refund purchases of its stock made by Farm Credit System (FCS) associations, which were required by the 1987 Agricultural Credit Act; and (2) reassess the amount of stock those FCS associations are required to purchase. The new assessment would be based on the percentage of bonds the FAC has issued relative to its $4 billion authorized limit. NOTE: The Bumpers et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. July 29, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED, 43-45.** ....

345. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4784)

To appropriate a total of $46.6 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 1989 for Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and related agencies programs. More specifically, the bill appropriates the following amounts: (1) $12.39 billion for Agricultural Programs; (2) $12.1 billion for Rural Development Programs; (3) $16.19 billion for Domestic Food Programs; (4) $1.12 billion for International Programs; and (5) $744.45 million for Related Agencies. The legislation, as passed, provides about $2.5 billion more in funding than the measure passed by the House in June. The largest share of that increase is a $2 billion increase in reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). September 30, 1988. **AGREED TO, 90-4.** ....

Price Supports

98th Congress, 1st Session

176. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/GRAIN STORAGE (H.R. 3223)

Baker motion to table Zorinsky et al. amendment to require the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to provide the same level of payment for farm-stored and commercially stored wheat and feed grains. (Existing law allows the CCC to set different grain storage rates for farmer-owned, farmer-stored grain; farmer-owned, commercially stored grain; and CCC-owned, commercially stored grain.) June 29, 1983. **TABLED, 63-33.** ....

179. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3223)

As amended, to provide $31.8 billion in total fiscal year 1984 funding for Agriculture Department Programs and the related agencies. The bill appropriated $12.1 billion for agricultural programs, including price supports, research, crop insurance, and other basic farm programs. June 29, 1983. **PASSED, 77-18.** ....

230. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

Baker motion to proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 165 to waive section 402 (a) of the Budget Act to permit consideration of H.R. 2733, a bill to reauthorize federal research and development activities on guayule rubber, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to keep federal target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice at fiscal year 1983 levels for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 (instead of letting them rise automatically as authorized by existing law). July 27, 1983. **AGREED TO, 66-26.** ....

Vote
No. Voted

232. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

Baker motion to table Huddleston motion to recommit S. Res. 165 to the Agriculture Committee (see vote No. 230). July 27, 1983. **TABLED**, 64-32. ....

233. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

To waive Section 402(a) of the Budget Act for the consideration of H.R. 2733 (see vote No. 230). July 27, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 64-31. (NOTE: H.R. 2733 was never considered on the Senate floor during the 98th Congress, 1st Session.) ....

283. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS AND DIVERSION (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table modified Moynihan-Hatch amendment to: (1) Permit the Secretary of Agriculture to lower dairy price supports to $11.60 from $13.10 per hundredweight (cwt) of milk; (2) delete the paid diversion program; and (3) delete the $1-per-cwt assessment on milk production. October 6, 1983. **TABLED**, 56-37. ....

284. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS AND DIVERSION (S. 1529)

Huddleston motion to table Hawkins et al. amendment to: (1) Permit the Secretary of Agriculture to lower dairy price supports to $12.10 from $13.10 per hundredweight (cwt) of milk; (2) delete the paid diversion program; and (3) delete the $1-per-cwt assessments on milk production. October 6, 1983. **TABLED**, 47-42. ....

285. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/TOBACCO DEREGULATION (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to: (1) Eliminate the tobacco acreage allotment program and price support loan system; (2) exclude tobacco from the concessional export sales provision of Public Law 480; (3) prohibit tobacco marketing orders; (4) withdraw consent relating to compacts among States for regulating tobacco production and commerce; (5) provide payments to certain low-income individuals who are dependent on tobacco allotment income; and (6) require inspection and certification of tobacco imports. October 6, 1983. **TABLED**, 57-33. ....

286. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/PRODUCER-HANDLERS EXEMPTION (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table the Rudman et al. amendment to exempt producer-handlers (i.e., those who independently produce, process, and market their own milk) from the milk assessment and diversion programs. October 6, 1983. **TABLED**, 44-40. ....

287. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/DAIRY PROGRAMS EXEMPTION (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table the modified Baucus amendment to limit the application of the milk assessment and diversion programs to areas in which a federal milk marketing order is in effect. October 7, 1983. **TABLED**, 58-12.

288. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/DAIRY PROMOTION FEE ON IMPORTS (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table Pressler-Bentsen amendment to extend a 15 cent-per-cwt dairy promotion assessment included in the bill to imported dairy products. (The bill assesses 15 cents per cwt on all domestic milk production to finance a dairy promotion program designed to encourage consumers to use more dairy products.) October 7, 1983. **TABLED**, 47-25. ....

Vote
No. Voted

289. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/DAIRY PROGRAMS (S. 1529)

Baker motion to table D'Amato amendment to: (1) Eliminate the federal dairy assessment of $1 per hundredweight (cwt); (2) delete the paid diversion plan; and (3) reduce the federal price support to $11.85 from $13.10 per cwt of milk equivalent, except for fluid milk (class I dairy products), which will remain at $13.10. October 7, 1983. **TABLED**, 50-19. ....

290. DAIRY AND TOBACCO PROGRAMS/MILK DIVERSION PROGRAM (S. 1529)

Huddleston motion to table Chafee-Jepsen amendment to: Restrict total payment to an individual producer in the paid diversion program to $85,000, or an amount equal to the total paid in assessments to support the program, whichever amount is greater, with the assessment total not to include money earmarked for a dairy promotion program; and permit the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the minimum reduction in milk marketings required under the plan to encourage participation. (As reported, the bill includes a paid diversion plan to pay dairy farmers $10 per cwt for milk they decide not to produce, up to 30 percent of their normal production, with the program to expire at the end of 1984, and a new 50-cent-per-cwt assessment on production instituted in order to help finance the plan.) October 7, 1983. **TABLED**, 36-30. (NOTE: The Senate later adopted the bill by voice vote after the provisions of S. 1529 were inserted into H.R. 3385, a House-passed cotton bill.) ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

26. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/WHEAT PROGRAM (S. 979)

Baker motion to table Melcher et al. amendment to add a new wheat price support title to: (1) Provide for 20-percent acreage diversion with no payment; (2) establish target prices at $4.40 and $4.50 per bushel for 1984 and 1985, respectively; (3) allow unlimited use of the reduced acreage for hay and grazing; (4) extend the program registration period to March 30, 1984; and (5) retain the payment-in-kind (PIK) and summer fallow provisions as under the current program. March 1, 1984. **TABLED**, 52-42. ....

30. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/WHEAT PROGRAM (S. 979)

Modified Boren et al. perfecting amendment to add sense of the Senate language to: (1) Set and freeze wheat target prices at $4.38 per bushel for 1984 and 1985 (rather than $4.45 and $4.60, respectively, as provided for under current law); (2) require a 20-percent acreage reduction with no payment; (3) provide for a 10-percent paid diversion with payment at $2.70 per bushel; (4) allow unlimited use of the reduced acreage for hay and grazing; and (5) establish the payment-in-kind (PIK) compensation rate at 85 percent of the farm program yield (rather than the current rate of 75 percent). March 1, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 62-22. (NOTE: The Senate by voice vote passed the bill, as amended, to amend and reauthorize the Export Administration Act to renew and revise restrictions on the export of strategic materials.) ....

36. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/GRAIN ELEVATOR BANKRUPTCIES (H.R. 4072)

Baker motion to table modified Pryor et al. amendment to add language to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct an interest-free grain loan program to compensate those farmers who lost grain due to a grain elevator bankruptcy which occurred between the date of the Soviet grain embargo of 1980 and the date of enactment, with repayment required within 10 years. March 22, 1984. **TABLED**, 61-34. ....

Vote
No. Voted

37. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/DISASTER LOAN ELIGIBILITY (H.R. 4072)

Baker motion to table Bumpers et al. amendment to add language requiring that land left unplanted because a farmer was participating in crop reduction programs (such as payment-in-kind (PIK), diversion, or set-aside programs) would not be included in Department of Agriculture evaluations of disaster loan applications. March 22, 1984. **TABLED**, 58-36. ....

38. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/WHEAT PRICE SUPPORTS (H.R. 4072)

Baker motion to table Melcher et al. amendment to raise the wheat target price support in 1985 from $4.38 (as in the reported bill) to $4.45 per bushel. March 22, 1984. **TABLED**, 68-25. ....

39. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4072)

As amended, to cut target prices for wheat in 1984 and 1985 and to freeze 1985 target prices for corn, cotton, and rice at 1984 levels. It sets terms for a wheat acreage reduction program in 1984 and 1985, requires acreage reduction programs in 1985 for corn, cotton, and rice if certain levels of surpluses are reached, enlarges farm credit programs, authorizes changes in disaster loan programs, and expands farm export programs. March 22, 1984. **PASSED**, 78-10. ....

57. OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4169)

To make budget savings of $8.24 billion over fiscal years 1984-87, pursuant to reconciliation instructions of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 (S. Con. Res. 91). Among other provisions, the bill makes eligible for Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster assistance farm-related small businesses adversely affected by the Payment-in-Kind (PIK) farm acreage reduction program. April 5, 1984. **PASSED**, 67-26. ....

211. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal year 1985. August 6, 1984. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 54–31, three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative. ....

213. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal year 1985. August 8, 1984. **CLOTURE AGREED TO**, 68–30, three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative. ....

214. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow for consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal year 1985. August 8, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 63–34. ....

227. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/SOIL CONSERVATION (H.R. 5743)

Melcher perfecting amendment (to specify that farmers would be ineligible for federal farm program benefits for all of a crop if any part of that crop was produced on erodible land) to Armstrong

Vote
No.

Voted

amendment (to make producers who cultivate land classified as highly erodible by the Soil Conservation Service ineligible for federal farm program benefits for crops produced on such land). August 9, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 62-34. (NOTE: Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Armstrong amendment, as thereby amended.) ....

228. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/WHEAT AND CORN TARGET PRICES (H.R. 5743)

Cochran motion to table Exon et al. amendment to raise wheat target prices by 7 cents in 1984 and 27 cents in 1985; and raise corn target prices by 15 cents in 1985. August 9, 1984. **TABLED**, 66-25. ....

230. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/FARM POLICY (H.R. 5743)

Cochran motion to table Bumpers et al. amendment to add sense of the Congress language that the President, should, in addressing the problems of farmers, submit to Congress, by October 2, a report on his farm policy, encompassing fiscal, agricultural, commodity, and credit programs. August 10, 1984. **TABLED**, 46-34. ....

231. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 5743)

As amended, to provide $35.78 billion in total appropriations for agriculture, food, conservation, and research and extension programs in fiscal year 1985. It provides $8.5 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which manages farm price support programs. August 10, 1984. **PASSED**, 71-11. ....

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16. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/ADVANCE CCC LOANS (S. 457)

Dixon et al. amendment to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to provide eligible farmers (those who join Federal acreage reduction programs) up to one-half the commodity price support loans they would be due at harvest time, with the advances limited to a maximum of $50,000 and with full repayment of the loans and interest required. February 27, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 50-48. ....

17. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF RECOVERY ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1096)

As amended, would (1) authorize a supplemental appropriation of $1.75 million in fiscal 1985 for emergency assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa; and (2) provide emergency farm credit assistance in the form of interest buy-down funding, increased Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) loan guarantees, and commodity price-support loan advances. February 27, 1985. **PASSED**, 62-35. ....

219. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Moynihan amendment to reduce spending by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which provides federal price-support farm loans, by the same percentage as other programs in the event of an emergency presidential "sequestering" order reducing spending, as provided by the bill. October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 81-16. ....

226. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3037)

As amended, to provide $24.85 billion in fiscal 1986 appropriations for programs of agriculture, rural development, and related agencies. Specifically, the bill provides: (1) $2.5 billion for agriculture programs; (2) $5.6 billion for rural development programs, including Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), Rural Electrification Program, and conservation; (3) $14.9 billion for domestic food programs; (4) $1.4 billion for international programs; (5) $415.7 million for related agencies, including Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Commodity Futures Trading Commission. October 16, 1985. **PASSED**, 81-14. ....

266. FARM BILL/TARGET PRICES (S. 1714)

Lugar amendment to provide for (a) a 1-year freeze in target prices at the 1985 level, and (b) no more than a 5 percent annual reduction in 1987, 1988, and 1989 for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. (As reported, the bill provides for a 4-year freeze in target price support levels.) October 30, 1985. **REJECTED**, 48-51. ....

267. FARM BILL/TARGET PRICES (S. 1714)

Harkin perfecting amendment (to Pressler-Helms amendment, see vote No. 268) to strike the three-tier target price for wheat, thus retaining the committee-reported bill's two-tier pricing system ($4.35 per bushel on the first 20,000 bushels and $4 per bushel thereafter). October 30, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 57-41. ....

268. FARM BILL/TARGET PRICES (S. 1714)

Pressler motion to table the Pressler-Helms amendment, as amended by the Harkin perfecting amendment (see vote No. 267). The Pressler-Helms amendment would establish a three-tier target pricing for wheat and corn that would direct deficiency payments to family-size farms and away from large corporate farms. Senator Pressler moved to table the amendment since the Harkin amendment (which reinstated the committee-reported bill's two-tier pricing system), in effect, killed the Pressler-Helms amendment. October 30, 1985. **TABLED**, 96-2. ....

276. FARM BILL/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (S. 1714)

Dole motion to table the Dole perfecting amendment to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with the Dole amendments. The amendments include the following provisions: To freeze target prices for corn, cotton, and rice in fiscal year 1986 and allow maximum 5 percent annual reductions therafter; to freeze target prices for wheat in 1986 and thereafter provide a sliding scale based on levels of production; to create an emergency conservation reserve; to provide numerous cost-saving measures; and to include the Stevens amendment dealing with cargo preference, as perfected by the Senate to date. (By offering a motion to table, Senator Dole sought to get members to take a stand on the amendment's proposals while leaving the measures open to further amendment.) November 1, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 45-49. ....

310. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TOBACCO PROGRAM (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum-Eagleton amendment to strike provisions in the bill making changes in the federal tobacco price-support program to allow discount sales of tobacco in federal stockpiles and to reduce price supports. (Note: In an agreement between the Senate Finance and Agriculture Committees, the Finance Committee's reconciliation package was amended to include the Tobacco program in exchange for a 16-cent-a-pack cigarette tax.) November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-33. ....

311. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TOBACCO PROGRAM (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to strike provisions exempting from federal antitrust laws major cigarette manufacturers that have agreed to purchase discounted tobacco from federal stockpiles in amounts reflecting their shares of the cigarette market. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 57-42. ....

Vote
No. Voted

314. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3128)

As passed, to reduce the deficit by $85.7 billion over fiscal years 1986-88 through $69.9 billion in spending cuts and $15.8 billion in added revenues. The agriculture provisions in the bill would generate $8.084 in savings through changes in farm program provisions relating to food stamps, exports, and agricultural credit. Further, a new tobacco price-support program was included in exchange for a 16-cent-a pack cigarette tax offered by the Finance Committee. The new tobacco price-support program was designed to reduce price-support levels, while working to eliminate existing government-owned surpluses. Manufacturers would have to share in the cost of financing the price-support program, but could buy the surpluses at up to a 90 percent discount. They would also be authorized to help set quotas for growers. November 14, 1985. PASSED, 93-6. ....

317. FARM BILL/DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS (S. 1714)

Boschwitz motion to table Hawkins et al. amendment to reduce the price support rate for dairy products by 50 cents on January 2, 1986, instead of January 1, 1987, if projected government purchases of surplus dairy products in 1986 are estimated to exceed 10 billion pounds. November 19, 1985. **TABLED**, 50-47. ....

318. FARM BILL/LUGAR-DOLE COMPROMISE (S. 1714)

Harkin motion to table the Dole perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to freeze current target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice titles for the life of the bill; to freeze target prices for corn, cotton and rice in fiscal 1986 and allow maximum 5 percent annual reductions thereafter; to provide a sliding scale of target prices for wheat based on levels of production; to create an emergency conservation reserve, to provide numerous cost-saving measures; and to include the amendments dealing with cargo preference. November 19, 1985. TABLED, 88-8. ....

319. FARM BILL/DOLE COMPROMISE (S. 1714)

Dole perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to freeze current target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice titles for the life of the bill; to freeze target prices for corn, cotton, and rice in fiscal year 1986 and allow maximum 5 percent annual reductions thereafter; to provide a sliding scale of target prices for wheat based on levels of production; to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the maximum acreage limitation for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice by 5 percent; to reduce the conservation reserve in 1986 and require some of the reserve to be devoted to trees; to change provisions dealing with loans for rice; to provide for payments to soybean and sunflower farmers; to expand disaster payments to farmers of soybeans, sugar cane, and sugar beets; and to require the President to operate a sugar program at no cost to the government. November 20, 1985. AGREED TO, 56-41. ....

320. FARM BILL/TARGET PRICES (S. 1714)

Dole motion to table the Harkin perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to freeze target prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and rice for four years, thus deleting the 1-year proposal. (The Dole compromise (vote No. 319) contained both a 1-year and 4-year target price freeze for wheat, corn, cotton, and rice. Presumably, one of the provisions would be struck in conference.) November 20, 1985. TABLED, 55-42. ....

323. FARM BILL/COST-SAVING MEASURES (S. 1714)

Melcher perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to reinstate the farmer-owned grain reserve, increase the required acreage reduction program (ARP) for wheat and feed grains, provide a paid land diversion program, and expand the mandatory dairy sales program. November 20, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-50. ....

334. FARM BILL/HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Boren motion to table the Quayle amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to phase out the honey price support program over a period of three years. It would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority: (1) To set price support rates for honey in fiscal years 1986-88 at levels he determines would maintain competitive domestic and export markets for honey after taking into consideration production costs, supply/demand, and world markets; and (2) to terminate price-support programs for honey in 1989. November 22, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 36-60. (The Quayle amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) ....

335. FARM BILL/SUGARCANE AND SUGAR BEET PRICE SUPPORTS (S. 1714)

Inouye motion to table the Bradley-Gorton et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions), which would: (1) Set the price support rate for sugarcane at 18 cents a pound for the 1986 crop; and (2) allow reductions of up to 5 percent a year for the 1987 through 1989 crops and set comparable price support rates for sugar beets. (As reported, the bill freezes the federal loan rate or price support for domestically produced sugar at 18 cents per pound for the 4-year duration of the bill.) November 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 60-32. ....

336. FARM BILL/SOYBEAN PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Wilson motion to table the Bumpers et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from reducing the price support rate for soybeans by more than 5 percent a year and from setting a rate lower than $4.50 a bushel. November 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 50-44. ....

337. FARM BILL/PRODUCER-APPROVED WHEAT AND FEED GRAIN PROGRAMS (S. 1714)

Harkin perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions) to establish a marketing certificate program for producers of wheat and feed grains if approved by 60 percent of eligible farmers, including at least 50 percent of wheat farmers and 50 percent of feed grain farmers, voting in a referendum every two years. Under the program: (1) Crop support "non-recourse" loan rates for 1986 and 1987 would be set at 70 percent of parity, or $4.86 a bushel for wheat and $3.55 a bushel for corn; (2) national acreage-reduction programs could be implemented at no more than 35 percent for wheat and 20 percent for feed grains; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to calculate domestic demand for wheat and feed grains and issue marketing certificates governing their supply and sale within the United States, such that grain produced on nonparticipating farms or grain in excess of that covered by the marketing certificate on participating farms could only be consumed on that farm, i.e., fed to livestock, or exported at prevailing world price. November 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 36-56. ....

338. FARM BILL/6-YEAR PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Boschwitz perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to establish a 6-year price support program for major commodities. Specifically, the measure would: (1) Set loan rates of $2.20 a bushel for wheat, $1.90 a bushel for corn, $0.50 a pound for cotton, and $5.50 a hundredweight for rice; (2) allow repayment of a loan at the lesser of the loan rate or the prevailing world market rate; (3) repeal authority for acreage-reduction programs; and (4) provide for direct payments to farmers in 1986 under a formula for acreage bases and crop yields multiplied by standard rates of $1.42 a bushel for wheat, $4.26 a hundredweight for rice, with those repayments reduced 10 percent a year from 1987 to 1991. November 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 42-48. ....

341. FARM BILL/HOUSE FARM BILL (S. 1714)

Dole motion to table the Dole motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2100, the House companion bill. H.R. 2100 had to be considered before the Senate could pass its version of the farm bill. Several Senators who opposed the inclusion in the bill of both a 1-year and 4-year freeze on target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice (see vote Nos. 319, 320, and 342) filibustered the motion to proceed, which, if it carried, would close S. 1714 to further amendment. Senator Dole hoped that if a majority of the Senate rejected the motion to table the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2100, the opponents of S. 1714 would stop blocking the unanimous consent agreement needed to take up the House companion bill. November 23, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 38-54. ....

342. FARM BILL/3-YEAR TARGET PRICE FREEZE (S. 1714)

Dole motion to table the Dole perfecting amendment (to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to add a provision freezing target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice at 1985 levels for years 1986 through 1988. This 3-year freeze on target prices would not strike the 1- and 4-year freezes already in the bill. November 23, 1985. **TABLED**, 91-0. ....

343. FARM BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2100)

Passage of the bill, as amended by the Dole substitute (vote No. 319), which incorporated S. 1714 as amended by the Senate to date: (1) To modify target prices by freezing 1985 levels through 1987 and allow 5 percent reductions thereafter; (2) to give the Agriculture Secretary authority to compensate all reductions in 1987 with in-kind payments of government-owned commodities and partially compensate reductions in 1988 with in-kind payments; (3) to extend and revise other agricultural price support and related programs; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research programs; and (5) to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal 1989. February 23, 1985. **PASSED**, 61-28.

378. FARM BILL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2100)

As reported by the conferees, (1) to revise agriculture programs and extend them through fiscal 1990; (2) to modify price supports by reducing loan rates in 1986 and thereafter; (3) to maintain income supports by freezing target prices at fiscal 1985 levels through fiscal 1987 and reduce them by a total of 10 percent over the remaining three years of the bill; (4) to provide for agricultural export, soil conservation, farm credit and agricultural research programs; (5) and to continue food assistance to low-income persons through fiscal 1990. December 18, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-38. ....

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25. FOOD SECURITY IMPROVEMENTS/ADVANCE CCC LOANS (S. 2143)

Harkin et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should carry out a program to make available advance Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) recourse loans to those producers of a commodity who are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance the production of the 1986 crop of that commodity. March 5, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 65-18. ....

Vote
No. Voted

37. CCC SUPPLEMENTAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 534)

Gramm motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act, as amended by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. See vote No. 38. March 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 1-92. ....

38. CCC SUPPLEMENTAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 534)

Domenici motion to table the Cochran appeal from the ruling of the Chair on the Gramm point of order that the House amendment reported in disagreement, giving an additional $919 million in new direct lending authority to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), is out of order under section 311 of the Budget Act, as amended by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. (Note: The Senate subsequently passed the CCC Supplemental Conference Report on March 19 by voice vote.) March 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 61-33. ....

59. WASHINGTON AIRPORTS TRANSFER ACT/BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY (S. 1017)

Baucus modified perfecting amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Agriculture should immediately take steps to address the current instability in the red meat market caused by the Department of Agriculture's administration of the Dairy Termination Program. April 10, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 86-12. ....

123. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4515)

As amended, to provide total supplemental spending authority of $3.9 billion for fiscal year 1986. June 6, 1986. **PASSED**, 71-8. ....

161. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS/REPLENISHMENT OF FUNDS (S. 2247)

Ford et al. modified amendment to shift 4.3 percent of the funds appropriated for the Export-Import Bank for obligation in fiscal years 1986-87, and make that amount available to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out price support programs of the Department of Agriculture. July 22, 1986. **REJECTED**, 47-53. ....

169. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.R. 2100)

Exon et al. amendment to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture make advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, and that the percentage of the projected payment rate used in computing such payments shall not be less than (1) 40 percent in the case of wheat and feed grains, or (2) 30 percent in the case of rice and upland cotton. July 31, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 91-7. ....

173. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/DROUGHT DISASTER RELIEF (H.J. RES. 668)

Sasser motion to waive the Domenici point of order that the Sasser et al. amendment violates section 302 of the Budget Act. The Sasser et al. amendment would provide emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather. August 1, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. (NOTE: The Sasser et al. amendment was later agreed to by voice vote.) ....

208. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 668)

As amended, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Raises the permanent public debt to $2,322.8 billion, an increase of $244.1 billion over the present limit of $2,078.7 billion; (2) provides rules relating to the investment of surplus moneys in the Social Security Trust Fund, and repeals (after June 30, 1990) the normalized tax transfers at the beginning of each month from the general funds in the Treasury Department to the Social Security Trust Fund; in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury will be prohibited from engaging in premature redemption of securities held by the trust funds during a debt limit crisis, even if such redemption is required in order to pay benefits; (3) amends Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to overcome the Supreme Court's objections to the original legislation by sending the sequester report to the Office of Management and Budget, an executive agency, rather than the General Accounting Office (a congressional agency); (4) makes unlawful the laundering of money and provides penalties for such unlawful activities; (5) provides emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather; (6) makes advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and (7) repeals the crude oil windfall profits tax, which was passed in 1980. August 9, 1986. AGREED TO, 47-40. ....

304. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/FARM ASSISTANCE (H.J. RES. 738)

Boren motion to waive the Budget Act on the Boren et al. amendment to provide payments to certain cattle producers, interest rate relief on agricultural loans, and drought assistance to farmers and ranchers in the United States. The amendment would also: (1) Require that all deficiency payments for the 1986 wheat crop be determined on the basis of the average market price received during the first five months of the marketing year; and (2) Establishes a non-recourse loan rate for the 1986 crop at no less than $5.02 per bushel, and requires the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a marketing loan for the 1986 soybean crop or provide for loan deficiency payments for the 1986 soybean crop. October 1, 1986. **MOTION REJECTED**, 45-53. ....

308. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/FARM PAYMENTS (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Harkin-Grassley amendment was germane. It would place a total payment and nonrecourse loan limit of $500,000 per farmer on certain commodities, including wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, rice, and honey. It would also require the Secretary of Agriculture to review the regulations that define "person" and submit a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees by March 1987 with recommendations for legislative changes. October 1, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 47-52. ....

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79. WINTER WHEAT BILL/SOYBEAN MARKETING PROGRAM (H.R. 1157)

Boschwitz motion to waive the Chiles point of order under section 303(a) of the Budget Act, raised against the Boschwitz et al. amendment to establish a $5.02 market loan on soybeans and a 8.5 cent market loan on sunflowers. Section 303(a) prohibits consideration of an amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year until the budget resolution for that year has been adopted. NOTE: H.R. 1157 was later adopted by voice vote. April 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-63. ....

90. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles amendment to substitute the President's budget proposal, as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office, for the Chiles II budget proposal (see vote No. 87). Major provisions of the President's budget would: (1) increase revenues by $4.9 billion in FY 1988; (2) increase defense spending by $7.8 billion, providing for $298.3 billion in budget outlays for FY88 and $312 billion in BA; and (3) provide for total non-defense spending in FY88 of $741.5 billion, including spending reductions from programmatic changes in Medicare, Medicaid, farm price supports, REA, and other programs. May 6, 1987. **REJECTED**, 18-81. ....

Vote
No. | Voted

131. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.R. 1827)

Grassley motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Grassley et al. amendment to move forward the final 1986 feed grain deficiency payments from a 12-month marketing year to a 5-month marketing year calculation. In effect, this would make immediately available to feed grain farmers the final deficiency payment for the 1986 crop year, which was scheduled to take place on October 1, 1987. In order to fund these payments, the amendment would increase the appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2.77 billion. Although the amendment is deficit-neutral over a 2-year period, it would increase FY 1987 outlays by $2.77 billion and therefore violate the Budget Act. May 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-60. ....

134. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to table the Symms et al. amendment to strip the bill of all its provisions, except for the $6.6 billion reimbursement for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). May 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 61-30. ....

143. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/DEFICIT NEUTRAL PROGRAMS (H.R. 1827)

Burdick motion to table the Gramm amendment to provide budget offsets for the additional funding provided in the bill to: the Commodity Credit Corporation for disaster payments, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for salaries and expenses, and the homeless. Specifically, the amendment would make these three programs deficit neutral by capping the Rural Housing Insurance Fund at $1.5 billion, creating $210 million in savings, and selling $70 million of financial assets from the Rural Development Insurance Fund. June 2, 1987. **TABLED**, 68-26. ....

170. TRADE BILL/CCC INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION (S. 1420)

McConnell et al. amendment to require that annual appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net realized losses be made by a current, indefinite appropriation, providing funds on a rolling basis as needed. June 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 80-15. ....

186. TRADE BILL/TOBACCO (S. 1420)

Ford motion to table the Chafee amendment to strike a section of the bill that changes the tobacco price support program, requiring the federal government to absorb any losses resulting from the export of tobacco under an export subsidy program. Under current law, the tobacco program operates at no net cost to the government. July 10, 1987. **TABLED**, 51-43. ....

402. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Harkin motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act for the Harkin et al. perfecting amendment to provide for the equitable application of the $50,000 maximum limitation on farm program payments that may be received by a person. It redefines "person" in an effort to close an existing loophole in current law and control the maximum amount of funds one farmer or program participant could receive. NOTE: Since the amendment is not germane to the bill, it violates section 305(b) of the Budget Act. The motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-49. ....

419. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 3545)

As reported by the conferees, to attempt to make the legislative changes necessary to conform to the 2-year deficit-reduction target of $76 billion set by congressional and administration negotiators in the budget summit. The bill reduces the budget deficit by an estimated $17.6 billion in FY88 and $22 billion in FY89, and includes $9.1 billion in new taxes for FY88 and $14.1 billion for FY89. The report includes the following provisions: **Revenues**—extends the 3 percent excise tax on telephone service, which would have expired at the end of 1987; continues for 3 years a 0.2 percent surtax on the unemployment (FUTA) insurance tax paid by employers; limits deductions for an estate sale of securities to an employee stock-ownership plan (ESOP); accelerates payments of corporate estimated taxes; bars employers from deducting contributions to "overfunded" pension funds (funds with assets exceeding 150 percent of current liability); tightens restrictions on use by long-term contractors of the "completed contract" method of accounting. **Asset Sales**—authorizes up to $2 billion in prepayment of REA loans and $220 million in prepayment of Rural Telephone Bank loans; authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to sell $130 million in 1988 in debts from farmers and other beneficiaries of federal water projects. **Medicare and Medicaid**—extends through March 31, 1988, automatic spending cuts of 2.3 percent in Medicare payments; provides for increases, beginning April 1, 1988, in FY88 payments to hospitals under Medicare's Prospective Payment System (PPS); allows States, beginning on July 1, 1988, to extend Medicaid eligibility to young children and pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty threshold. **Pensions**—increases base contributions companies make to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation from $8.50 to $16 per employee and levies an added charge on employers with underfunded pension plans of $6 for every $1,000 of underfunding, capped at $34 per employee. **Energy**—amends the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act by directing the Department of Energy to drill an exploratory shaft at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for the nation's first permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste. **Agriculture**—reduces target prices and loan rates for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. **Other Provisions**—requires the Postal Service to pay $350 million in FY88 and $465 million in FY89 into a civil service retirement and disability fund and to absorb some employee health costs. December 22, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 61-28. ....

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273. DROUGHT BILL/PASSAGE (S. 2631)

As amended, to provide financial aid and feed assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by the severe drought plaguing much of the nation. Major provisions of the bill will: (1) provide for emergency livestock feed assistance to livestock producers adversely affected by natural disasters, with payments limited to $50,000 per producer; (2) provide disaster payments to farmers suffering significant crop losses: (a) farmers losing more than 75 percent of their expected crop yield will receive disaster payments based upon 85 percent of the gross returns the producers expected to receive for their crops at the beginning of the 1988 crop year; and (b) farmers suffering more than a 35 percent loss in production will receive payments based upon 65 percent of the expected crop yield; (3) cap the amount of livestock feed assistance received by any one person at $50,000 and the amount of disaster payments at $100,000; (4) rescind the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to reduce the price support level for milk on January 1, 1989, by 50 cents per hundredweight; (5) defer repayment of advance deficiency payments for crops damaged by the drought until July 31, 1989; (6) give ethanol fuel producers access to low-cost surplus federal corn; (7) authorize the Secretary to take certain steps to help correct supply and demand imbalances with respect to soybeans, oats, wheat, and feed grains; (8)

authorize various conservation enhancement, wildlife management, and water management programs, including aid to farmers who share the cost of planting crops that would help support wildlife and enhance soil conservation on their acres; and (9) express the sense of the Senate that Congress should act expeditiously to enact legislation that will exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel (see vote No. 272), and will repeal the "heifer tax." July 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 94-0. ....

276. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION/WIC PROGRAM (H.R. 4784)

DeConcini et al. amendment to increase funding of the WIC program by $30.825 million by cutting discretionary spending in the bill an additional 0.7 percent for certain programs. July 29, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-4. ....

277. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION/FARM CREDIT SYSTEM TRUST FUND (H.R. 4784)

Leahy motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to require the Financial Assistance Corporation (FAC) to: (1) rescind and refund purchases of its stock made by Farm Credit System (FCS) associations, which were required by the 1987 Agricultural Credit Act; and (2) reassess the amount of stock those FCS associations are required to purchase. The new assessment would be based on the percentage of bonds the FAC has issued relative to its $4 billion authorized limit. NOTE: The Bumpers et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. July 29, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 43-45. ....

278. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4784)

As amended, to appropriate in FY 1989 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development programs, and related agencies a total of $47.3 billion, a decrease of $8.9 billion compared to the FY 1988 level. (The reduction in appropriations below the FY 1988 level is largely due to an $11 billion reduction in estimated losses realized by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). This amount, however, was offset by a $1.3 billion increase in reimbursements to Farmers Home Administration revolving funds and a $733 million increase in the Conservation Reserve Program.) More specifically, the bill appropriates: (1) $12.5 billion for agricultural programs; (2) $12.4 billion for rural development programs; (3) $16.2 billion for domestic food programs (with $13.4 billion for the food stamp program); (4) $1.2 billion for international programs; and (5) $744.5 million for related agencies. In addition, the bill, as amended, will increase the amount made available for the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC), by reducing appropriations for certain programs by 0.7 percent (see vote No. 276). The bill also provides that the Financial Assistance Corporation shall establish a program under which System institutions shall purchase, as debt obligations are issued under section 6.26(a), stock of the Corporation in certain amounts (see vote No. 277). July 29, 1988. **PASSED**, 74-8. ....

297. DROUGHT ASSISTANCE CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 5015)

As reported by the conferees, to provide a minimum of $3.9 billion in relief to livestock ranchers and growers of all crops in nearly 40 states that have been hardest hit by the current drought. The bill provides federal payments to farmers with drought-related crop damage reducing normal yields by at least 35 percent. The payments will be calculated at 65 percent of the regular subsidy rate or at past market prices for crops not covered by a federal program, all depending on the particular crop in question. Additional assistance totalling about half of a farmer's usual income will go to those with losses over 75 percent. In addition, the bill revamps current livestock feed assistance programs (so that all types of food animals are included) to improve delivery of such aid, and increases dairy price supports. The bill also requires producers with greater than 65 percent losses to take out federal crop insurance for 1 year except in cases where the premiums would exceed 5 percent of the disaster benefits received or the insurance premium increases by more than 25 percent. Finally, the bill will allow growers who were required to repay federal income support payments (because of rising world food prices) to defer payment until after July 1989. August 8, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ....

345. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4784)

To appropriate a total of $46.6 billion in budget authority for fiscal year 1989 for Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and related agencies programs. More specifically, the bill appropriates the following amounts: (1) $12.39 billion for Agricultural Programs; (2) $12.1 billion for Rural Development Programs; (3) $16.19 billion for Domestic Food Programs; (4) $1.12 billion for International Programs; and (5) $744.45 million for Related Agencies. The legislation, as passed, provides about $2.5 billion more in funding than the measure passed by the House in June. The largest share of that increase is a $2 billion increase in reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). September 30, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 90-4. ....

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AIDS

AIDS

99th Congress, 2d Session

84. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AIDS AND ALZHEIMER'S RESEARCH (S. CON. RES. 120)

Wilson amendment to transfer funds in the following manner: (a) increase health research funding for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, within function 550, Health by $277.5 million; (b) increase funding for the U.S. Trade Representative by $1 million; and (b) offset the above increases by deleting funds for congressional newsletters within function 800, General Government. April 30, 1986. **AGREED TO, 95-2.** ....

174. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/D.C. AIDS LAW (H.J. RES. 668)

Mathias motion to table the Helms-Denton amendment to void D.C. Law 6-170, known as the D.C. AIDS Law, which was passed on May 27, 1986 by the D.C. City Council. This law prohibits health, disability, and life insurers in the District of Columbia from all testing for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), aids related complex (ARC), and the HTLV-III infection, and from using any test to deny, amend, cancel, or refuse to renew a policy. It also prohibits an insurer from asking an applicant his or her occupation, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, or similar factors for the purpose of determining the probability of his or her contracting AIDS. Insurers are also prohibited for 5 years from raising the rates of those who test positive for the presence of any probable causative agent of AIDS, ARC, or the HTLV III infection. (The Helms-Denton amendment was later adopted by voice vote.) August 1, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED, 41-53.** ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

122. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS TESTING (H.R. 1827)

Danforth motion to table the Helms amendment to the excepted committee amendment (see vote No. 123) to promote AIDS testing for all individuals applying for marriage licenses or seeking permission to immigrate to the United States. May 21, 1987. **TABLED, 63-32.** ....

123. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/AZT DRUG (H.R. 1827)

Danforth motion to table the excepted committee amendment to provide $30 million for the emergency provision of the AZT drug and other drugs determined to prolong the life of individuals with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). NOTE: The excepted committee amendment was later adopted by voice vote. May 21, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 21-74.** ....

142. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS TESTING FOR IMMIGRANTS (H.R. 1827)

Helms modified amendment to direct the President, under his current authority, to add the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) to the government's list of dangerous contagious diseases. In effect, this would also require that immigrants seeking to remain in the United States legally, be tested for the disease. NOTE: A similar amendment was previously offered, which would have required AIDS testing for all individuals applying for marriage licenses, in addition to immigrants (see vote Nos. 122 and 123). June 2, 1987. **AGREED TO, 96-0.** ....

287. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/AIDS TREATMENT FACILITY (S. 1174)

Dixon motion to table the Wilson et al. amendment to require that the former Public Health Service Hospital located in the

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Presidio of San Francisco be leased to the County of San Francisco for use as a regional AIDS facility. The amendment would also require the Secretary of Defense to determine the most economically feasible method of relocating the Defense Language Institute, which now occupies the facility. NOTE: The Wilson et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. September 29, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 23-75. ....

290. D.C. APPROPRIATIONS/REPEAL OF D.C. INSURANCE ACT (H.R. 2713)

Harkin motion to table the Helms amendment to repeal D.C. Law 6-170, the Prohibition of Discrimination in Provision of Insurance Act of 1986. This law prohibits life, health and disability insurers for 5 years from using all AIDS-related tests to appraise the immune system of prospective insurance customers or to identify the existence of the AIDS virus. NOTE: The Helms amendment was later agreed to by voice vote. September 30, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 44-55. ....

323. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS EDUCATION FUNDS (H.R. 3058)

Helms amendment to prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to the Centers for Disease Control from being used to promote or encourage homosexual sexual activities. The amendment would further require that the education, information, and prevention materials paid for with such funds emphasize abstinence from sexual activity outside a sexually monogamous marriage and abstinence from the use of illegal intravenous drugs. October 14, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-2. ....

326. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3058)

As amended, to appropriate $129.4 billion for FY88 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. More specifically, the bill appropriates $8.6 billion for the Labor Department, $85.3 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services, $21.2 billion, for the Department of Education, and $787.9 million for related agencies. The bill includes the following provisions: (1) **Labor**—provides $346 million for community service employment of older Americans; restores $50 million for trade adjustment assistance; (2) **HHS**—recommends $946.4 million for research, prevention, information and education for AIDS programs; $30 billion for grants to States for Medicaid; $25.4 billion for payments to health care trust funds; $9.5 billion for Supplemental Security Income; $9.6 billion for Aid to Families with Dependent Children; $802.9 million for the Centers for Disease Control, of which $310 million is for AIDS-related activities; increases funds for the National Institutes of Health to $6.9 billion; provides $1.2 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; continues the ban on the use of federal funds to perform abortions except when the life of the mother is endangered; (3) **Education**—recommends $150 million for science and math education; $140 million for adult literacy activities; and increases funds for education for the handicapped by almost 13 percent over FY87 to a level of $1.97 billion; and (4) **Related Agencies**—provides $173 million for ACTION, of which $20.7 million is for VISTA. October 14, 1987. **PASSED**, 81-15. ....

328. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/VA MEDICAL CARE ACCOUNT (H.R. 2783)

Cranston et al. amendment to increase by $45.2 million the funding for the Veterans' Administration medical care account for: AIDS treatment ($20 million); health-care personnel recruitment and retention bonuses and tuition assistance ($21.2 million); and start-up costs for six satellite outpatient clinics ($4 million). The amendment would provide the $45.2 million by increasing appropriations $43 million and earmarking an additional $2.2 million for personnel costs. October 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-2. ....

396. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/AIDS TESTING (S. 9)

Cranston motion to table the Helms amendment to require the Veterans' Administration to offer AIDS testing to patients who are in AIDS high-risk groups and are younger than 40 years old. Patients wishing to take the test would have to submit a written request. The high-risk group classification includes: patients receiving treatment for intravenous drug abuse, patients receiving treatment for a disease associated with AIDS, and patients with a high risk of AIDS infection. NOTE: The Helms amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. December 3, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 24-68. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

75. HIGH-RISK BILL/AIDS NOTIFICATION (S. 79)

Kennedy motion to table the Helms amendment to designate as a "population at risk" health and emergency workers who are at risk of occupational exposure to the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or the HTLV-III virus or LAV virus. March 25, 1988. **TABLED**, 45-33. ....

78. HIGH-RISK BILL/AIDS NOTIFICATION (S. 79)

Kennedy motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to distribute information and educational materials to all health care and emergency workers concerning their risk of AIDS infection and appropriate means of reducing their risk of AIDS infection. The information would be based on guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and would be distributed within 120 days of the bill's enactment. March 28, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 0-86. ....

111. AIDS BILL/NEEDLE AND SYRINGE DISTRIBUTION (S. 1220)

Helms amendment to require that none of the funds provided under the bill or an amendment could be used to provide hypodermic needles or syringes. NOTE: The Senate subsequently considered two related amendments regarding the distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes to drug addicts (see vote Nos. 112-113). April 27, 1988. **REJECTED**, 19-66. ....

112. AIDS BILL/NEEDLE AND SYRINGE DISTRIBUTION (S. 1220)

Helms amendment to require that none of the funds authorized by the bill could be used to provide hypodermic needles or syringes to drug addicts. NOTE: The Senate considered two related amendments regarding the distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes (see vote Nos. 111-113). April 28, 1988. **REJECTED**, 37-59. ....

113. AIDS BILL/NEEDLE AND SYRINGE DISTRIBUTION (S. 1220)

Kennedy-Hatch substitute amendment, to the Hatch et al. amendment, to prohibit the use of the bill's funds, unless the U.S. Surgeon General determines that a demonstration needle exchange program would be effective in reducing either drug abuse or the risk that the public will become infected with AIDS. The Hatch et al. amendment would require that none of the funds authorized by the bill could be used to provide hypodermic needles or syringes to individuals for illegal drug use. NOTE: The Senate previously considered two related amendments regarding the distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes (see vote Nos. 111-112). April 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 70-27. ....

114. AIDS BILL/NUTRITION AND HYDRATION (S. 1220)

Kennedy substitute amendment, to the Armstrong amendment, to provide that the Congressional Biomedical Ethics Board must report to Congress, within 18 months of the date of enactment of the Act, on the ethical issues connected with the administration of nutrition and hydration to dying patients. The Board's report would include a review of State laws, regulations and court decisions, and would discuss arguments concerning the appropriate roles of the patient, the patient's family, the care provider, the State, and the appropriate federal role. The Armstrong amendment would provide that no State or local government entity be eligible to receive any funds under this bill if such entity has any law, policy, or practice that requires, encourages, or permits any health care facility within the State to deny nutrition or hydration to any AIDS patient, who has been duly admitted to that health care facility and who has not explicitly requested the withholding of nutrition or hydration, if that denial would lead to the death of the patient. April 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 60-36. ....

115. AIDS BILL/AIDS TESTING (S. 1220)

Nickles amendment to require routine confidential AIDS testing for individuals convicted of drug and sex offenses within federal jurisdiction and to assist States to provide such testing. April 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0. ....

117. AIDS BILL/HOMOSEXUAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY (S. 1220)

Weicker motion to table the Helms amendment, to the Nickles amendment, to mandate that none of the funds under the bill could be used to provide educational, informational, or risk reduction materials or activities that promote or encourage directly homosexual sexual activity. The Nickles amendment, which was subsequently adopted by voice vote, would require all federally funded AIDS public information and education programs to provide accurate warnings, written by the Secretary of HHS, about activities that place individuals at high risk of contracting AIDS. NOTE: The Senate subsequently adopted the Helms amendment (see vote No. 118). However, the Senate later failed to table and adopted a Kennedy modified amendment, which could override all other provisions of the bill regarding education programs, thus nullifying the effect of the Helms amendment (see vote No. 119). April 28, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 22-73. ....

118. AIDS BILL/HOMOSEXUAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY (S. 1220)

Helms amendment to the Nickles amendment, to mandate that none of the funds under the bill could be used to provide educational, informational, or risk reduction materials or activities that promote or encourage directly homosexual sexual activity. The Nickles amendment, which was subsequently adopted by voice vote, would require all federally funded AIDS public information and education programs to provide accurate warnings, written by the Secretary of HHS, about activities that place individuals at high risk of contracting AIDS. NOTE: The Senate later failed to table and adopted a Kennedy modified amendment, which could override all other provisions of the bill regarding education programs, thus nullifying the effect of the Helms amendment (see vote No. 119). April 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 71-18. ....

119. AIDS BILL/HOMOSEXUAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY (S. 1220)

Helms motion to table the Kennedy amendment with the modified second-degree Kennedy amendment, to create a section in the bill entitled "Restrictions Concerning Education Programs." The second-degree Kennedy substitute amendment, as modified, would require that education programs funded by the bill stress the public health benefits of abstinence and monogamous relationships and the avoidance of unlawful intravenous drug use. In addition, the amendment states that no other provisions in the bill could restrict AIDS education programs from providing accurate information on reducing AIDS risks. NOTE: The Kennedy amendments would, in effect, nullify the effects of the Helms amendment (see vote No. 117-118). The Senate subsequently adopted both Kennedy amendments by voice vote. April 28, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 29-61. ....

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120. AIDS BILL/PASSAGE (S. 1220)

As amended, to authorize spending for AIDS information and education, prevention and treatment, training, care, and research. More specifically, the bill: (1) Declares AIDS a public health emergency and adds $30 million to the HHS Secretary's Emergency Fund. (2) Creates a rapid AIDS evaluation facility at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). (3) Adds 50 new positions to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 300 new employees to the NIH, 350 new employees to the the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and 50 to the Health Resources and Services Administration at a cost of $65 million. (4) Provides $120 million for a National AIDS Information Program, including hotlines for the public and health workers and a clearinghouse at the CDC to develop education materials. (5) Authorizes $150 million for States, with a mandatory pass-through to local governments and community organizations in areas with a high incidence of AIDS. (6) Provides another $100 million to States for home health care and treatment for AIDS patients and provides $35 million for fellowships and training for health care workers. (7) Adds a community-based AIDS research program and an AIDS Research and Clinical Trial Data Base ($5 million authorization for FY 1988). (8) Establishes new block grants for State programs targeted at users of illegal intravenous drugs, authorized at $75 million for FY 1988. (9) Internationally, authorizes $45 million for AIDS Research Data Bank and for HHS grants to international organizations (50 percent of the grants are earmarked for the Pan American Health Organization and for the World Health Organization). (10) Establishes a National Blood Resource Education Program to foster blood donations. (11) Provides $6.6 million for Indian Health Service for the development and implementation of information programs, health-care worker training, and treatment programs for Indians with AIDS. (12) Requires that the Congressional Biomedical Ethics Board report to Congress within 18 months on the ethical issues surrounding the denial of nutrition and hydration to AIDS patients (see vote no. 114). (13) Requires all federally funded AIDS public information and education programs to provide accurate warnings that homosexual and bisexual activities and intravenous drug use place individuals at risk of becoming infected with AIDS. (14) Requires State and local governments, as a condition of receiving funds under this Act, to allow physicians to notify spouses of AIDS carriers. (15) Provides routine AIDS testing of individuals convicted of drug and sex offenses (see vote No. 115). (16) Provides that education programs receiving funds under the bill shall stress public health benefits of abstinence and a single monogamous relationship. Also, mandates that none of the funds under the bill can be used to provide educational, informational, or risk reduction materials or activities, that promote or encourage directly homosexual sexual activity; however, nothing shall restrict the ability of any education program to provide accurate information on the risk of becoming infected with AIDS (see vote Nos. 117-119). April 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 87-4. ……………

262. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (H.R. 4783)

Question of germaneness on the Cranston second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment. The Cranston second-degree amendment, which was offered to a committee amendment providing $2.5 million for the Frederick Cancer Research Facility, would set guidelines for AIDS education programs funded by the Centers for Disease Control and other education curricula funded under the bill. During the debate on the amendment, Senator Helms raised the point of order that the amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill. Before the Chair could rule on the point of order, Senator Cranston raised the question of germaneness. Under Senate Rule XVI, questions of germaneness on appropriation bills are submitted to the Senate without debate. NOTE: Since the Senate ruled that the Cranston amendment was germane, the Helms point of order fell. The Cranston amendment was subsequently adopted by a vote of 61 to 37 (see vote No. 263), and the Senate later adopted the Committee amendment by voice vote. July 27, 1988. **HELD GERMANE, 56-41.** ....

263. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS (H.R. 4783)

Cranston second-degree amendment, to the Committee amendment to provide $2.5 million for the Frederick Cancer Research Facility, to set guidelines for AIDS education programs funded by the Centers for Disease Control and other education curricula funded under the bill. The amendment provides that educational materials: (1) should not be designed to promote or encourage, directly, intravenous drug abuse or heterosexual or homosexual behavior; (2) should be designed to reduce exposure to and transmission of the AIDS virus by providing accurate information; and (3) should provide information on the health risks of promiscuous sexual activity and intravenous drug abuse. NOTE: Previous to this vote, the Senate ruled that the Cranston amendment was germane to the bill (see vote No. 262). July 27, 1988. **AGREED TO, 61-37.** ....

264. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/AIDS, SPOUSAL NOTIFICATION (H.R. 4783)

Chiles motion to table the Helms modified amendment to the Committee amendment providing $2.5 million for the Frederick Cancer Research Facility. The Helms amendment would require that prior to providing federal funds to the Centers for Disease Control for AIDS public education and information in any State, that State's chief executive officer must give written assurances that the State will take administrative or legislative action to require that a "good faith" effort will be made to notify the wife or husband of a person who tests positive for the AIDS virus. NOTE: Following the vote on the motion to table, the Senate proceeded to a vote on a motion to table the motion to reconsider vote No. 264; for details on the vote to table the motion to reconsider, see vote No. 265. The Committee amendment as amended by the Cranston amendment (see vote Nos. 262-263), was later adopted by voice vote. July 27, 1988. **TABLED, 49-48.** ....

265. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO RECONSIDER (H.R. 4783)

Weicker motion to table the Cranston motion to reconsider the vote to table the Helms modified amendment. Following the vote to table the Helms amendment, Senator Cranston moved to reconsider the vote. Senator Weicker moved to table the Cranston motion to reconsider, and Senator Helms then asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to table. NOTE: For details regarding the Helms modified amendment, see vote No. 264. July 27, 1988. **TABLED, 51-46.** ....

267. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/HOMOSEXUAL SEXUAL PROMOTION (H.R. 4783)

Weicker motion to table the Helms second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment. The Helms amendment would withhold funds made available to the Department of Health and Human Services after January 31, 1989 unless the Secretary of HHS has promulgated regulations to prohibit AIDS education materials funded by the bill that directly promote or encourage homosexual sexual activities. The amendment would require that such materials emphasize abstinence from non-marital sexual activities and illegal intravenous drug use. NOTE: The Committee amendment as amended by the Exon amendment (see vote No. 268) was later adopted by voice vote. July 27, 1988. **TABLED, 47-46.** ....

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269. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATION/PROMOTION OF HOMOSEXUALITY (H.R. 4783)

Kennedy motion to table the modified Humphrey second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment regarding a National Institutes of Health contract. The Humphrey amendment would prohibit funds in the bill from being used in materials or programs that promote homosexuality, or use words stating that homosexuality is "normal," "natural," or "healthy." NOTE: The Humphrey amendment was later agreed to by voice vote, and the Committee amendment, as amended by the Humphrey amendment, was also later agreed to by voice vote. July 27, 1988. TABLING REJECTED, 15-82. ....

270. LABOR-HHS-APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4783)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $140.4 billion, an increase of $11.2 billion over FY 1988. Of the amounts appropriated, $111.1 billion is recommended for the Department of Health and Human Services, including $1.2 billion for research, prevention, information, and education for AIDS programs. July 27, 1988. PASSED, 80-16. ....

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BUDGET

Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment

99th Congress, 2d Session

29. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (S.J. RES. 225)

DeConcini motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute, to require the President to submit a balanced budget to Congress. (The Metzenbaum amendment was reintroduced on March 12 and adopted by voice vote.) March 11, 1986. TABLED, 54-44. ....

30. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/COMPLIANCE (S.J. RES. 225)

Metzenbaum amendment to enable any State to sue to compel compliance with the requirements of the proposed constitutional amendment. The Supreme Court would have original jurisdiction over any such suit. March 30, 1986. REJECTED, 14-84. ....

31. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/WAIVER PROVISION (S.J. RES. 225)

Simon motion to table the Heflin amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute amendment to expand the waiver provision to ensure that the provisions of the balanced budget amendment would (1) be automatically waived in any fiscal year in which a declaration of war is in effect; and (2) be waived by a majority of both Houses for any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict that poses a serious threat to national security. March 12, 1986. TABLED, 52-48. ....

32. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/SOCIAL SECURITY (S.J. RES. 225)

Thurmond motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute amendment to provide that no reduction in benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act may be taken into account for the purposes of balancing the budget. March 12, 1986. TABLED, 57-42. ....

33. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/BYRD SUBSTITUTE (S.J. RES. 225)

Byrd substitute amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute, to provide that Federal expenditures may not exceed receipts in any year, except during a declared war or when three-fifths of the members of Congress vote for deficit spending. March 12, 1986. REJECTED, 35-64. ....

34. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/GOVERNMENT SPENDING (S.J. RES. 225)

Thurmond motion to table the McClure-Mattingly amendment to the Thurmond substitute, to limit outlays in a fiscal year to not more than 20 percent of national income for that fiscal year. March 12, 1986. TABLED, 87-13. ....

35. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/PUBLIC DEBT (S.J. 225)

Hatch et al. modified amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute amendment to require a three-fifths vote of both Houses of Congress to increase the public debt ceiling. March 13, 1986. AGREED TO, 57-40. ....

45. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/PASSAGE (S.J. RES. 225)

As amended, would (1) require a balanced Federal budget every year unless a three-fifths majority of the total membership of both Houses of Congress votes for a specific amount of deficit spending; (2) require that the public debt of the United States may be increased only by a law enacted by a three-fifths majority of the total membership of both Houses of Congress; (3) require that a bill to increase revenue shall become law only if passed by a majority of the total membership of both Houses of Congress; (4) require the President to submit annually a proposed balanced budget to Congress; and (5) allow Congress to waive the balanced budget requirement during a declared war (NOTE: A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (67 in this case) is required for passage of a constitutional amendment.) March 25, 1986. DEFEATED, 66-34 ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

168. TRADE BILL/BALANCED BUDGET (S. 1420)

Division 1 of the Gramm et al. amendment finds that the consequences of the federal budget deficit, including high interest rates and a strong dollar, are the dominant cause of the current trade deficit. It further states that unfair trade practices engaged in by foreign countries are also a cause of the U.S. trade deficit and that the United States must improve its competitiveness in order to address this problem. NOTE: The Gramm et al. amendment was first presented as one amendment, without divisions. After much parliamentary maneuvering, it was agreed to divide the amendment and vote on the first division. Both divisions of the Gramm amendment were later withdrawn pursuant to the provisions of a comprehensive unanimous-consent agreement. June 27, 1987. AGREED TO, 59-11 ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

106. CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMITS/BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 282)

Gramm motion to table the Gramm motion to recommit S.J. Res. 282 to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report back with the Gramm amendment, prohibiting government spending from exceeding total revenue receipts for a fiscal year. The amendment would take effect at the beginning of the second fiscal year after the resolution's enactment. NOTE: After two attempts to invoke cloture on S.J. Res. 282 failed (see vote Nos. 107-108), the resolution was returned to the Senate calendar. April 21, 1988. TABLING REJECTED, 5-90 ....

Budget Act Waivers

98th Congress, 1st Session

38. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INTEREST AND DIVIDEND WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1900)

Moynihan motion to table modified Melcher amendment to delay implementation of the withholding provisions on interest and dividend income until January 1, 1984. March 22, 1983. TABLED, 54–43 ....

39. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/UNIFIED BUDGET (H.R. 1900)

Domenici motion to table Heinz motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the Heinz amendment to remove the Social Security trust funds from the unified budget. March 22, 1983. TABLED, 56–41 ....

Vote
No. Voted

59. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (BUDGET WAIVER) (S. 144)

Dole motion to table Melcher amendment (to make the waiver apply to the withholding repeal amendment offered to all bills during this session of Congress) to Baker motion (to waive titles III and IV of the Budget Act with respect to all pending motions and amendments). April 20, 1983. **TABLED**, 60–37. ....

60. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (BUDGET WAIVER) (S. 144)

Baker motion to waive titles III and IV of the Budget Act with respect to all pending motions and amendments. April 20, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 94–3. ....

116. IMF QUOTA INCREASE/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 146)

Waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of S. 695. June 7, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 57–26. ....

187. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 675)

Baker motion to table Armstrong motion to waive the Budget Act to provide for the consideration of Armtrong et al. amendment to: (1) Provide a monthly basic educational assistance benefit of $300 to service members who complete 2 or more years of honorable service; (2) provide a monthly $100 benefit to Selected Reservists and National Guard members for each month of service; (3) establish a career members contributory education program; (4) permit career service members to utilize their GI educational benefits without interrupting their military career; and (5) repeal the 1989 termination date of the so-called Vietnam-Era GI bill. July 13, 1983. **TABLED**, 52–46. (Subsequent to the acceptance of the tabling motion, the amendment was ruled not in order, as being in violation of sections 303 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.) ....

230. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

Baker motion to waive certain provisions of the Budget Act relating to the reporting of authorizing legislation. July 27, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 66–26. ....

232. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

Baker motion to table Huddleston motion to recommit the resolution to the Agriculture Committee. July 27, 1983. **TABLED**, 64–32. ....

233. FARM PROGRAMS/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 165)

To waive Section 402 of the Budget Act dealing with the reporting of authorizing legislation, thereby allowing consideration of H.R. 2733, which deals with the production and manufacture of guayule rubber and other agricultural programs. July 27, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 64–31. ....

235. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

Weicker motion to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee the resolution to waive section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of S. 602, the Radio Marti bill. July 28, 1983. **REJECTED**, 33–61. ....

236. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

Symms motion to table Weicker motion to recommit to the Budget Committee the budget waiver with instructions to consider the full budgetary impact of section 6 of S. 602, the Radio Marti bill. July 28, 1983. **TABLED**, 62–33. ....

237. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

To waive the May 15 statutory deadline for reporting authorizations (as set forth in section 402(a) of the 1974 Budget Act) with respect to the consideration of S. 602, the Radio Marti bill. July 28, 1983. **AGREED TO, 64-30.** ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

124. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/BUDGET WAIVER FOR PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Armstrong motion to waive part of the Budget Act to allow consideration of Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs—the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service) June 13, 1984. **MOTION REJECTED. 44-48.** ....

211. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal 1985. August 6, 1984. **CLOTURE REJECTED, 54-31,** three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative. ....

213. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal 1985. August 8, 1984. **CLOTURE AGREED TO, 68-30,** three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative. ....

214. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/BUDGET WAIVER (H.R. 5743)

Baker motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act to allow for consideration of the bill to make appropriations of $32.2 billion for agriculture, rural development, and related agencies programs for fiscal 1985. August 8, 1984. **AGREED TO, 63-34.** ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

252. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1730)

Hollings motion to waive the germaneness requirement contained in the 1974 Budget Act with respect to the Hollings-Thurmond amendment to establish a new system of quotas on textile imports and limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic market over the next 8 years. October 24, 1985. **AGREED TO, 57-39.** ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

118. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (H.R. 4515)

Johnston motion to waive section 401 of the Budget Act on the Johnston et al. amendment to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to make workers and firms that supply parts and services for the oil and gas industry eligible for trade adjustment assistance (NOTE:

Vote
No.
Voted

The Johnston amendment was later agreed to by voice vote). June 6, 1986. **MOTION AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

173. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/DROUGHT DISASTER RELIEF (H.J. RES. 668)

Sasser motion to waive the Domenici point of order that the Sasser et al. amendment violates section 302 of the Budget Act. The Sasser et al. amendment would provide emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather. (The Sasser et al. amendment was later agreed to by voice vote.) August 1, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

270. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESCISSION PROCEDURES (S. 2706)

Quayle motion to waive the Budget Act on the Quayle-Exon et al. amendment to establish new procedures for the expedited consideration by the Congress of certain bills and joint resolutions submitted by the President. In effect, it would guarantee a vote on presidential line-item rescission requests within 10 days. NOTE: A three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is necessary to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 34-62. ....

271. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/AIRPORTS (S. 2706)

Trible motion to waive the Budget Act on the Trible-Warner amendment to provide for the 50-year lease of the Metropolitan Washington Airports to a local authority at a cost of $187 million. NOTE: A three-fifths vote of the Senate, or 60 votes, is required to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 49-45. ....

272. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/AVIATION LIABILITY (S. 2706)

Kassebaum motion to waive the Budget Act on the Kassebaum et al. amendment, the General Aviation Liability Standards legislation, to establish Federal jurisdiction and rules of strict liability and negligence for airframe and component manufacturers; require damages to be allocated based on comparative responsibility but hold general aviation manufacturers jointly liable with respect to all parts of an original airplane; allow claims for punitive damages only if the claimant first shows evidence of a "conscious, flagrant, indifference to the safety" of others; establish a 20-year statute of repose for aircraft and replacement parts; and permit recovery of attorneys' fees by plaintiffs and defendants in cases of frivolous suits, motions, and so on. NOTE: A three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is necessary to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 43-52. ....

274. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/AIRLINE EMPLOYEE SECURITY (S. 2706)

Danforth motion to waive the Budget Act on the Danforth et al. amendment to provide for mandatory seniority list integration by the surviving air carrier if the Transportation Secretary finds that an airline merger would result in complete or partial "operational integration" of the affected carriers. Either party, management or labor, could require binding arbitration of controversies arising in the integration process. This amendment would apply retroactively only to cover the TWA-Ozark acquisition. No other completed acquisition would be affected. NOTE: A three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is necessary to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 43-52. ....

304. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/FARM ASSISTANCE (H.J. RES. 738)

Boren motion to waive the Budget Act on the Boren et al. amendment No. 3101 to provide payments to certain cattle producers, interest rate relief on agricultural loans, and drought assistance to farmers and ranchers in the United States. It would finance the amendment by allowing rural electric co-ops and systems to pay off their REA loans without any pre-payment penalties. October 1, 1986. **REJECTED**, 45-53. ....

307. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (H.J. RES. 738)

Dixon motion to waive section 302 (f) of the Budget Act on the Dixon amendment to provide $100 million to the Summer Youth Employment Program, title II-b of the Job Training Partnership Act. It would also provide that allocation of these funds be offset by an equal amount from unassigned budget outlays in the bill. October 1, 1986. **REJECTED**, 31-67. ....

348. IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE REPORT/BUDGET ACT WAIVER (S. 1200)

Simpson motion to waive section 303 of the Budget Act on the conference report to: (1) create employer sanctions against the hiring of illegal aliens, (2) provide amnesty to illegal aliens already residing in the U.S., (3) permit aliens entering the U.S. before 1982 to apply for permanent residency and eventual citizenship, and (4) allow legalized aliens to become eligibile for certain Federal welfare programs. October 16, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 75-21. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

10. EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER/BUDGET ACT WAIVER (H.J. RES. 102)

Chiles motion to waive the Budget Act for the consideration of H.J. Res. 102, which would transfer $50 million within the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the emergency food and shel-ter program for the homeless. January 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 67-22. ....

13. HIGHWAY BILL/BUDGET ACT WAIVER (S. RES. 85)

Resolution to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act for the consideration of S. 387, which authorizes $52.4 billion in highway programs for four years. (This waiver is necessary because the highway bill creates direct spending authority for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and the Budget Act requires a waiver to approve new spending authority prior to passage of a budget resolution for those years.) February 2, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 91-1. ....

18. HIGHWAY BILL/MASS TRANSPORTATION BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 83)

To waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act for the consideration of S. 382. This waiver is necessary because the Mass Transportation Act would create direct spending authority for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and the Budget Act requires a waiver to approve new spending authority prior to passage of a budget resolution for those years. February 4, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 84-16. ....

79. WINTER WHEAT BILL/SOYBEAN MARKETING PROGRAM (H.R. 1157) —

Boschwitz motion to waive the Chiles point of order under section 303(a) of the Budget Act, raised against the Boschwitz et al. amendment to establish a $5.02 market loan on soybeans and a 8.5 cent market loan on sunflowers. Section 303(a) prohibits consideration of an amendment that provides new budget authority for a fiscal year until the budget resolution for that year has been adopted. NOTE: H.R. 1157 was later adopted by voice vote April 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-63. ....

83. BUDGET RESOLUTION/GRAMM-RUDMAN DEFICIT TARGETS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Domenici appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Chiles amendment (or the Democratic budget package), "on its face," complies with section 301(i) of the Budget Act. NOTE: The Chiles budget plan, approved in the Budget Committee on a party-line vote, missed the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) deficit target by $25.7 billion according to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and so was subject to a point of order under section 301(i) of the Budget Act of 1974. Sixty votes are necessary to waive the point of order. Not having 60 votes, the Democratic leadership simply included a provision deeming the Chiles plan to have met the GRH target by adopting the Office of Management and Budget's optimistic economic assumptions as well as CBO's assumptions. Only 51 votes would be necessary to sustain a point of order raised against this tactic. April 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-46.

98. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Byrd motion to waive sections 302(f), 303(a), and 311(a) of the Budget Act on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, H.R. 1827, which will appropriate $9.4 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1987, adding $2.6 billion to the FY 1987 budget deficit. More specifically, the bill will provide $6.82 billion to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net losses, $80 million for the Internal Revenue Service, and also provide additional funding for the Federal Aviation Administration, federal employee salaries and retirement contributions, immigration, and veterans' benefits. NOTE: The motion to waive these three sections of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. May 7, 1987. **REJECTED**, 51-48.

126. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Heinz motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Heinz modified amendment to provide an additional $10 million for community service employment for older Americans under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The amendment would require $2 million in budget outlays for fiscal year 1987, and would offset this spending by reducing funding intended for the Philippines, Morocco, and Kenya by $2 million in budget authority for fiscal year 1987. NOTE: The Heinz modified amendment was later agreed to, see vote No. 127. May 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 74-21.

128. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM (H.R. 1827)

Dixon motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Dixon-Metzenbaum amendment to provide an additional $100 million in FY 1987 for the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program. In order to offset the cost of the amendment, it would also reduce the severance plan proposed for the World Bank by $100 million. (NOTE: This offset, however, would provide for a $100 million reduction in budget authority, but no budget outlays. Because the amendment requires a $85 million outlay for FY 1987, it would exceed the outlay ceiling for FY 1987.) May 27, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-62.

131. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.R. 1827)

Grassley motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Grassley et al. amendment to move forward the final 1986 feed grain deficiency payments from a 12-month marketing year to a 5-month marketing year calculation. In effect, this would make immediately available to feed grain farmers the final deficiency payment for the 1986 crop year, which was scheduled to take place on October 1, 1987. In order to fund these payments, the amendment would increase the appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation by $2.77 billion. Although the amendment is deficit-neutral over a 2-year period, it would increase FY 1987 outlays by $2.77 billion and therefore violate the Budget Act. May 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-60.

Vote
No. Voted

132. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/HOMELESS HOUSING (H.R. 1827)

D'Amato motion to waive the Budget Act for the Cranston et al. amendment to add appropriations for homeless housing programs. More specifically, it would provide: (1) $60 million for the Emergency Shelter Grant Program; (2) $60 million for the Transitional Housing Program; (3) $50 million for a special allotment of 1,900 section 8 certificates to help homeless families with children; (4) $35 million in additional assistance for moderate rehabilitation of single room occupancy buildings; and (5) $20 million to the VA medical care account. NOTE: The motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. May 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-46. ....

137. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to waive sections 302(f), 303(a), and 311(a) of the Budget Act for H.R. 1827, which would add approximately $2.6 billion to the FY 1987 budget deficit. NOTE: After the budget waiver was rejected, Senator Johnston moved to reconsider the vote, and this motion was later adopted (see vote No. 140). The motion to waive the Budget Act was also later agreed to (see vote No. 141). The motion to waive sections 302(f), 303(a), and 311(a) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. May 29, 1987. **REJECTED**, 55-34. ....

138. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Melcher motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act for the Melcher amendment to transfer up to $1.4 million in unobligated funds from section 311 of the Older Americans Act to the Meals on Wheels Program. NOTE: The motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. The Melcher amendment was subsequently adopted (see vote No. 139). May 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 66-16. ....

140. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO RECONSIDER (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion to waive the Budget Act was rejected (see vote No. 137). NOTE: The Senate later agreed to waive sections 302(f), 303(a), and 311(a) of the Budget Act for consideration of the bill, to add approximately $2.6 billion to the FY 1987 budget deficit (see vote No. 141). June 2, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 66-30. ....

141. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to waive sections 302(f), 303(a), and 311(a) of the Budget Act for H.R. 1827 to add approximately $2.6 billion to the FY 1987 budget deficit. NOTE: The Senate previously rejected two attempts to waive the Budget Act for the bill (see vote Nos. 98 and 137). The motion to waive these sections of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. June 2, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 64-32. ....

149. CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 2)

Byrd motion to waive the Budget Act for consideration of S. 2, the Campaign Finance Reform Bill. As reported, S. 2 violates section 303(a) of the Budget Act because the bill creates $76 million in new budget and entitlement authority in fiscal year 1988, and no budget resolution has yet been adopted for that year. NOTE: A motion to waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act only requires a majority vote of the Senate. June 11, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 46-42. ....

Vote
No. — Voted

209. DEBT LIMIT/BUDGET WAIVER AMENDMENT (H.J. RES. 324)

Chiles motion to table the Domenici amendment to provide that the motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act be applied to both the Chiles amendment, which contains the Democratic budget reform package, and the Domenici amendment, which contains the Republican package. NOTE: A motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. But the Republican package's waiver could be grafted onto the Democratic package's waiver request by a simple majority instead of the 60 votes necessary for a free-standing waiver. Both amendments violate section 306 because they were not reported from the Budget Committee but were within that committee's jurisdiction. July 23, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-47. ....

210. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/CHILES BUDGET PLAN (H.J. RES. 324)

Chiles motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the modified Chiles amendment to revise the deficit reduction procedures set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The amendment violates section 306 of the Budget Act because it was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction. NOTE: The motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. The modified Chiles amendment was subsequently rejected (see vote No. 211). July 23, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 71-25. ....

212. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/DOMENICI BUDGET PLAN (H.J. RES. 324)

Domenici motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the Domenici-Gramm amendment to revise the deficit reduction procedures set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The amendment includes procedures that are essentially identical to those in GRH, but would change the targets and generally move them forward by 1 year; it would not include economic assumptions for FY 1988. The amendment would enable the GAO to retain its advisory role, and would provide technical limitations on the OMB's economic assumptions and calculations of spending rates. Further, the amendment would provide that Congress could change the OMB calculations by action of the Temporary Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction. Because the amendment was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction, the amendment violates section 306 of the Budget Act. NOTE: The motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. July 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-49. ....

221. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/TWO PRECENT ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUT (H.J. RES. 324)

Conrad motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the Conrad-Boschwitz amendment to amend the current budget resolution by reducing federal spending 2 percent across-the-board, except for Social Security, the Internal Revenue Service, and most of Medicare. The Conrad-Boschwitz amendment violates section 306 because it was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction. July 31, 1987. **REJECTED**, 36-53. ....

354. AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT BILL/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 242)

To waive section 303(a) of the Budget Act for consideration of S. 1184, the Airport and Airway Improvement Act. The waiver is necessary because the bill provides new budget authority for a fiscal year for which a budget resolution has not been agreed to. NOTE: S. 1184 was later passed by the Senate (see vote No. 356). October 28, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-5. ....

376. HOUSING BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 825)

Cranston motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act on the conference to authorize $18.7 billion for FY 1988 for various housing programs. NOTE: The report was subject to a point of order under section 311(a) of the Budget Act because it would result in increased outlays. The motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority vote of the Senate. On December 21, 1987, the Senate passed a revised housing bill by voice vote. For further action on the bill, see vote Nos. 379-380. November 13, 1987. **REJECTED**, 53-40.

379. HOUSING BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO RECONSIDER (S. 825)

Byrd motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion to waive the Budget Act for consideration of the Housing Bill Conference Report was rejected (see vote No. 376). NOTE: The Senate later failed to waive the Budget Act on the bill (see vote No. 380) but adopted a revised version of S. 825 by voice vote on December 21, 1987. November 17, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 99-1.

380. HOUSING BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 825)

Cranston motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act on the conference report to authorize $18.7 billion for FY88 for various housing programs. In addition to the $15 billion base funding level, this amount includes costs for new programs such as Nehemiah, costs from prior year obligations for FmHA losses ($1 billion), and HUD rent subsidy contract increases ($1 billion). The report will also: make permanent the FHA insuring authority and expands the FHA mortgage insurance to include public hospitals and nursing homes; direct HUD to begin a lead-based paint removal program in 1988 at the cost of $181 million; provide $7.1 billion in FY88 and $7.4 billion in FY89 for subsidized housing; establish a new comprehensive modernization program for public housing; create a new Nehemiah homeownership subsidy program to give interest free loans to middle-income home buyers, authorizing such sums; reauthorize community development block grants (CDBG) at the current level of $3 billion and require cities to provide a 10-year rental income subsidy to low-income families displaced by development projects; reauthorize urban development action grants (UDAG) at the current level of $225 million and reform UDAG project selection criteria and allocation formula, and authorize $5 million for a new fair housing initiative program (FHIP). NOTE: The conference report was subject to a point of order under section 311(a) of the Budget Act because it would exceed budget outlays by $47 million. On December 21, 1987, the Senate passed a revised housing bill by voice vote. November 17, 1987. **REJECTED**, 57-43.

401. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Byrd motion to waive sections 310(d), 310(g), 311, and 305(b) of the Budget Act for: the Byrd-Dole amendment, the Kassebaum amendment, and the Gramm amendment. The four sections are as follows: section 305(b)--prohibits nongermane amendments to budget reconciliation bills; section 310(d)--prohibits amendments to reconciliation bills that are not deficit neutral; section 310(g)--prohibits consideration of reconciliation legislation that recommends changes in social security; and section 311--prohibits consideration of legislation that would exceed outlay ceiling or revenue floor, or would cause the deficit to exceed the maximum deficit amount. NOTE: The motion to waive sections 310(d), 310(g), 311, and 305(b) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate. For action on the three amendments, see vote Nos. 404-405. December 10, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 81-13.

Vote
No. Voted

402. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Harkin motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act for the Harkin et al. perfecting amendment to provide for the equitable application of the $50,000 maximum limitation on farm program payments that may be received by a person. It redefines "person" in an effort to close an existing loophole in current law and control the maximum amount of funds one farmer or program participant could receive. NOTE: Since the amendment is not germane to the bill, it violates section 305(b) of the Budget Act. The motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED, 47-49.** ....

406. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Pressler motion to waive section 310(d) of the Budget Act for the Pressler et al. amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to clarify the recovery of excess cash reserved from student loan guaranty agencies as provided for in the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, which would implement the economic summit agreement on deficit reduction. NOTE: Because the Pressler et al. amendment is not deficit neutral, it violates section 310(d) of the Budget Act. The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED, 23-72.** ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

291. DIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 5026)

Cranston motion to waive section 904, subsections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act with respect to consideration of the Cranston amendment to: (1) provide $201.6 million to the Veterans' Administration for the costs of the FY 1988 compensation cost-of-living adjustment and entitlement caseload increases; (2) make $31.73 million available to the VA medical care account for FY 1988, primarily to provide the funds required for implementation of veterans' health care entitlements enacted on May 20, 1988, in Public Law 100-322; and (3) eliminate a restriction on the use of VA medical care funds. NOTE: The Cranston amendment was later adopted by voice vote. A three-fifths majority (60) vote of the Senate is required to waive the Budget Act. August 4, 1988. **AGREED TO, 89-5.** ....

Miscellaneous

98th Congress, 1st Session

66. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HOLLINGS ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings substitute (to set: (1) New BA at $896 billion in fiscal 1984, $957.1 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,008.6 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $844.5 billion in fiscal 1984, $889.9 billion in fiscal 1985, and $934.9 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $685.6 billion in fiscal 1984, $762.6 billion in fiscal 1985, and $831.1 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $158.9 billion in fiscal 1984, $126.4 billion in fiscal 1985, and $103.8 billion in fiscal 1986) to Hatch substitute for the resolution (to set: (1) new BA at $886.2 billion in fiscal 1984, $953 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,015.7 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $824.8 billion in fiscal 1984, $870 billion in fiscal 1985, and $917.9 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $675.6 billion in fiscal 1984, $753.3 billion in fiscal 1985, and $817.4 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $149.2 billion in fiscal 1984, $117.5 billion in fiscal 1985, and $100.5 billion in fiscal 1986). May 4, 1983. **REJECTED, 16-82.** ....

67. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HATCH ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hatch substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $886.2 billion in fiscal 1984, $953 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,015.7 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $824.8 billion in fiscal 1984, $870 billion in fiscal 1985, and $917.9 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $675.6 billion in fiscal 1984, $753.3 billion in fiscal 1985, and $817.4 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $149.2 billion in fiscal 1984, $117.5 billion in fiscal 1985, and $100.5 billion in fiscal 1986. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 23–75.

68. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/PRISON CONSTRUCTION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Specter amendment to increase administration of justice (function 750) by $700 million in BA and $100 million in O for fiscal 1984. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 17–81.

69. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/JOHNSTON ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Johnston et al. substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $897.3 billion in fiscal 1984, $974.9 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,035.7 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $846.4 billion in fiscal 1984, $894.5 billion in fiscal 1985, and $942.3 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $670.4 billion in fiscal 1984, $753.5 billion in fiscal 1985, and $838.9 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $176 billion in fiscal 1984, $141.3 billion in fiscal 1985, and $103.4 billion in fiscal 1986. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 13–83.

70. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE FUNDING (S. CON. RES. 27)

Baucus et al. amendment to add $430 million in BA and $440 million in O for medical insurance (function 570) for fiscal 1984. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 45–50.

71. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Metzenbaum amendment to: (1) Increase income security (function 600) by $900 million in BA and $1.95 billion in O for fiscal 1984; (2) instruct the Finance Committee to suspend the definition of insured unemployment rate (IUR), which excludes claimants receiving extended benefits from the IUR calculation; and (3) instruct the Finance Committee to suspend the requirement that the IUR be 20 percent higher than the State's IUR during the comparable period in the 2 preceding years. May 5, 1983. **TABLED**, 63–34.

72. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED (S. CON. RES. 27)

Kennedy et al. substitute amendment (to increase health insurance (function 570) by $2.7 billion in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984) for modified Dole et al. amendment (to increase the health account (function 550) by $900 million in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984, with a revenue offset for the sums added). May 5, 1983. **REJECTED**, 36–63.

73. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED (S. CON. RES. 27)

Modified Dole et al. amendment to increase the health account (function 550) by $900 million in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984, with a revenue offset for the sums added. May 5, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 90–9.

Vote
No. Voted

74. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Rudman et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $400 million in BA and $200 million in O for fiscal 1984. May 5, 1983. **AGREED TO, 50–46.** ....

75. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in O for fiscal 1984. May 5, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 46–48.** ....

76. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected Domenici motion to table Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in O for fiscal 1984. May 6, 1983. **MOTION TO RECONSIDER REJECTED, 42–46.** ....

77. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings motion to table Domenici substitute (to increase education programs (function 500) by $400 million in BA and $200 million in O for fiscal 1984) for Hollings et al. amendment (to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in O for fiscal 1984). May 6, 1983. **TABLED, 45–43.** ....

78. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in O for fiscal 1984. May 6, 1983. **AGREED TO, 55–32.** ....

79. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/WORLD ECONOMIC RECOVERY (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Bradley et al. amendment to add sense-of-the-Senate language stating that: World economic recovery is being retarded by U.S. interest rates and inconsistent macroeconomic policies among the major developed countries; and the major industrial countries, at the upcoming Williamsburg Economic Summit and in followup deliberations, should pursue a coordinated economic expansion to insure a worldwide economic recovery. May 6, 1983. **TABLED, 47–32.** ....

80. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE (S. CON. RES. 27)

Modified Jackson-Nunn amendment to increase national defense (function 050) by $4.9 billion in budget authority and $1 billion in outlays for fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **REJECTED, 48–48.** ....

81. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Pryor amendment to decrease national defense (function 050) by $2 billion in new budget authority and $1 billion in outlays in fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **TABLED, 74–21.** ....

82. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/FOREIGN MILITARY AID (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Pryor amendment to reduce international affairs (function 150) by $880 million in budget authority and $180 million in outlays for fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **TABLED, 79–18.** ....

Vote
No. Voted

83. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOIL CONSERVATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Melcher amendment to decrease international affairs (function 150) by $200 million in budget authority and $100 million in outlays in fiscal 1984; and increase natural resources and environment (function 300) by $200 million in budget authority and $100 million in outlays in fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **TABLED**, 56–41. ....

84. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/FOREIGN AID AND IMF FUNDING (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table modified Melcher et al. amendment to state that international affairs (function 150) spending shall not exceed $19.8 billion in BA and $11.5 billion in O for fiscal 1983 and $12.5 billion in BA and $10 billion in O for fiscal 1984–86. May 11, 1983. **TABLED**, 76–19. ....

85. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DOMENICI-BAKER ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Chiles motion to table Domenici-Baker et al. substitute (for the resolution) to provide for a 2-year budget and to set: (1) New BA at $918 billion in fiscal 1984 and $990.3 billion in fiscal 1985; (2) O at $850.4 billion in fiscal 1984 and $915.5 billion in fiscal 1985; (3) revenues at $658 billion for fiscal 1984 and $729.2 billion for fiscal 1985; and (4) deficits at $192.4 billion in fiscal 1984 and $186.3 billion in fiscal 1985. The substitute also includes sense-of-the-Congress language clarifying the Senate's position on deficits. May 12, 1983. **TABLED**, 52–48. ....

86. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/WEICKER-GORTON ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Modified Weicker-Gorton et al. substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $911.89 billion in fiscal 1984, $986.07 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,052.71 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $848.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $914.57 billion in fiscal 1985, and $972.37 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $664.3 billion in fiscal 1984, $736.18 billion in fiscal 1985, and $829.9 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $184.39 billion in fiscal 1984, $178.39 billion in fiscal 1985, and $142.47 billion in fiscal 1986. May 12, 1983. **REJECTED**, 46–53. (Subsequent to the rejection of the modified Weicker-Gorton et al. substitute, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Domenici motion to recommit the resolution to the Budget Committee with the instruction that the resolution be reported back within 3 days, not counting any days on which the Senate is not in session.) ....

102. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DOMENICI-BAKER ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Modified committee substitute (Domenici-Baker amendment) to provide for a 2-year budget and to set: (1) New BA at $918.85 billion in fiscal 1984 and $990.82 billion in fiscal 1985; (2) O at $851.89 billion in fiscal 1984 and $915.92 billion in fiscal 1985; (3) revenues at $658.9 billion in fiscal 1984 and $729.88 billion in fiscal 1985; and (4) deficits of $192.99 billion in fiscal 1984 and $186.05 billion in fiscal 1985. The substitute also contains sense-of-the-Congress language clarifying the Senate's position on deficits. May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 43–56. ....

103. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/GORTON ET AL. ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Gorton et al. substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $914.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $986.37 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,050.21 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $849.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $910.77 billion in fiscal 1985, and $965.99 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $671.1 billion in fiscal 1984, $743.08 billion in fiscal 1985, and $835.9 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $178.59 billion in fiscal 1984, $167.69 billion in fiscal 1985, and $130.09 billion in fiscal 1986. May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 48–52. ....

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104. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HELMS ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Helms substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $874.97 billion in fiscal 1984, $942.76 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,003.96 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $813.14 billion in fiscal 1984, $872.74 billion in fiscal 1985, and $923.35 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $658 billion in fiscal 1984, $762.6 billion in fiscal 1985, and $830.8 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $155.14 billion in fiscal 1984, $143.54 billion in fiscal 1985, and $133.2 billion in fiscal 1986. May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 41–59. ....

105. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOIL CONSERVATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Melcher et al. amendment to decrease international affairs (function 150) by $150 million in BA and $89 million in O in fiscal 1984, and increase natural resources and environment (function 300) by $150 million in BA and $89 million in O in fiscal 1984. May 19, 1983. **TABLED**, 57–43. ....

106. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/5-PERCENT ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUT (S. CON. RES. 27)

Helms perfecting amendment (to make a 5-percent across-the-board cut for all functions, except for social security and defense, the latter being subject to a 0.5 percent reduction) to the Domenici-Baker substitute (to provide for a 2-year budget and to set: (1) New BA at $918.85 billion in fiscal 1984 and $990.82 billion in fiscal 1985; (2) O at $851.89 billion in fiscal 1984 and $915.92 billion in fiscal 1985; (3) revenues at $658.9 billion in fiscal 1984 and $729.88 billion in fiscal 1985; and (4) deficits of $192.99 billion in fiscal 1984 and $186.05 billion in fiscal 1985. The substitute also contains sense-of-the-Congress language clarifying the Senate's position on deficits.) May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 45–55. ....

107. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DOMENICI-BAKER ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici substitute (for the resolution) to set a 2-year budget with: (1) New BA at $918.85 billion in fiscal 1984 and $990.82 billion in fiscal 1985; (2) O at $851.89 billion in fiscal 1984 and $915.92 billion in fiscal 1985; (3) revenues at $658.9 billion in fiscal 1984 and $729.88 billion in fiscal 1985; and (4) deficits at $192.99 billion in fiscal 1984 and $186.05 billion in fiscal 1985. The substitute also contains sense-of-the-Congress language clarifying the Senate's position on deficits. May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 43–57. ....

108. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/GORTON ET AL. ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Baker motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected the Gorton et al. substitute (to set: (1) New BA at $874.97 billion in fiscal 1984, $942.76 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,003.96 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $813.14 billion in fiscal 1984, $872.74 billion in fiscal 1985, and $923.35 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $658 billion in fiscal 1984, $762.6 billion in fiscal 1985, and $830.8 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $155.14 billion in fiscal 1984, $143.54 billion in fiscal 1985, and $133.2 billion in fiscal 1986). May 19, 1983. **MOTION TO RECONSIDER AGREED TO**, 55–45. ....

109. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HOUSE-PASSED BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Kennedy motion to table Dole substitute (for the resolution) to set: (1) New BA at $936.55 billion in fiscal 1984, $998.65 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,058.4 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $863.55 billion in fiscal 1984, $912.6 billion in fiscal 1985, and $967.55 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $689.1 billion in fiscal 1984, $765.9 billion in fiscal 1985, $831.5 billion in fiscal

Vote
No. Voted

1986; and (4) deficits at $174.45 billion in fiscal 1984, $146.7 billion in fiscal 1985, $136.05 billion in fiscal 1986. May 19, 1983. TABLED, 54–46. ....

110. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/GORTON ET AL. ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 27)

Gorton et al. substitute, upon reconsideration, to set: (1) New BA at $914.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $986.37 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,050.21 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $849.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $910.77 billion in fiscal 1985, and $965.99 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $671.1 billion in fiscal 1984, $743.08 billion in fiscal 1985, and $835.9 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $178.59 billion in fiscal 1984, $167.69 billion in fiscal 1985, and $130.09 billion in fiscal 1986. May 19, 1983. AGREED TO, 53–47. ....

111. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/IMF LOAN RESTRICTIONS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Specter-Randolph amendment to state the sense of the Congress that the Federal borrowing levels assumed in this resolution should not be used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide loans to foreign governments that subsidize exports in unfair competition with U.S. products. May 19, 1983. REJECTED, 47–52. ....

112. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (GORTON ET AL. ALTERNATIVE BUDGET) (S. CON. RES. 27)

As amended, to set: (1) New BA at $914.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $986.37 billion in fiscal 1985, and $1,050.21 billion in fiscal 1986; (2) O at $849.69 billion in fiscal 1984, $910.77 billion in fiscal 1985, and $965.99 billion in fiscal 1986; (3) revenues at $671.1 billion in fiscal 1984, $743.08 billion in fiscal 1985, and $835.9 billion in fiscal 1986; and (4) deficits at $178.59 billion in fiscal 1984, $167.69 billion in fiscal 1985, and $130.09 billion in fiscal 1986. May 19, 1983. PASSED, 50–49. ....

115. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.R. 2990)

To: (1) Amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to raise the permanent public debt limit from $400 billion to $1.389 trillion; (2) repeal the temporary public debt limit (thereby removing the distinction between the so-called temporary debt limit and the permanent debt limit); and (3) increase the limit on long-term Treasury bonds (those bearing interest in excess of 4.25 percent) from $110 billion to $150 billion. May 25, 1983. PASSED, 51–41. ....

171. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/RECONCILED REVENUES (H. CON. RES. 91)

Dole amendment to reduce the reconciled revenue figure from $73 billion to $59 billion in the aggregate over the next 3 fiscal years; and change the date by which the Finance Committee must report such revenue reconciliation legislation from July 22 to September 15. June 23, 1983. REJECTED, 41–51. ....

172. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H. CON. RES. 91)

To set new fiscal 1984 revenues at $679.6 billion, BA at $919.5 billion, O at $849.5 billion, and the deficit at $169.9 billion; new fiscal 1985 revenues at $750.5 billion, BA at $990.5 billion, O at $906.8 billion, and the deficit at $156.3 billion. In addition, the conference agreement contains a special reserve fund of $8.5 billion of tentative fiscal 1984 O to be used for various social and domestic programs only if authorizing legislation is enacted. June 23, 1983. AGREED TO, 51–43. ....

Vote
No. Voted

319. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/SIZE OF INCREASE (H.J. RES. 308) —

Armstrong amendment to increase the permanent public debt limit by $61 billion, to a total of $1,450 billion. October 27, 1983. AGREED TO, 70–15. ....

320. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/DEFICIT-REDUCTION LEGISLATION (H.J. RES. 308)

Chiles amendment to terminate the public debt increase unless deficit-reduction legislation, totaling $86 billion over the next 3 years, is reported and enacted. October 28, 1983. **REJECTED**, 31–53. ....

322. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/LINE-ITEM VETO (H.J. RES. 308)

Dole motion to table Dixon et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that a provision giving the President the ability to veto individual items of appropriation should be made a part of the U.S. Constitution. October 29, 1983. **TABLED**, 53–25. ....

323. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/DEFICIT-WORSENING AMENDMENTS (H.J. RES. 308)

Modified Long amendment to express the sense of the Senate that amendments which increase spending or decrease revenues should not be attached to 1983 debt ceiling or reconciliation bills. October 29, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 66–11. ....

326. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/RATIO OF SPENDING CUTS TO TAX INCREASES (H.J. RES. 308)

Kasten amendment to express the sense of the Senate that no further tax increases should be enacted until Congress fulfills the pledge made 1 year ago to reduce spending by $3 for every $1 in revenue raised by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (Public Law 97–248). October 31, 1983. **REJECTED**, 42–55. ....

329. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/RECOMMITTAL TO FINANCE COMMITTEE (H.J. RES. 308)

Baker motion to recommit the resolution to the Finance Committee, with instructions to the committee that it report such bill back immediately (thereby stripping it of amendments adopted on the floor—see Votes 319, 321, 323–325). October 31, 1983. **REJECTED**, 27–68. ....

330. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 308) —

As amended, to increase the permanent public debt limit by $61 billion, from $1.389 billion to $1.450 billion, with the increase to go into effect on enactment and remain in effect without an expiration date until Congress enacts a change in the limit. October 31, 1983. **REJECTED**, 39–56. ....

353. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/BALANCED BUDGET SUBMISSION (H.J. RES. 413)

Ford appeal from the ruling of the Chair sustaining Danforth point of order that Ford amendment (to require the President to submit to Congress a balanced budget for each fiscal year or include with such budget a detailed statement explaining why total outlays should exceed total receipts for such fiscal year) constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill and is therefore out of order. November 10, 1983. **RULING UPHELD**, 42–40. ....

368. OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT/GERMANENESS (DEFICIT REDUCTION) (S. 2062)

Domenici motion to waive section 305(b)(2) of the Budget Act (relating to germaneness of amendments) to allow consideration of Domenici-Chiles amendment to increase revenues and reduce spending to achieve a total deficit reduction of approximately $87.6

billion for fiscal 1984–86. November 16, 1983. **REJECTED**, 33–65. (Subsequently, the motion to waive the germaneness rule having been decided in the negative, the Chair ruled that the amendment contained new subject matter not contained in the bill reported by the committee and was not germane. Therefore, the point of order was sustained and the amendment fell. On November 18, the bill was returned to the Senate calendar.)

369. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MOTION TO RECONSIDER (H.J. RES. 308)

Baker motion to reconsider the vote (Vote No. 330) by which the Senate rejected the bill, as amended, to increase the permanent public debt limit by $61 billion, from $1.389 billion to $1.450 billion, with the increase to go into effect on enactment and remain in effect without an expiration date until Congress enacts a change in the limit. November 16, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 67–31.

370. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 308)

Upon reconsideration, as amended, to increase the permanent public debt limit by $61 billion, from $1.389 billion to $1.450 billion, with the increase to go into effect on enactment and remain in effect without an expiration date until Congress enacts a change in the limit. November 16, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 58–40.

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57. OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT (H.R. 4169)

To make budget savings of $8.24 billion over fiscal years 1984–87, pursuant to reconciliation instructions of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 (S. Con. Res. 91). (Specifically, H.R. 4169 includes fiscal 1984–87 savings in the following areas: COLA DELAY—$3.14 billion. Changes the Federal civilian and military retirement COLA from May to December for military retirees and to January 1985 for civilian retirees. CIVILIAN PAY RAISES—$4.09 billion. Changes pay raises from October 1983 to January 1, 1984, and making increase 4 percent (instead of 3.5 percent) requiring retroactive payments to civil servants. (Members of Congress are to receive this pay increase.) VETERANS COMPENSATION—$272 million. Provides a 4.1 percent (instead of 3.5 percent) COLA on April 1 for veterans receiving compensation benefits; expands eligibility for various VA benefits; and terminates advance payment of VA education benefits. Note: The two foregoing provisions will result in fiscal 1964 costs of $249 million and $18 million, respectively. To prevent these costs, the Senate by voice vote passed a separate bill, S. 2539, to hold the pay increase and veterans' COLA to 3.5 percent. SBA DISASTER AID—$740 million. Extends for 3 years, until September 30, 1986, a requirement that farmers seek disaster loans from the Farmers Home Administration before they could seek more favorable loans from the Small Business Administration; and allows farm-related small businesses to participate in the SBA disaster loan program if they were hurt by the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) farm acreage reduction program.) April 5, 1984. **PASSED**, 67–26.

77. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/DOLE-LONG TAX PACKAGE (H.R. 2163)

Modified Dole-Long amendment, as amended, to raise taxes by $47 billion and reduce spending by $14.8 billion, through September 30, 1987. (Specifically, the amendment includes provisions in the following areas: TELEPHONES—Extends the 3 percent excise tax on local and long-distance service, due to expire after 1985. LIQUOR—Raises the excise tax on distilled spirits from $10.50 to $12.50 per proof gallon. (See Vote Nos. 67–68.) INTEREST—Postpones until 1988 from 1985 a provision under current law whereby a taxpayer could avoid taxation on up to $450 of interest earned each year ($900 for a couple filing a joint return) after subtracting interest paid for any purpose except business or a home mortgage. INCOME AVERAGING—Permits taxpayers to income average if their latest year's taxable income is 40 percent (rather than 20 percent, as under current law) more than the average taxable income in the previous 3 years (rather than 4 years, as under current law). FRINGE BENEFITS.—Prohibits until 1986 the IRS from writing regulations on which employee fringe benefits financed by employers and specifically authorized in the law would be taxed. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS.—Gradually boosts to $4,000 from $2,250 a year the contribution an individual with a nonworking spouse can make to a tax-deferred Individual Retirement Account (IRA). CAPITAL GAINS.—Reduces to 6 months from 1 year the length of ownership of assets, such as stocks, before they can qualify, when sold, for preferential capital-gains tax treatment; and cuts the amount of captial losses that could be deducted against ordinary income to $1,000 from $3,000. DIVIDENDS.—Repeals current law allowing a person to avoid taxation on up to $750 a year in utilities dividends that are reinvested in the utilities. TAX SHELTERS.—Eliminates a wide variety of tax-shelter, corporate-tax and accounting "abuses" by preventing the inflation of and the selective allocation of deductions among taxshelter partners and curtailing the use of royalty trusts, a tax-avoidance device being considered by some big oil companies. LEASING.—Delays a scheduled liberalization of tax benefits available to unprofitable businesses that lease, rather than purchase, equipment; and curtails tax benefits when nonprofit organizations sell their property to taxable investors and then lease it back. FOREIGN EARNINGS.—Freezes at $80,000 the annual amount an individual may earn abroad without paying U.S. taxes. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Freezes at $5,000 the amount of business property, such as machinery, that may be fully deducted in the year it is purchased; and requires that any property be used at least 90 percent for business purposes before any depreciation or investment credit is allowed. BONDS.—Renews the tax exemption, which expired last year, for bonds issued by State and local governments to subsidize mortgages for first-time home buyers; and imposes new restrictions on the use of tax-free industrial development bonds for such private purposes as new retail stores and student loans. REAL ESTATE.—Stretches out the period over which real estate investors can write off their costs by increasing the depreciation period to 20 years (from 15 years, under current law) and then phasing in an 18-year period in 1986 and thereafter; and reduces tax benefits for older and historic buildings. (See Vote No. 74.) LIFE INSURANCE.—Makes major changes in life insurance company taxation, reducing the industry's tax burden from current law. HIGHWAY TAXES.—Raises the tax on diesel fuel to 15¢ a gallon from 9¢; and sets a maximum use fee for the heaviest trucks at $600 (rather than $1,900 to be phased in by 1988). ENTERPRISE ZONES.—Authorizes up to 75 enterprise zones over 3 years to stimulate growth in depressed areas. R&D.—Makes permanent a 25 percent tax credit for businesses that expand research and development. SOCIAL SECURITY.—Repeals the current law requiring that tax-exempt interest on municipal bonds be considered in determining whether a portion of a retiree's Social Security benefits would be taxed. MEDICARE.—Increases monthly premium payments for physician-care coverage to $26.70 by 1989 from $14.60 currently; delays eligibility to the first day of the month after a person's 65th birthday (instead of on the birthday); and freezes the fees Medicare pays for doctor services at least 3 months immediately and continues the freeze for [illegible] years for doctors who charge patients more than the Medicare fee scale.) April 12, 1984. AGREED TO, 76–5.

78. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HELMS 10-PERCENT CUT (H.R. 2163)

Helms substitute (to: (1) Provide for a 10-percent across-the-board cut and a 3-year freeze at that level for all spending programs except defense, Social Security and Medicare; (2) require the Senate committees to submit recommendations for ways to achieve such a reduction to the Budget Committee by June 1, 1984; and (3) require the Budget Committee to report a reconciliation provision as part of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1985, prior to Senate consideration of that resolution) for Baker et al. amendment (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). April 25, 1984. **REJECTED**, 27–68.

80. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/SYMMS BUDGET PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Modified Symms substitute (to reduce the Federal deficit by $285.9 billion over fiscal 1985–87 by provisions to: (1) Freeze all COLA's for fiscal 1985–87, with means-tested entitlement programs excepted; (2) cut all nondefense discretionary programs by 10 percent and freeze them at that level for fiscal 1986–87; (3) freeze all military pay for 3 years; and (4) permit the awarding of a one-time bonus of $20,000 for every senior executive staff employee in the Federal Government on October 1, 1984, provided that the above spending reductions are implemented) for Baker et al. amendment (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). April 26, 1984. **REJECTED**, 11–84.

81. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/ADMINISTRATIVE SAVINGS (H.R. 2163)

Hatfield motion to table DeConcini-Mattingly perfecting amendment (to save $1.4 billion in fiscal 1985 by implementing cost savings in the administration of various Government activities) to Baker et al. amendment (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). April 26, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 15–78. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the DeConcini-Mattingly amendment.)

82. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/7.5-PERCENT BUDGET CUT (H.R. 2163)

Symms perfecting amendment (to add language providing for a 7.5-percent across-the-board reduction in budget authority for fiscal 1985–87 for all Federal programs except Social Security, Medicare, and defense) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). April 30, 1984. **REJECTED**, 18–50.

84. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HOLLINGS BUDGET FREEZE (H.R. 2163)

Hollings et al. substitute (to provide for $316 billion in deficit reductions over fiscal 1984–87 in the following areas: Nondefense spending cuts—$72.9 billion; defense spending cuts—$69.6 billion; revenue increases—$137 billion; and interest savings—$36.4 billion) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the

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appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 1, 1984. **REJECTED**, 38–57.

85. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/1-YEAR BUDGET FREEZE ("KGB PLAN") (H.R. 2163)

Modified Grassley et al. substitute (to provide a reduction in the deficit of $27 billion in fiscal 1985 by freezing all military and domestic spending except to cover new recipients in social programs such as food stamps and Medicare) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 2, 1984. **REJECTED**, 33–65.

86. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LINE-ITEM VETO (H.R. 2163)

Mattingly motion to table Chiles point of order against Mattingly et al. perfecting amendment (to add language providing the President with line-item veto authority over appropriations bills) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). (Note: The Chiles point of order was that the Mattingly et al. amendment violated the Constitution.) May 3, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 45–46.

87. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LINE-ITEM VETO (H.R. 2163)

Chiles point of order against Mattingly et al. perfecting amendment (to add language providing the President with line-item veto authority over appropriations bills) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). (Note: The Chiles point of order was that the Mattingly et al. amendment violated the Constitution.) May 3, 1984. **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED**, 56–34.

88. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CHILES ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Chiles substitute (to: (1) Strike the appropriation caps; (2) state the sense of Congress that the total BA for defense and nondefense activities should not exceed $431.3 billion in fiscal 1985, of which $290.8 billion is intended for defense and $140.5 billion is intended for nondefense discretionary activities; and (3) delay tax indexing for 2 years) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **REJECTED**, 49–49.

89. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BRADLEY PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Domenici motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to: (1) reduce the defense buildup from 7 percent real growth to 5 percent; (2) increase spending for nondefense discretionary programs by $3.6 billion in BA for fiscal 1985; and (3) restore $600 million of the $9 billion in Medicare cuts) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **TABLED.** 51–43.

90. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table division I of Kennedy-Cranston amendment to delete provisions (under the Dole-Long amendment) to increase Medicare part B premium by permanently freezing that benefit at 25 pecent of the program costs; and increase the Medicare part B deductible by indexing that deductible based on Medicare economic index in fiscal 1985–87. May 9, 1984. **TABLED.** 58–36.

91. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Kennedy-Cranston amendment to strike the provision (under the Dole-Long amendment) transfering the date of Medicare eligibility to the first day of the following month (representing a possible delay in benefit eligibility of up to 30 days). May 9, 1984. **TABLED.** 59–36.

92. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/GORTON ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Gorton et al. perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce deficits by about $230 billion in fiscal 1985-87; (2) reduce defense spending by $12.1 billion; (3) increase nondefense discretionary spending by $2.7 billion; (4) cap the COLA's in non-means-tested Federal benefit programs; and (5) cap the personal income tax indexing) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 9, 1984. **REJECTED.** 23–72.

93. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CHAFEE ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Baker motion to table Chafee et al. perfecting amendment (to: (1) Strike the provisions dealing with the separate caps for defense and nondefense spending in fiscal 1985–87; (2) combine those two caps into one aggregate figure for each fiscal year; and (3) set caps for the combined BA for defense and nondefense discretionary programs at $434.5 billion in fiscal 1985, $472.3 billion in fiscal 1986, and $514.6 billion in fiscal 1987, thereby cutting BA totals contained in the Baker et al. package for those years by $2.3 billion, $5.6 billion and $8.8 billion, respectively, for a total savings of $16.7 billion) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 10, 1984. **TABLED.** 48–46.

94. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/GRACE COMMISSION SAVINGS (H.R. 2163)

Kasten et al. perfecting amendment (to add language to require, by September 30, 1984, both the authorizing committees of Congress and the administration each to find $20 billion in savings over the next 3 fiscal years according to the President's Private

Sector Survey on Cost Control—the Grace Commission) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 15, 1984. **AGREED TO, 93–1.**

95. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/"FAIR PLAY" BUDGET PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Boschwitz perfecting amendment (to add language to require a report by the end of the year from CBO and OMB on a "fair play" formula approach to the entire budget process, under which all budgetary functions are allowed to grow at the same rate) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 15, 1984. **AGREED TO, 74–20.**

100. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BAKER ET AL. PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Baker et al. amendment, as amended, to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending. (Taking into account the Dole-Long measure, the Baker et al. amendment would cut the budget deficit by $144 billion over fiscal 1985–87. Specifically, as amended, the Baker et al. amendment includes provisions to: (1) Place a 3-year spending "cap" on defense spending authority of $299 billion in fiscal 1985, $333.7 billion in fiscal 1986, and $372 billion in fiscal 1987. This would allow for an average 7 percent real growth rate through fiscal 1987, with a savings of $40 billion from the President's proposed buildup; (2) place a 3-year spending "cap" on discretionary domestic spending of $139.8 billion in fiscal 1985, $144.3 billion in fiscal 1986, and $151.5 billion in fiscal 1987. This would freeze spending authority in 1985 at the 1984 level, including all supplemental budgets. In 1986 and 1987, this spending is to be allowed to increase only by the rate of inflation, projected at about 5 percent. The savings in the nondefense area, including cuts in Medicare, total about $35 billion; (3) assume savings of about $18 billion on interest on the national debt because of lower deficits; and (4) project deficits of $181 billion in fiscal 1985, rising to $204 billion in fiscal 1987.) May 17, 1984. **AGREED TO, 65–32.**

101. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/PASSAGE (H.R. 2163/H.R. 4170)

As amended, to make deficit reductions totaling over $140 billion over fiscal 1985–87, with the savings achieved in the following areas: TAX INCREASES.—$47.7 billion (see Vote No. 77); DEFENSE REDUCTIONS.—$40 billion (see Vote No. 100); DOMESTIC SPENDING CUTS.—$35 billion (see Vote No. 100); and INTEREST SAVINGS.—$18 billion (see Vote No. 100). (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of H.R. 2163 (the so-called Boat Bill), as amended, for the text of H.R. 4170, a House bill dealing with tax reform.) May 17, 1984. **PASSED, 74–23.**

103. FIRST CONCURRENT BUDGET RESOLUTION (S. CON. RES. 106/H. CON. RES. 280)

As amended, to set forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal 1985–87 in the following areas:

DEFICITS.—$190.5 billion in fiscal 1984; $181.7 billion in fiscal 1985; $187.2 billion in fiscal 1986; and $204 billion in fiscal 1987. REVENUES.—$665.1 billion in fiscal 1984; $743.8 billion in fiscal 1985; $810.8 billion in fiscal 1986; and $882.3 billion in fiscal 1987. BUDGET AUTHORITY.—$914.3 billion in fiscal 1984; $1,012.7 billion in fiscal 1985; $1,106.3 billion in fiscal 1986; and $1,209.8 billion in fiscal 1987. OUTLAYS.—$855.6 billion in fiscal 1984; $925.5 billion in fiscal 1985; $998 billion in fiscal 1986; and $1,086.3 billion in fiscal 1987. (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of S. Con. Res. 106, as amended, for the text of H. Con. Res. 280, the House companion bill.) May 18, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 41–34.

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal 1985–87. (For specific provisions of the conference report, see Vote No. 161.) June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 22–76.

161. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

To raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medecare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal 1985–87. (Specifically, the conference report includes provisions in the following areas:

TAX PROVISIONS. IDB'S.—Imposes an annual volume cap of the greater of $150 per capita or $200 million on the amount of tax-exempt industrial development bonds (IDB's) that States may issue; COMPANY CARS.—Limits the maximum amount of investment tax credit that can be claimed on passenger cars used for business to $1,000 per year and the depreciation write-off to $4,000 the first year and $6,000 in subsequent years; BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS.—Limits the tax benefits available on personal property (such as home computers) used for business purposes; TELEPHONE TAX.—Retains a provision extending the current 3 percent telephone excise tax through 1987 (rather than expiring after 1985); CONSUMER TAXES.—Allows the excise tax on cigarettes to fall from 16c per pack to the scheduled 8c; and increases the excise tax on distilled spirits from $10.50 to $12.50 per proof gallon, beginning October 1, 1985; FOREIGN PROVISIONS.—Repeals the 30 percent withholding tax on interest paid on passive income (interest, dividends, royalties, etc.) to nonresident aliens and foreign corporations; and creates Foreign Sales Corporations to replace domestic international sales corporations (DISC's) as a means of providing American corporations with tax deferral advantages to encourage exports, with the changeover forgiving an estimated $11 to $12 billion in taxes deferred by major American corporations under DISC's; REAL ESTATE.—Increases the maximum recovery period for real property (other than low-income housing) from 15 to 18 years; FAMILY LOANS.—Taxes low-interest or no-interest loans as if they were producing interest rates closer to the market rate; CAPITAL GAINS.—Decreases the holding period for long-term capital gains from 1 year to 6 months; PIK.—Extends special tax rules for the payment-in-kind (PIK) program to the 1984 wheat program; LIFE INSURANCE.—Revises taxation of the life insurance industry to eliminate different treatment of two segments of the industry (the mutual insurance companies and the stock companies), with firms allowed a 20-percent reduction in their tax liability; INCOME AVERAGING.—Reduces income averaging tax breaks for individuals, effective in the 1984 tax year; ESTATE AND GIFT TAX.—Delays the scheduled decline in the estate and gift tax by freezing it at 55 percent through 1987, after which it falls to 50 percent; TAX SHELTERS AND ACCOUNTING.—Changes accounting rules to limit the size of tax deductions that businesses and tax shelter partnerships can take in the first few years of a deal; and revises partnership rules that curtail certain tax shelter tax breaks; DIESEL AND TRUCK TAXES.—Increases the diesel fuel tax by 6c to 15c a gallon, which will offset a cut in heavy truck taxes; EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT.—Increases from $500 to $550 the maximum credit allowed for low-income wage earners with dependent children; FRINGE BENEFITS.—Allows a specific tax exemption for fringe benefits; "GOLDEN PARACHUTES."—Imposes a 20-percent excise tax on settlements given to top executives who leave companies after a merger or takeover.

SPENDING PROVISIONS. PHYSICIAN FEES.—Freezes physician fees under Medicare from July 1, 1984, through September 30, 1985; PART B PREMIUMS.—Increases Medicare part B premiums from $17.70 to $19.10 in fiscal 1985 and from $18.60 to $21.30 in fiscal 1986; COINSURANCE PAYMENT.—Requires a 20-percent coinsurance payment for durable medical equipment provided by home health agencies; EMPLOYER COVERAGE.—Requires employers to offer health care coverage for nonworking spouses, aged 65 to 69, of employees under age 65 (with Medicare becoming the secondary plan); MEDICAID.—Establishes a child health assurance program requiring States to provide Medicaid coverage to certain poor women and children; and raises ceilings for Medicaid payments to Puerto Rico and the territories.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS. SSI.—Limits the recovery rate for overpayments under supplemental security income (SSI); AFDC.—Establishes a "work transition allowance" for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) recipients who lose benefits because they no longer qualify for the $30-plus-one-third disregard; SOCIAL SECURITY.—Allows a one-time, irrevocable election by a church (or church-controlled organization) to exclude from the social security tax base all payments received for services performed; and allows employees of nonprofit organizations covered by civil service retirement to be treated like Federal employees under social security.

OTHER PROVISIONS. COLA's.—Delays the effective date of cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's) under Government retirement systems for 1 month, making them payable on January 1 of each year; JUDGE PAY.—Includes a Senate provision granting a 4-percent pay increase to Federal judges effective retroactively to January 1, 1984; FARM DISASTER LOANS.—Extends for 1 year (through fiscal 1987) the requirement that agricultural producers seek disaster loan assistance from the Farmers Home Administration before they are eligible to apply for a Small Business Administration disaster loan.) June 27, 1984. **AGREED TO, 83–15.** ....

284. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/1-YEAR SPENDING FREEZE (H.J. RES. 654)

Baker motion to table Tsongas et al. amendment No. 7072 to increase the debt limit to $1.73 trillion (instead of $1.824 trillion); and require Congress to vote on a proposal to freeze appropriations at fiscal 1985 levels for fiscal 1986 before it votes again to raise the debt limit October 5, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 30–61. (Subsequently, on October 11, Senator Tsongas withdrew his amendment.) ....

290. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 654)

To increase the permanent public debt limit from $1.57 trillion to $1.82 trillion, an increase of about $250 billion, which is expected to allow the Treasury to meet Federal Government obligations through fiscal 1985. October 11, 1984. **REJECTED**, 14–46. ....

292. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 654)

To increase the permanent public debt limit from $1.57 trillion to $1.82 trillion, an increase of about $250 billion, which is expected to allow the Treasury to meet Federal Government obligations through fiscal 1985. October 12, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 37–30 ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

15. AFRICAN FAMINE RELIEF/BARRING DEFICIT INCREASES (S. 457)

Gramm amendment to add language barring implementation of any farm credit provisions of the legislation that would increase the Federal budget deficit. February 27, 1985. **REJECTED, 43-55.** ....

34. BUDGET RESOLUTION/GOP-SENATE-ADMINISTRATION COMPROMISE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole-Domenici perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee. The instructions ordered the insertion of the text of the Senate GOP-White House budget package. The Senate GOP-White House agreement set budget targets for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1986, as follows: budget authority, $1.076 trillion; outlays, $969 billion; revenues, $793.6 billion; deficit, $175.4 billion. The amendment also set preliminary goals for fiscal 1987-88, revised budget levels for fiscal 1985, and included reconciliation instructions requiring House and Senate committees to recommend legislative savings to meet the budget targets. April 30, 1985. **AGREED TO, 50-49.** ....

35. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA'S (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole (for Hawkins and D'Amato) perfecting amendment, to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit concurrent resolution to Budget Committee), to retain existing Social Security COLA's. Note: The Senate GOP-White House budget given preliminary Senate approval April 30 (vote 34) set COLA's at the greater of 2 percent or the inflation rate minus 2 percentage points. Current law guarantees a full COLA if inflation exceeds 3 percent. May 1, 1985. **AGREED TO, 65-34.** ....

36. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE SPENDING (S. CON. RES. 32)

Goldwater motion to table Dole (for Grassley and Hatfield) perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to limit budget authority for defense to 0 percent, inflation-adjusted, in fiscal 1986, and 3 percent, inflation-adjusted, in fiscal 1987 and 1988. May 2, 1985. **MOTION REJECTED, 48-51.** ....

37. BUDGET RESOLUTION/RETIREMENT PROGRAM COLA'S (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole (for Murkowski) amendment to the Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to provide full COLA's for Federal civilian and military retirees and veterans. May 2, 1985. **AGREED TO, 80-18.** ....

39. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood et al. perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore $2.6 billion in funding for Medicare and Medicaid for fiscal years 1986-88, leaving the total reduction at $1.2 billion. May 3, 1985. **AGREED TO, 93-6.** ....

40. BUDGET RESOLUTION/LEGAL SERVICES AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Gramm et al. perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to terminate funding for the Legal Services Corporation and to transfer $300 million, approximately the amount of money saved by termination, to crop insurance and soil and water conservation programs. May 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 27-71.

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41. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PAY CUT FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Helms et al. perfecting amendment to the Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to lower the salaries of members of Congress by 10 percent and to use the resulting savings to reduce the Federal deficit. May 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 49-49.

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42. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WALSH-HEALEY OVERTIME REQUIREMENT (S. CON. RES. 32)

Nickels et al. perfecting amendment to add language stating the sense of Congress that "overall Federal outlays should be reduced and it is assumed that legislation should be enacted to conform the overtime requirements under the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act with the Fair Labor Standards Act, and that the resulting outlay reductions shall be utilized to achieve the previously agreed-upon program outlay savings." May 6, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 86-5.

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45. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SALE OF FEDERAL LOANS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Moynihan perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add language to amend the reconciliation instruction to the Banking Committee to establish a pilot program to sell up to $10 billion in Federal government loan assets annually to the private sector in fiscal 1986-88. May 7, 1985. **REJECTED**, 26-71.

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46. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND FOREIGN AID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Symms perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to reduce foreign aid funding by $200 million in each of fiscal years 1986-88; add $100 million for agriculture programs in each of fiscal years 1986-88; and earmark the remaining funds for deficit reduction. May 7, 1985. **REJECTED**, 40-56.

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49. BUDGET RESOLUTION/TAX COMPLIANCE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Kerry et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add language expressing the sense of Congress that revenues should be increased and assuming that the Finance Committee will develop legislation to reduce the tax enforcement gap, increase and improve enforcement and collection, increase voluntary compliance, and increase staff for taxpayer assistance and speedier processing of returns. May 8, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 93-2.

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50. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY FOR ILLEGAL AND NONRESIDENT ALIENS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Mattingly perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add language expressing the sense of the Congress that Social Security benefits paid to illegal and nonresident aliens should be limited to the amount of the wage-earner's contribution, plus interest, after January 1, 1986. May 8, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 84-12.

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51. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILES-HOLLINGS ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 32)

Chiles et al. perfecting amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to replace the GOP Senate-administration budget (see vote No. 34) with an alternative plan, with the following targets for fiscal 1986: revenues—$807.7 billion; budget authority—$1,083 billion; outlays—$977 billion; deficits—$169.3 billion. May 8, 1985. **REJECTED**, 35-63. ……………

52. BUDGET RESOLUTION/BYRD ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 32)

Byrd et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to set budget targets for fiscal 1986 in the following areas: revenues—$818.1 billion; budget authority—$1,079.8 billion; outlays—$979 billion; and deficits—$170.9 billion. This measure would reduce the rate of growth for defense spending, increase taxes, and reinstate existing law treatment of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments. May 8, 1985. **REJECTED**, 43-54. ……………

53. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AMTRAK (S. CON. RES. 32)

Specter et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 400 (Transportation) by amounts necessary to reflect funding for Amtrak at a level that is 10 percent less than the fiscal 1985 level (instead of the elimination of the Amtrak subsidy, as proposed in the GOP Senate-administration budget embodied in the Dole-Domenici amendment, as amended (see vote No. 34)). May 9, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 53-41. ……………

54. BUDGET RESOLUTION/VETERANS' PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the modified Cranston et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 700 (Veterans' Benefits and Services) in budget authority by $500 million in fiscal 1986 and $2.2 billion over fiscal 1986-88; and in outlays by $600 million in fiscal 1986 and $2.7 billion over fiscal 1986-88. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 49-47. ……………

55. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the Hawkins et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add $400 million in fiscal 1986 and $1.6 billion over fiscal 1986-88 to maintain the school lunch program at the current level. (By voice vote the Senate then agreed to the Hawkins et al. amendment.) May 9, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 36-60. ……………

56. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ARC, UDAG, EDA, RURAL HOUSING (S. CON. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the Sasser et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore funding for community and regional development programs (such as the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG), and Economic Development Association (EDA)) at fiscal 1985 levels and to restore funding for Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) rural housing programs at 75 percent of the fiscal 1985 level. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-44. ……………

Vote
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Voted

57. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/1-YEAR FREEZE (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Grassley et al. substitute amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to replace the GOP Senate-administration budget (see vote No. 34) with a 1-year freeze on funding for all Federal programs in fiscal 1986 at fiscal 1985 levels. Specifically, the amendment would establish the following targets for fiscal 1986: revenues—$792.7 billion; budget authority—$1,080 billion; outlays—$979.8 billion; and deficits—$187.2 billion. May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 27-70. ....

58. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Chiles et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by amounts necessary to ensure that no discretionary program would be cut below the fiscal 1985 freeze level and allow inflation-rate increases for certain means-tested programs. May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 47-50. ....

59. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/RURAL HOUSING (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Cohen et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore funding to the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) rural housing programs (which would be eliminated under the GOP Senate-administration budget) at 80 percent of the fiscal 1985 level; and assume a phase-in of a loan guarantee program in place of direct loans (in section 502 home loan program). May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 47-50. ....

61. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/IMPACT AID "B" PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Dole (for Abdnor et al.) perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by amounts necessary to reflect restoration of impact aid, part "B", to the fiscal 1985 level. (The GOP Senate-administration budget assumes its elimination—see vote No. 34.) May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 47-49. ....

62. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/POSTAL SUBSIDIES (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Stevens motion to table Metzenbaum et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 370 (Commerce and Housing Credit) by $817 million for reduced mailing rates for, inter alia, nonprofit groups, libraries, and small rural newspapers. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 51-46. ....

63. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/REVENUE SHARING (S. CON. RES. 32)**

Kasten et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 850 (General Purpose Fiscal Assistance) by $4.6 billion in fiscal 1986, the amount necessary to reflect full restoration of general revenue sharing; and by $2.3 billion in each of fiscal 1987-88. May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 43-54. ....

64. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood motion to table the Kennedy et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add funding for the Medicare program. Specifically, it would increase Function 570 (Medical Insurance) by amounts necessary to reflect: (1) a rejection of the proposed increase in the Medicare, Part B, premium (Note: Part B deals with supplemental medical insurance.); (2) a rejection of the delay in Medicare eligibility by 1 month—from the first day of the month in which the beneficiary turns 65 to the first day of the month after the 65th birthday; and (3) a phase-out, rather than immediate elimination of the double adjustment for teaching hospitals. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 51-46.

65. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MASS TRANSIT (S. CON. RES. 32)

Symms perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to decrease Function 400 (Transportation) and to reflect additional savings in urban mass transit assistance of $3.3 billion in budget authority and $2 billion outlays in fiscal 1986-88. May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 25-72.

66. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CIGARETTE TAX AND MEDICARE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Bradley et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase the revenue total in each of fiscal years 1986-88 by assuming a continuation of the current 16-cents-per-pack cigarette tax (which is due to drop to 8 cents on October 1); and increase function 570 (Medical Insurance) by an amount necessary to offset proposed Medicare Part B premium increases. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 49-47.

67. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WIC PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)

DeConcini et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add language expressing the sense of the Senate that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) should immediately release the full 1985 appropriation for the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC). May 9, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 97-0.

68. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AMTRAK, MASS TRANSIT, UDAG (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Lautenberg et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore funding for Amtrak, urban mass transit programs, and Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG's) for each of fiscal 1986-88 to the level of funding provided for such programs in fiscal 1985. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 57-40.

69. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (S. CON. RES. 32)

Hatfield motion to table the Dixon perfecting amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by $160 million in each of fiscal 1986-88 for summer youth employment, thereby maintaining the program at the fiscal 1985 level. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 62-35.

Vote
No.

Voted

70. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CIGARETTE TAX (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Levin et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase the revenue total in each of fiscal 1986-88 by assuming a continuation of the current 16-cent-per-pack cigarette tax (which is due to drop to 8 cents on October 1), with the resulting revenues (4.9 billion over 3 years) going to the reduction of the deficit. May 9, 1985. **TABLED, 50-46.** ....

71. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table Hollings et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 450 (Community and Regional Development) by amounts necessary to reflect a restoration to the fiscal year 1985 level of $200 million of funding for the Economic Development Administration during fiscal 1986-88. May 10, 1985. **TABLED, 64-33.** ....

72. BUDGET RESOLUTION/FINAL BUDGET PACKAGE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole-Domenici perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to make changes in the GOP Senate-White House budget plan (see vote No. 34) to reflect the final budget package (the revised or "Dole II" budget). The amendment would set the following for fiscal 1986: budget authority at $1.069 trillion; outlays at $965 billion; revenues at $794 billion; and the deficit at $171 billion. The amendment would also set preliminary goals for fiscal 1987-88, revise budget levels for fiscal 1985, and give reconciliation instructions to House and Senate committees to recommend legislative savings to meet the budget targets. The budget targets would cut deficits by about $295 billion over the next 3 years, fiscal 1986-88, starting with $56 billion next year. The deficit would decline to $104 billion by fiscal 1988. One of the many assumptions on which these targets are based, is that a moratorium is placed on filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. May 10, 1985. **AGREED TO, 50-49.** ....

73. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Moynihan et al. perfecting amendment to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 600 (Income Security) by amounts necessary to reflect funding for a full Social Security COLA in fiscal 1986. May 10, 1985. **TABLED, 51-47.** ....

74. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 570 (medical insurance) to restore funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Specifically, it would: (1) reject the budget provisions to: raise the Medicare, Part B premium; delay Medicare eligibility by 1 month; and eliminate the double adjustment for teaching hospitals; and (2) make full restoration of Medicaid funding. May 10, 1985. **TABLED, 54-44.** ....

75. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MINIMUM CORPORATE TAX (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget

Committee) to increase the revenue total by assuming the imposition of a 15 percent minimum tax on corporate earnings above $50,000, with the resulting revenues ($10.5 billion over fiscal 1986-88) going to the reduction of the deficit. (NOTE: Following the tabling of the Metzenbaum amendment, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Dole-Domenici amendment, as amended, to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 32) to the Budget Committee. The Senate then agreed to the motion to recommit, whereupon Senator Domenici reported back to the Senate S. Con. Res. 32, as thereby modified. Later the Senate by voice vote agreed to the budget resolution, as modified.) May 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 61-37.

156. LINE-ITEM VETO/CLOTURE ON MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 43)

Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill to give the President power to veto individual spending items by requiring that appropriations bills be split by paragraph or section into separate bills before being sent to the White House. (A three-fifths vote of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture.) July 18, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 57-42.

157. LINE-ITEM VETO/CLOTURE ON MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 43)

Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill to give the President power to veto individual spending items by requiring that appropriations bills be split by paragraph or section into separate bills before being sent to the White House. (A three-fifths vote of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture.) July 23, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 57-41.

158. LINE-ITEM VETO/CLOTURE ON MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 43)

Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill to give the President power to veto individual spending items by requiring that appropriations bills be split by paragraph or section into separate bills before being sent to the White House. (A three-fifths vote of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture.) July 24, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 58-40.

169. FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (S. CON. RES. 32, H. CON. RES. 152)

Domenici motion that the Senate concur in the further House amendment to the first concurrent budget resolution for fiscal 1986. That amendment was the text of the conference report on the resolution, which set non-binding spending and taxing levels for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1986, as follows: budget authority, $1,069.7 billion; outlays, $967.6 billion; revenues, $795.7 billion; and deficit, $171.0 billion. The conference report's highlights include the following: (A) Revenues: (1) Makes no significant tax changes; (2) would increase revenues by $15.7 billion over 3 years through payroll taxes collected by requiring State and local government employees to participate in Medicare; by requiring newly hired State and local employees to be covered by Social Security; and through accelerated Social Security deposits by State and local governments; some user fees, trust fund contributions and "superfund" receipts; (B) program terminations: abolition of U.S. Travel and Tourism Agency, sale of Conrail, both in fiscal year 1986; elimination of general revenue sharing in fiscal year 1987; (C) defense: allows zero growth above inflation in fiscal year 1986 and 3 percent growth above inflation in fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988; (D) cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's): Makes no changes in existing policy providing COLA's for retirement programs, including Social Security. (NOTE: These are Senate Budget Committee figures; Congressional Budget Office

(CBO) and House Budget Committee figures may differ.) August 1, 1985. **MOTION TO CONCUR AGREED TO, 67-32.**

203. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/CLOTURE (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole (for Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, et al.) amendment to require a balanced budget by fiscal 1991. For a more detailed description, see Vote No. 213. (A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (64 in this case) is required to invoke cloture on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules.) October 6, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED, 57-38.**

204. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole motion to table the Byrd motion to recommit the joint resolution to the Finance Committee with instructions to report the joint resolution with an amendment to extend the limit on Federal borrowing until Oct. 18. October 6, 1985. **TABLED, 59-36.**

205. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MINIMUM CORPORATE TAX (H.J. RES. 372)

Boren et al. amendment to direct the Senate Finance Committee to report, by July 1, 1986, legislation imposing a minimum corporate tax, effective Oct. 1, 1986, with revenues from the tax to be used to reduce the Federal deficit. October 8, 1985. **AGREED TO, 88-11.**

206. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/REQUEST ATTENDANCE (H.J. RES. 372)

Domenici motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. October 8, 1985. **AGREED TO, 92-6.**

207. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MOTION TO PROCEED (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole motion to proceed to the Dole motion to reconsider the vote by which the Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment, to require a balanced budget by fiscal 1991, was rejected. October 8, 1985. **AGREED TO, 56-33.**

208. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MOTION TO RECONSIDER (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole motion to reconsider the vote by which the Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment to require a balanced budget by fiscal 1991 was rejected. October 8, 1985. **AGREED TO, 56-35.**

209. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/CLOTURE (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment to require a balanced budget by fiscal 1991. (This motion had previously been rejected; this vote was taken after the Senate agreed to reconsider the previous vote.) (A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (62 in this case) is required to invoke cloture on a measure or motion to amend the Senate rules. October 8, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED, 39-53.**

210. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (H.J. RES. 372)

Exon-Kerry amendment to the Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment, (1) To require that periodic budget deficit reports to the President and Congress required by Gramm-Rudman be due on Oct. 1, Feb. 15, and May 1 of each fiscal year, except for fiscal 1986, when such reports would be due Nov. 1, Feb. 15, and May 1; and (2) to establish that projections of the

Vote
No Voted

fiscal 1986 deficit exceeding the target deficit amount by 5 percent would trigger procedures requiring automatic spending reductions. October 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-52.

211. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/CHILES-BYRD ALTERNATIVE (H.J. RES. 372)

Chiles et al. amendment to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the joint resolution to the Budget Committee with instructions, to set maximum allowable deficits for fiscal years 1986-90, declining annually to zero in 1990, and to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing Federal spending, except for Social Security and means-tested entitlement programs. October 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 40-59.

212. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/CORPORATE MINIMUM TAX (H.J. RES. 372)

Melcher amendment to the Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment, to impose a 20 percent minimum alternative tax on corporations beginning in 1986. October 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 10-88.

213. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/GRAMM-RUDMAN (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in 1991, and to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all Federal spending except for Social Security, interest on the Federal debt and existing contractual obligations, by enough to reduce deficits to the maximum established by the bill. The amendment also revises congressional budgeting procedures and removes Social Security from the unified Federal budget in fiscal 1986 and thereafter. October 9, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 75-24.

214. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/5 PERCENT DEFENSE REDUCTION (H.J. RES. 372)

Goldwater motion to table the Bradley amendment to reduce fiscal 1987 appropriations for defense programs by 5 percent. October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 89-7.

215. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA'S (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Boren-Exon amendment to include cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security benefits in any emergency Presidential "sequestering" order reducing spending, as provided by the bill (except that the adjustments could not be reduced by more than 3 percentage points.) October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-27.

216. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Glenn amendment to affirm an existing requirement that presidential budgets include proposals for eliminating any gap (deficit) between spending and revenues, and to bar such budgets, beginning in fiscal 1987, from proposing increases in the Federal debt for that purpose. (The Glenn amendment was subsequently adopted, see vote No. 217.) October 10, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 33-65.

217. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PRESIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATION (H.J. RES. 372)

Glenn amendment to affirm an existing requirement that presidential budgets include proposals for eliminating any gap (deficit) between spending and revenues, and to bar such budgets, beginning in fiscal 1987, from proposing increases in the Federal debt for that purpose. October 10, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 93-4.

Vote
No.

Voted

218. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MOTOR FUELS EXCISE TAX (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Bradley-Weicker amendment to increase by 18 cents a gallon the Federal excise tax on motor fuels. The resulting revenues would go toward reducing the deficit. October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 89-9.

219. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Moynihan amendment to reduce spending by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which provides federal price-support farm loans, by the same percentage as other programs in the event of an emergency presidential "sequestering" order reducing spending, as provided by the bill. October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 81-16.

220. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/BUDGET INCREASES (H.J. RES. 372)

Zorinsky-Mattingly amendment to rule out of order any budget reconciliation legislation in which spending increases are offset by increases in taxes. (The effect of the amendment was to require that spending increases be offset with an equivalent amount of spending reductions in the legislation.) October 10, 1985. **REJECTED**, 22-75.

221. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/DEFICIT REDUCTION SCHEDULE (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Eagleton amendment to require joint Office of Management and Budget and Congressional Budget Office projections of deficits on Feb. 15 and May 1 of each year (in addition to dates established by the bill), to set the maximum allowable deficit for fiscal 1986 at $175 billion (instead of $180 billion), and to require an emergency presidential "sequestering" order reducing spending if the fiscal 1986 projected deficit exceeds $175 billion by 5 percent. October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 46-43.

222. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 372)

Passage of the joint resolution to raise the federal debt ceiling to $2.079 trillion from $1.824 trillion; to set maximum allowable Federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in 1991; and to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all Federal spending except Social Security, interest of the Federal debt and existing contractual obligations, by enough to reduce deficits to the maximum as established by the bill. The joint resolution also revised congressional budgeting procedures and removed Social Security from the unified Federal budget in fiscal 1986 and thereafter. October 10, 1985. **PASSED**, 51-37.

240. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/CIGARETTE TAX (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Chafee motion to waive the germaneness requirement contained in the 1974 Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (PL 93-344) with respect to the Chafee amendment to raise the tax on tobacco products by an additional 8 cents, making a total of 24 cents per package cigarette tax. (The Chair subsequently upheld the Domenici point of order that the Chafee amendment was not germane.) October 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-30.

241. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/STATE AND LOCAL MEDICARE (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table division I of the Mitchell et al. amendment, to delay for one year implementation of a provision in the bill mandating Medicare coverage for State and local government employees. (Division II of the Mitchell amendment, to increase the per-pack tax on cigarettes by 4 cents, was subsequently rejected by voice vote.) October 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-25 ....

254. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/GERMANENESS (S. 1730)

Byrd et al. modified amendment to require in the future a three-fifths vote of the Senate to override rulings that provisions of a budget reconciliation bill are extraneous or not germane. October 24, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 96-0 ....

278. 5-DAY DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3669)

As amended, to raise temporarily the limit on the Federal debt by enough to permit the Federal government to meet fiscal obligations without accelerated redemptions of Treasury securities from the Social Security trust funds or other Federal trust funds, and also to bar such redemptions and direct the Secreatary of the Treasury to use the increased borrowing authority to restore, with interest, such securities as were redeemed from the Social Security or other trust funds after October 31, 1985, until enactment of the legislation. The legislation would permit the debt limit to increase temporarily to no more than $1.841 trillion, until Nov. 6, 1985, and to revert to its existing level of $1.824 trillion after that date. November 1, 1985. **PASSED**, 51-22 ....

279. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MINIMUM CORPORATE TAX (H.J. RES. 372)

Boren-Metzenbaum motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with an amendment to require the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees to report, by April 15, 1986, legislation providing for a minimum tax on corporations, to take effect July 1, 1986, and to specify that revenues from the tax be used to reduce the public debt. (The House amendment would have required the Ways and Means Committee to report minimum tax legislation by Oct. 1, 1986, and had not specified how the resulting revenues would be used.) November 4, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 72-15

280. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MEDICARE (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Chiles et al. amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to consider Medicare an indexed program, thus placing it in category I. In effect, this provides that if automatic, across-the-board spending reductions were imposed, as provided by the Packwood amendment, any reductions would reduce scheduled automatic increases but not base-level spending. Under the Packwood amendment, a substitute amendment to the House-passed version of H.J. Res. 372, Medicare would not be considered an indexed program, thus it is treated as a category II, or "controllable" program. November 5, 1985. **TABLED**, 54-44

281. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/FISCAL YEAR 1986 DEFICIT TARGET (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Riegle et al. amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to provide that the projected Federal budget deficit in fiscal 1986 may not exceed $171.9 billion and to require automatic reductions, by a Presidential "sequester" order, to reach that figure, prorated for the portion of the fiscal year remaining at the time of enactment. The Packwood amendment specified that the projected Federal budget deficit in fiscal 1986 may not exceed $180 billion and would require automatic reductions if the projected deficit were to exceed that figure by more than 5 percent. November 5, 1985. **TABLED**, 55-43 ....

Vote
No. Voted

282. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/VETERANS' BENEFITS (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Riegle modified amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to move the veterans' compensation programs from category I to the category exempt from automatic spending reductions (Social Security, interest on the Federal debt) and to remove veterans' medical care from category II and put it into category I, where reductions are limited to cost of living increases. November 5, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-44. ……………

284. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/ECONOMIC FORECASTING (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Moynihan amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to provide that Government agencies or programs involved with economic forecasting, including the relevant branches of the intelligence community, shall be exempt from budget reductions provided in this bill. November 6, 1985. **TABLED**, 82-16. ……………

285. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PACKWOOD SUBSTITUTE (H.J. RES. 372)

Domenici motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with the Packwood substitute to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-1991, declining to zero by the final year; provide for automatic, across-the-board cuts in Federal programs (with certain exceptions) in years when congressional action fails to bring spending for the upcoming fiscal year to the maximum level specified for that year; otherwise revise the congressional budget process; and remove the Social Security program from the unified Federal budget. November 6, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 74-24. ……………

294. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ENERGY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Stafford et al. amendment to strike a provision in the bill requiring that, in determining eligibility for food stamps, any Federal assistance for paying energy bills should be counted as income. (The Stafford amendment was subsequently adopted.) November 12, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 37-59. ……………

295. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ENERGY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (S. 1730)

Stafford et al. amendment to strike a provision in the bill requiring that, in determining eligibility for food stamps, any Federal assistance for paying energy bills should be counted as income. November 12, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 60-37. ……………

296. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/SUPERFUND EXCISE TAX (S. 1730)

Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that an alternative funding source should be found to pay for the "Superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup program other than the broad-based tax on manufacurers proposed in the bill. November 12, 1985. **REJECTED**, 32-66. ……………

297. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESPIRATORY CARE (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Heinz-Bradley amendment to authorize programs to provide home respiratory care to ventilator-dependent Medicare and Medicaid patients, establish a 3-year demonstration program for home and community based waivers, and establish a 2-year program to help foster children make the transition from foster care to independent living. (The Heinz amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) November 12, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 25-73.

306. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/FOOD STAMP PENALTIES (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Evans et al. amendment to require studies on the quality control system used for the Food Stamp Program and would place a 2-year moratorium on Federal penalties against States with excessive error rates. November 13, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-45.

310. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TOBACCO PROGRAM (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum-Eagleton amendment to strike provisions in the bill making changes in the Federal tobacco price-support program to allow discount sales of tobacco in Federal stockpiles and to reduce price supports. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-33.

311. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TOBACCO PROGRAM (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to strike provisions exempting from Federal antitrust laws major cigarette manufacturers that have agreed to purchase discounted tobacco from Federal stockpiles in amounts reflecting their shares of the cigarette market. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 57-42.

312. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/LIVER TRANSPLANTS (S. 1730)

Durenberger motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to provide Medicare coverage for "reasonable and medically necessary" liver transplants performed on individuals 18 years and over. (Presently, Medicare will only pay for liver transplants for those under 18 years of age.) November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 51-47.

313. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MEDICAID PAYMENTS TO NURSING HOMES (S. 1730)

Packwood motion to table the Metzenbaum-Glenn amendment to strike a provision increasing Medicaid coverage by 1.6 percent for certain nursing homes that change ownership. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-27.

314. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3128)

As amended, to reduce the deficit by $85.7 billion over fiscal 1986-88 through $69.9 billion in spending cuts and $15.8 billion in added revenues. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Agriculture: saves $8.084 billion over the next 3 years—$331 million from changes in export policies, $586 million from food stamp changes, and $7.167 billion from revisions in agriculture credit; (2) housing: saves an estimated $10.464 billion for fiscal 1986-88 by changing laws for public housing, rural housing, and community development programs; (3)Commerce and Transportation: would waive an estimated $775 million for fiscal 1986-88; (4) energy and natural resources: saves an estimated $6 billion for fiscal 1986-88; (5) finance: reduces the deficit $37.9 billion for fiscal 1986-88, with $22.2 billion in spending cuts and $15.7 billion in added tax revenues; (6) labor and human resources: saves an estimated $1.7 billion for fiscal 1986-88; (7) education: makes changes to save a total of $810 million in projected outlays in fiscal 1986-88 under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program; and (8) veterans' affairs: reduces spending for veterans' medical care and compensation to achieve estimated savings of $1.3 billion over 3 years. (House and Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement on H.R. 3128 before the end of the first session of the 99th Congress.) November 14, 1985. **PASSED**, 93-6.

369. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT/POINT OF ORDER (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Weicker point of order, that the section relating to special sequestration procedures for national defense for FY 1986 is in violation of the Standing Rules of the Senate, was well taken. December 11, 1985. **RULING OF THE CHAIR REJECTED**, 27-68. ....

370. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Denton motion to recommit the bill with instructions as follows: (1) that there be included a provision giving the President discretionary authority not to sequester from any funds for any fiscal year provided for any program, project, or account within major functional category 050-national defense: provided: (2) that the President certify to both Houses of Congress that the sequestration of funds would substantially impair the abilities of the U.S. government to provide the essential elements for national defense: and (3) that such discretionary authority for such fiscal year may be suspended by a majority vote of both Houses. December 11, 1985.**TABLED**, 76-17. ....

371. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 372)

As reported by the conferees, to raise the ceiling on the Federal debt to $2.079 trillion from $1.824 trillion; to set maximum allowable Federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in fiscal 1991: to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all Federal spending by the same percentage amount: to reduce deficits to the maximum allowed, with half of such cuts to come from defense and half from non-defense programs: to exempt Social Security, interest on the national debt, and certain poverty programs from such automatic cuts: to limit the size of such cuts as they affect certain health programs: to revise congressional budget procedures: to remove Social Security from the unified Federal budget in fiscal 1986 and thereafter: and to replenish the Social Security trust funds with any interest lost due to disinvestment or non-investment of those trust funds during periods in 1985 when the ceiling on the Federal debt was about to be breached. December 11, 1985. **ADOPTED**, 61-31. ....

379. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3128)

As reported by the conferees, to reduce the deficit by $83 billion over fiscal 1986-1988 through spending cuts and added revenues, including cuts in the following areas: (1) Superfund. Raises $10 billion over 5 years to finance the Superfund program through petroleum and chemical feedstock taxes and the imposition of a broad-based manufacturers tax. (2) Trade Adjustment. Extends the authorization of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which assists workers and firms hurt by unfair foreign competition. This program would be financed by a new tax on all imports within two years. (3) Medicare. Mandates that State and local employees hired after January 1, 1986 be covered by Medicare, thereby requiring them and their employers to contribute to the program through payroll taxes: Restricts both payments for doctors and hospitals and the benefits for elderly patients. (4) Offshore Oil Revenues. States would be rewarded at least 27 percent of escrowed bonuses, rents, and royalties to settle the legal dispute between the Federal government and several States regarding their disposition. (The House rejected the conference report, opposing the Superfund tax provision. The House and Senate failed to settle their disagreement, sending the bill back to conference.) December 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**. 78-1. ....

Vote No. | Voted

380. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ SENATE VERSION (H.R. 3128)

Johnston motion to table the Dole motion to insist on the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment. The House voted to amend the conference agreement passed by the Senate to strike a provision for a new manufacturers' excise tax to finance the Superfund toxic-waste cleanup program. The Senate then further amended the House amendment, reinstating the Superfund provision, and returned the bill to the House. The House refused to concur and returned the bill to the Senate. The Dole motion would have returned the bill to conference. Favoring the approval of the conference report, Senator Johnston moved to table this motion. December 20, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 29-35.

381. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ SENATE VERSION (H.R. 3128)

Johnston motion to recede from the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment. This motion would have in effect agreed to the House measure, which deleted the Superfund excise tax from the conference report agreed to by the Senate. (The Senate then by voice vote insisted on its amendment to finance Superfund and returned the bill to conference.) December 20, 1985. **REJECTED**, 30-35.

99th Congress, 2d Session

76. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PROGRAM TERMINATIONS (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici-Chiles modified amendment to express the sense of Congress that $4.3 billion in FY 1987 spending (outlay) reductions should be made through program terminations and significant reductions in 43 areas, including Export-Import Bank, Rural Electrification Administration, Small Business Administration, Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG), and Rural Housing grants. (Note: the sponsors of this amendment voted against it. According to them, the purpose of the amendment was to urge Senators, especially those critical of the proposed budget, to come to the floor, engage in debate, and propose amendments.) April 23, 1986. **REJECTED**, 14-83.

77. BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION (S. CON. RES. 120)

Andrews-Hollings et al. amendment to increase funding for function 500, education, by $1.2 billion for basic education programs, providing total funding of $32.0 billion in budget authority and $30.4 billion in outlays. It also directs the Finance Committee to raise taxes or other revenues to offset this increased spending, thus making the amendment deficit neutral. April 23, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 60-38.

78. BUDGET RESOLUTION/GENERAL REVENUE SHARING (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the Moynihan et al. amendment to increase the revenue sharing program to $4.6 billion, for any or all of fiscal years 1987-89, provided that (1) the Finance Committee reauthorizes the program; and (2) the Finance Committee provides revenues sufficient to pay for the authorized spending. April 24, 1986. **TABLED**, 54-41.

79. BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table Metzenbaum et al. amendment to provide $75 million in additional funds for the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC); $75 million for the Maternal and Child Health Program; $25 million for the Childhood Immunization Program; and $25 million for community health centers. It would also provide for a $200 million tax increase to offset the increase in spending. April 24, 1986. **TABLED**, 56-40. ....

80. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILD IMMUNIZATION (S. CON. RES. 120)

Lugar motion to table the Bumpers amendment to increase funding for function 550, Health Care, by $25 million for child immunization programs. It would subtract a like amount from function 150, International Affairs. April 24, 1986. **TABLED**, 49-46. ....

81. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DRUG TRAFFICKING (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the DeConcini-Abdnor et al. amendment to add $200 million to function 750, Administration of Justice, providing additional funds for the U.S. Customs Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S. Secret Service, and other high-priority law enforcement initiatives. It would offset this spending increase by reducing function 150, International Affairs, by $163 million in budget authority and $84 million in outlays and by reducing function 800, General Government, by $100 million in budget authority and $84 million in outlays. (The Deconcini-Abdnor amendment subsequently was adopted by voice vote.) April 29, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE FAILED**, 42-55. ....

82. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MHD RESEARCH (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the Melcher amendment to transfer $21 million from function 50, National Defense, to function 270, Energy, to fund research and development of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators at the Department of Energy. April 29, 1986. **TABLED**, 79-18. ....

83. BUDGET RESOLUTION/INVESTMENT PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 120)

Hart et al. amendment to provide $600 million more in science-and technology-oriented programs in fiscal 1987; an additional $600 million for resource development programs; $500 million for increasing outlays for training; and additional outlays for other programs. It would offset these spending increases through unspecified tax increases. April 29, 1986. **REJECTED**, 65-32. ....

84. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AIDS AND ALZHEIMER'S RESEARCH (S. CON. RES. 120)

Wilson amendment to transfer funds in the following manner: (a) increase health research funding for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, within function 550, Health by $277.5 million; (b) increase funding for the U.S. Trade Representative by $1 million; and (b) offset the above increases by deleting funds for congressional newsletters within function 800, General Government. April 30, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 95-2. ....

85. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SUPERFUND (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the Lautenberg et al. amendment to increase function 300, Natural Resources and Environment, for Superfund and the EPA operating budget, by $443 million over the next 3 years, thus making the budget resolution assumption consistent with the levels in S. 51, Superfund Reauthorization. It purports to be budget neutral by reducing outlays in 1987 for uranium enrichment (thus, effecting cuts in function 270, Energy) in the manner proposed by the administration's 1987 budget proposal. April 30, 1986. **TABLED**, 54- 44. ....

86. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WIN PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 120)

Moynihan et al. amendment to restore funding for the Work Incentive Program (WIN), $211 million for each of the fiscal years

1987-89. To offset this spending increase, the Finance Committee would be instructed to raise the required revenues. April 30, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

87. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DRUG EDUCATION (S. CON. RES. 120)

D'Amato et al. amendment to increase budget authority and outlays, $50 million for programs relating to drug prevention and education, and another $50 million for drug rehabilitation and treatment programs, for each of the fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989. The amendment would offset these increases by reducing budget authority and outlays for furniture and furnishings for the Federal government in each such fiscal year. May 1, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 82-12. ....

88. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DOMENICI-CHILES SUBSTITUTE (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici-Chiles substitute amendment to set budget targets for fiscal 1987, as follows: budget authority, $1,001.3 billion; outlays $1,001.2 billion; revenues, $857.2 billion; and deficit, $144 billion. Specifically, it would: (1) cut an additional $7.5 billion from non-defense spending from the committee reported resolution, reducing outlays over 3 years for these programs by $25 billion; (2) subtract $5.5 billion from the $18.7 billion in new taxes or other types of revenue required in the committee resolution. For fiscal 1987, new revenue would be $13.2 billion. The substitute also assumes more than $17 billion in new revenues annually in fiscal 1987 and 1988, for a 3-year total of $45 billion. (The President had requested $5.9 billion in new revenue for fiscal 1987); (3) add $6 billion in budget authority to the $295 billion provided by the committee resolution for defense. The resulting $301 billion assumes no growth in defense spending beyond inflation, as calculated by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). (The President had requested $320 billion in budget authority, about 8 percent above inflation.) In defense outlays, the substitute adds about $2 billion for a new total of $282 billion; (4) include a $1.9 billion one-time saving from settlement of a Federal-State dispute over revenue from offshore drilling; (5) assume sales of education loan portfolios, as proposed by the administration. The committee resolution halved the President's request; (6) assume reduced spend-out rates in certain programs, including the Export-Import Bank and Small Business Administration; (7) assume a $60 billion increase in FHA mortgage insurance, which would immediately yield an additional $750 million in mortgage fees in fiscal 1987; and (8) include all amendments to the committee resolution passed by the Senate, including the retention of the Work Incentive Program (WIN). May 2, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 66-29. ....

89. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 120)

As amended, to set forth the congressional budget for the fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989. It sets the following goals for these fiscal years, respectively (in billions): (a) Budget Authority—$1,101.3; $1,170.0; $1,220.8; (b) Outlays—$1,001.2; $1,051.2; $1,083.9; (c) Revenues—$857.2; $941.2; $1,011.9; and (d) Resulting Deficit—$144.0; $110.1; $72.1. This resolution also includes the following provisions: defense—includes $282 billion in outlays for defense and $301 billion in budget authority for FY 87; Revenues—calls for $10.6 billion in extra revenues for FY 87 (after reconciliation) plus $17 billion more in both 1988 and 1989. Of this $10.6 billion, the Finance Committee has the option of raising up to 20 percent of that amount in program savings; the balance, up to 80 percent, would come from new taxes and other revenue increases; Non-Defense Spending: lists $719.6 billion for non-defense spending in FY 87. May 7, 1986. **PASSED**, 70-25. ....

166. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/MOTION TO COMMIT (H.J. RES. 668)

Heinz motion to table the Exon motion to commit the bill to the Governmental Affairs Committee with instructions that it be reported back with an amendment, to express the sense of the Senate that Congress utilize the existing "fallback" provisions of the so-called Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act to require a congressional vote on specific measures to reduce the budget deficit. July 30, 1986. **TABLED**, 66-33. ....

167. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS II (H.J. RES. 668)

Rudman amendment to modify procedures under the original Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law, to require that the GAO's report be sent to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), an executive agency, before it goes to the President. OMB can revise the report which is legally binding. It is then sent to the President. The amendment also clarifies and specifies technical procedures that shall be used by the Directors of OMB, CBO, and GAO in preparing their sequester reports. July 30, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 63-36. ....

168. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/REPEALING GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS (H.J. RES. 668)

Hart et al. amendment to repeal the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). July 31, 1986. **REJECTED**, 30-69. ....

169. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS (H.J. RES. 668)

Exon et al. amendment to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture make advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton and rice, and that the percentage of the projected payment rate used in computing such payments shall not be less than (1) 40 percent in the case of wheat and feed grains, or (2) 30 percent in the case of rice and upland cotton. July 31, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 91-7. ....

172. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/OIL IMPORT FEE (H.J. RES. 668)

Heinz motion to table the Hart modified amendment to increase the tariff on petroleum and petroleum products by $10 per barrel. July 31, 1986. **TABLED**, 82-15. ....

175. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSTION/SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (H.J. RES. 668)

Heinz motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to exempt the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration from automatic cuts under the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act. August 1, 1986. **TABLED**, 45-36. ....

208. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 668)

As amended, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Raises the permanent public debt to $2,322.8 billion, an increase of $244.1 billion over the present limit of $2,078.7 billion; (2) provides rules relating to the investment of surplus moneys in the Social Security Trust Fund, and repeals (after June 30, 1990) the normalized tax transfers at the beginning of each month from the general funds in the Treasury Department to the Social Security Trust Fund; in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury will be prohibited from engaging in premature redemption of securities held by the trust funds during a debt limit crisis, even if such redemption is required in order to pay benefits; (3) amends Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to overcome the Supreme Court's objections to the original legislation by sending the sequester report to the Office of Management and Budget, an executive agency, rather than the General Accounting Office (a congressional agency); (4) makes unlawful the laundering of money and provides penalties for such unlawful activities; (5) provides emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather; (6) makes advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and (7) repeals the crude oil windfall profits tax, which was passed in 1980. August 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 47-40.

253. SHORT TERM DEBT LIMIT/GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS II-A (H.R. 5395)

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment to modify procedures under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. More specifically, this amendment, termed Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II-A or III, is the 1987 fiscal year part of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II (see Vote No. 167). The economic estimates from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which determine if there is to be a sequester, are already available for fiscal year 1987. Thus, this amendment would not allow OMB to make economic projections concerning economic growth, inflation, and other economic variables, which is the case under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II. August 15, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED**, 29-63.

254. SHORT TERM DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION (H.R. 5395)

To raise the debt limit ceiling by $73 billion. This allows the government to continue operating through September 25. Note: Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II-A, relating only to fiscal year 1987, was successfully attached to the legislation by the Senate. After agreeing to a motion to reconsider the vote, the Senate later adopted H.R. 5395, as amended (see Vote No. 255). The House, however, passed the legislation without Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II-A. The Senate then accepted the House version. August 16, 1986. **REJECTED**, 34-47.

255. SHORT TERM DEBT LIMIT/PASSAGE (H.R. 5395)

As amended, to raise the debt ceiling by $73 billion. This allows the government to continue operating through September 25. Note: Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II-A, relating only to fiscal year 1987, was successfully attached to the legislation by the Senate. The Senate earlier failed to pass the bill, as amended (see Vote No. 254), but agreed to a motion to reconsider the vote. The House later passed H.R. 5395, but without the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings II-A amendment. The Senate then accepted the House version. August 16, 1986. **PASSED**, 36-35.

268. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/DOMENICI-CHILES SUBSTITUTE (S. 2706)

Domenici-Chiles amendment, as modified, to increase from $3.9 billion to $13.3 billion the savings of the Senate-reported Reconciliation bill by expanding some of the bill's provisions and adding new ones. September 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 87-10.

269. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/IRS COMPLIANCE (S. 2706)

Domenici motion to table the Stevens amendment, to strike a provision of the Domenici-Chiles amendment (see vote No. 268) that increases the penalities paid by taxpayers for IRS noncompliance. September 19, 1986. **TABLED**, 77-19.

270. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESCISSION PROCEDURES (S. 2706)

Quayle motion to waive the Budget Act on the Quayle-Exon et al. amendment to establish new procedures for the expedited consideration by the Congress of certain bills and joint resolutions submitted by the President. In effect, it would guarantee a vote on presidential line-item rescission requests within 10 days. Note: A three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is necessary to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 34-62.

271. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/AIRPORTS (S. 2706)

Trible motion to waive the Budget Act on the Trible-Warner amendment to provide for the 50-year lease of the Metropolitan Washington Airports to a local authority at a cost of $187 million. Note: A three-fifths vote of the Senate, or 60 votes, is required to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 49-45.

273. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/FDIC PREMIUMS (S. 2706)

D'Amato amendment to strike the provision in the Domenici-Chiles amendment (see vote No. 268), which expands the assessment base of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) by charging premiums on the foreign deposits of U.S. banks. Under current law, banks pay a premium for deposit insurance based only on their domestic deposits. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 32-63.

275. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PROGRAM FRAUD (S. 2706)

Cohen motion to waive the Thurmond point of order that the program fraud provisions in the bill are extraneous matter and thus violate section 20001 of the 1985 Budget Reconciliation Act. This section requires, upon a point of order being made by a Senator, that any part of the bill not in the jursidiction of the reporting committee or extraneous to instructions given that committee shall be deemed stricken from the bill. Note: a three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is required to waive the point of order under section 20001. September 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 79-15.

276. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ENERGY CONSERVATION (S. 2706)

Metzenbaum motion to waive the Gramm point of order under section 20001 of the 1985 Budget Reconciliation Act that section 403, which earmarks up to $256 million of the Federal petroleum overcharge funds to supplement State energy conservation programs, is extraneous matter because it increases outlays and that the Committee which reported the provision is therefore not in compliance with the bill. Section 20001 requires, upon a point of order being made by a Senator, that any part of the bill extraneous to instructions given that committee shall be deemed stricken from the bill. Note: A three-fifths vote of the Senate, or 60 votes, is required to waive a point of order under section 20001. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 32-61.

277. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (S. 2706)

As amended, to provide for changes in law for programs under the jurisdiction of nine Senate committees to achieve $13.3 billion in deficit reductions in FY 1987. September 19, 1986. **PASSED**, 88-7.

278. SEQUESTER RESOLUTION (S.J.RES. 412)

Resolution to confirm the OMB-CBO report, as transmitted to Congress on August 20, which projects a deficit in FY 1987 of $163 million; if passed by both Houses and signed by the President, it would serve as the basis of any sequestration order. Note: After the resolution failed, Senator Dole moved to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, but his motion was not disposed of. In effect, this leaves the resolution before the Senate for later consideration, depending upon further budget action by both houses. September 20, 1986. **REJECTED**, 15-80.

358. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 5300)

As reported by the conferees, to reconcile current laws with the fiscal year 1987 budget resolution in order to achieve approximately $12 billion in deficit redudctions, and raise the debt ceiling to $2.3 trillion until May 15, 1987. October 17, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 61-25. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

71. HOMELESS BILL/DEFICIT CONTROL (H.R. 558)

Byrd et al. modified substitute amendment to the Gramm et al. amendment to provide that appropriations made pursuant to this authorization be made in accordance with the provisions of the Budget Act, as amended, which prohibits the consideration of any bill that would cause the deficit to exceed the levels established by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Furthermore, the appropriations for this bill shall not increase the deficit for fiscal year 1987. April 9, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

77. WINTER WHEAT BILL/DEFICIT NEUTRAL (H.R. 1157)

Gramm amendment to require that spending authorized by H.R. 1157 be in accordance with the provisions of the Budget Act, as amended, which prohibits the consideration of any bill that would cause the deficit to exceed the level established by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). In effect, the Gramm amendment would require H.R. 1157 to be deficit neutral for fiscal year 1987. April 22, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

82. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. CON. RES. 49)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of S. Con. Res. 49, the Gramm-Rudman sequester resolution. April 28, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 51-45. ....

83. BUDGET RESOLUTION/GRAMM-RUDMAN DEFICIT TARGETS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Domenici appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Chiles amendment (or the Democratic budget package), "on its face," complies with section 301(i) of the Budget Act. NOTE: The Chiles budget plan, approved in the Budget Committee on a party-line vote, missed the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) deficit target by $25.7 billion according to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and so was subject to a point of order under section 301(i) of the Budget Act of 1974. Sixty votes are necessary to waive the point of order. Not having 60 votes, the Democratic leadership simply included a provision deeming the Chiles plan to have met the GRH target by adopting the Office of Management and Budget's optimistic economic assumptions as well as CBO's assumptions. Only 51 votes would be necessary to sustain a point of order raised against this tactic. April 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-46. ....

84. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILES I (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles perfecting amendment to the Chiles amendment. Both amendments contain the first Chiles FY 1988 budget proposal, which would spend $1.05 trillion, provide $919 billion in revenues, and leave a deficit of $133.7 billion (this misses the Gramm-Rudman FY 1988 target of $108 billion by $25.7 billion, see vote No. 83). Specifically, the amendment would: (1) recommend $18.5 billion in revenue increases in FY 1988, including $7.2 billion in receipts from the refinancing of Rural Electrification Administration Loans; (2) recommend $289 billion in budget authority for defense spending, a $22.8 billion decrease in budget authority from the President's recommendation; and (3) recommend $769.1 billion in non-defense outlays, including one program termination, the Export-Import Bank direct loan program, and nearly $30 billion in spending increases for science, space, technology, health, and jobs programs. April 29, 1987. **AGREED TO, 50-49.** ....

87. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILES II (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles modified amendment to the Chiles amendment, to refashion the first Chiles budget package adopted on April 29 (see vote No. 84). Compared to the first proposal, Chiles II would increase taxes by an additional $8.8 billion in 1988 and provide for increased spending for certain domestic programs. Chiles II would raise budget outlays for defense by an additional $7 billion in FY 1988, but only if the additional $7 billion in new taxes are reconciled and signed by the President. May 6, 1987. **AGREED TO, 57-42.** ....

88. BUDGET RESOLUTION/INCOME TAX RATES (S. CON. RES. 49)

Dole amendment (to Chiles amendment) to express the sense of the Senate that income tax rates should not be raised and that planned rate reduction should not be delayed. May 6, 1987. **AGREED TO, 90-10.** ....

89. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WESTERN PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Symms et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to restore current funding levels for Power Marketing Administrations, grazing fees, timber receipts, cattle marketing associations, and certain other western related programs which were reduced under the Chiles budget proposal. The amendment would offset its cost by cutting the funding of multilateral lending institutions. May 6, 1987. **TABLED, 60-39.** ....

90. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles amendment to substitute the President's budget proposal, as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office, for the Chiles II budget proposal (see vote No. 87). Major provisions of the President's budget would: (1) increase revenues by $4.9 billion in FY 1988; (2) increase defense spending by $7.8 billion, providing for $298.3 billion in budget outlays for FY88 and $312 billion in BA; and (3) provide for total non-defense spending in FY88 of $741.5 billion, including spending reductions from programmatic changes in Medicare, Medicaid, farm price supports, REA, and other programs. May 6, 1987. **REJECTED, 18-81.** ....

91. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DOMENICI SUBSTITUTE (S. CON. RES. 49)

Domenici substitute amendment to the revised Chiles budget proposal (see vote No. 87). Major provisions of the Domenici budget would: (1) provide $304 billion in BA and $290.6 billion in outlays for defense; (2) provide for $10 billion in revenue increases in FY 1988; and (3) provide for $3.8 billion less in domestic outlays in FY 1988 than the Chiles plan. May 6, 1987. **REJECTED, 29-70.** ....

92. BUDGET RESOLUTION/BIENNIAL BUDGET PROCESS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Roth et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to express the sense of the Congress that a biennial budget process should be enacted into law this year. According to the Roth amendment, a biennial budget and appropriation process would provide greater stability and certainty for financial markets, government agencies, and other recipients of federal funds. It would also improve the operations and effectiveness of the Congress by providing additional time for congressional oversight and program evaluation. May 6, 1987. **TABLED, 53-45.** ....

Vote No. | Voted

93. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Chafee et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to add funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amendment would restore $1 billion to the Medicare program, resulting in total additional Medicare funding of $2 billion for fiscal year 1988, and would add $1 billion to the Medicaid Program, making a total of $1.2 billion available for next year. Medicaid outlays for future years would be $1.1. billion in fiscal year 1989, $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1990, and $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1991. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 69-29. ....

94. BUDGET RESOLUTION/VETERANS' BENEFITS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Murkowski et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to transfer $1 million from money provided for campaign finance reform to increase spending for Veterans' Administration programs. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-48. ....

95. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WESTERN PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Evans amendment (to Chiles amendment) to reduce the fiscal year 1988 deficit by $2.1 billion by raising an additional $2.5 billion in fiscal year 1988 and to allow the prepayment without penalty of Eximbank and foreign military sales (FMS) loans, with the $400 million difference used to reduce the fiscal year 1988 and later year cuts called for in the budget for western and public power programs. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 57-41. ....

96. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE SPENDING (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table Grassley amendment (to Chiles amendment) to reduce both defense spending and revenues by $2 billion in each of the next 3 fiscal years. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 82-16. ....

97. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 93)

To reduce the FY 1988 budget deficit by $37.1 billion, leaving a deficit next year of $133.6 billion, $25.6 billion over next year's $108 billion Gramm-Rudman deficit target based on Congressional Budget Office economic assumptions. The budget would: (1) raise taxes by $27.3 billion in FY 1988, and $137 billion over the next four fiscal years; (2) provide defense levels of $289 billion in new defense BA and $283.6 billion in defense outlays for FY 1988; and (3) appear to reduce domestic spending by $8.6 billion according to the CBO baseline, but actually provides a $45 billion increase over 1987 outlays. May 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 56-42. ....

111. TEMPORARY DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 2360)

To increase the temporary public debt limit by $20.0 billion (from $2.3 trillion to $2.32 trillion), estimated to meet Treasury's financing requirements through July 17, 1987. May 14, 1987. **PASSED**, 58-36. ....

136. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to table the Levin-Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee, with instructions that the Committee report the bill back with the necessary changes to make title I deficit neutral. Title I provides $7.7 billion in major program supplementals for FY 1987 for the federal government, including $6.6 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation. May 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 52-39. ....

143. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/DEFICIT NEUTRAL PROGRAMS (H.R. 1827)

Burdick motion to table the Gramm amendment to provide budget offsets for the additional funding provided in the bill to: the Commodity Credit Corporation for disaster payments, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for salaries and expenses, and the homeless. Specifically, the amendment would make these three programs deficit neutral by capping the Rural Housing Insurance Fund at $1.5 billion, creating $210 million in savings, and selling $70 million of financial assets from the Rural Development Insurance Fund. June 2, 1987. **TABLED, 68-26.** ....

144. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/PROGRAM CUTS (H.R. 1827)

Johnston motion to table the Gramm amendment to delete or reduce funding for numerous programs in the bill, which would increase the FY 1987 deficit. June 2, 1987. **TABLED, 61-33.** ....

155. DEMOCRATIC BUDGET CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO REFER (H. CON. RES. 93)

Chiles motion to table D'Amato motion to refer H. Con. Res. 93 to the Finance Committee. NOTE: As reported by the Democratic budget conferees on a party-line vote, H. Con. Res. 93 contains $64.3 billion in unspecified tax increases over the next three years. The stated purpose of Senator D'Amato's motion was to allow the Finance Committee to study whether these tax increases can be achieved without resorting to an oil import fee. June 24, 1987. **TABLED, 56-43.** ....

156. DEMOCRATIC BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEBT LIMIT BILL (H. CON. RES. 93)

Domenici appeal of the ruling of the Chair on the Domenici point of order. As reported by the conferees, H. Con. Res. 93 instructs the Senate Finance Committee to report a reconciliation bill that permanently increases the total federal debt to $2.565 trillion. Senator Domenici made the point of order that because neither Chamber agreed during its budget deliberations to language that instructed the Finance Committee to report reconciliation legislation, the conferees exceeded their authority by reporting language entirely irrelevant to the House- and Senate-passed measures. The Chair then overruled the Domenici point of order, stating that it is not entirely irrelevant to instruct the Finance Committee to report a debt limit bill as part of reconciliation because the budget resolution, as it passed the Senate, contained an appropriate figure for the public debt limit and reconciliation instructions to the Finance Committee. June 24, 1987. **SUSTAINED, 54-45.** ....

157. DEMOCRATIC BUDGET CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 93)

As reported by the conferees, to provide for a FY 1988 budget deficit of $133.8 billion (based on Congressional Budget Office assumptions), and set spending and revenue limits as follows: budget authority, $1.153 trillion; outlays, $1.041 trillion; and revenues, $932.8 billion. June 24, 1987. **AGREED TO, 53-46.** ....

168. TRADE BILL/BALANCED BUDGET (S. 1420)

Division I of the Gramm et al. amendment finds that the consequences of the federal budget deficit, including high interest rates and a strong dollar, are the dominant cause of the current trade deficit. It further states that unfair trade practices engaged in by foreign countries are also a cause of the U.S. trade deficit and that the United States must improve its competitiveness in order to address this problem. NOTE: The Gramm et al. amendment was first presented as one amendment, without divisions. After much parliamentary maneuvering, it was agreed to divide the amendment and vote on the first division. Both divisions of the Gramm amendment were later withdrawn pursuant to the provisions of a comprehensive unanimous-consent agreement. June 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 59-11. ....

209. DEBT LIMIT/BUDGET WAIVER AMENDMENT (H.J. RES. 324)

Chiles motion to table the Domenici amendment to provide that the motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act be applied to both the Chiles amendment, which contains the Democratic budget reform package, and the Domenici amendment, which contains the Republican package. NOTE: A motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. But the Republican package's waiver could be grafted onto the Democratic package's waiver request by a simple majority instead of the 60 votes necessary for a free-standing waiver. Both amendments violate section 306 because they were not reported from the Budget Committee but were within that committee's jurisdiction. July 23, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-47. ....

210. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/CHILES BUDGET PLAN (H.J. RES. 324)

Chiles motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the modified Chiles amendment to revise the deficit reduction procedures set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The amendment violates section 306 of the Budget Act because it was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction. NOTE: The motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. The modified Chiles amendment was subsequently rejected (see vote No. 211). July 23, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 71-25. ....

211. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/CHILES BUDGET PLAN (H.J. RES. 324)

Chiles modified amendment to revise the deficit reduction procedures set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The amendment would revise the yearly deficit targets under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and require a maximum annual deficit reduction of $36 billion. It would also limit the role of the Office of Management and Budget by not providing it with the authority to determine the size of the sequester or the program priorities under the sequester. July 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 25-71. ....

212. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/DOMENICI BUDGET PLAN (H.J. RES. 324)

Domenici motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the Domenici-Gramm amendment to revise the deficit reduction procedures set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The amendment includes procedures that are essentially identical to those in GRH, but would change the targets and generally move them forward by 1 year; it would not include economic assumptions for FY 1988. The amendment would enable the GAO to retain its advisory role, and would provide technical limitations on the OMB's economic assumptions and calculations of spending rates. Further, the amendment would provide that Congress could change the OMB calculations by action of the Temporary Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction. Because the amendment was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction, the amendment violates section 306 of the Budget Act. NOTE: The motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate. July 23, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-49. ....

216. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/LIMIT INCREASE (H.J. RES. 324)

Johnston amendment to raise the statutory limit on the public debt to $2.8 trillion, which would be adequate for funding through May 1, 1989. (H.J. Res. 324 sets the statutory limit on the public debt at $2.56 trillion, enough to fund the government until October 1, 1988.) July 31, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 58-35.

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217. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/LOWER GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS TARGETS (H.J. RES. 324)

Johnston et al. modified amendment to lower the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit targets for fiscal years 1988 and 1989. Offered as an amendment to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings "fix" amendment (see vote No. 218) on the debt limit bill, the Johnston amendment would lower the FY 1988 deficit target from $150 billion to $140 billion and reduce the cushion from $10 billion to $5 billion. In FY 1989, the deficit target would be lowered from $130 billion to $120 billion, with the same $36 billion language and $5 billion cushion. July 31, 1987. **REJECTED**, 41-52.

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218. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/BIPARTISAN GRH FIX (H.J. RES. 324)

Gramm et al. amendment, the so-called Gramm-Rudman-Hollings fix, to do the following: **Targets.**—Set fixed targets for all years, providing for a $10 billion cushion (FY 88--$150 billion; FY 89--$130 billion; FY 90--$90 billion; FY 91--$45 billion; FY 92--$0). **Special conditions for FY 1988.**—Provide for OMB/CBO average of economic variables, and prohibit accounting gimmicks and year-to-year shifts of funds. **Special conditions for FY 1989.**—Avoid sequester if $36 billion in policy deficit reductions is enacted and prohibit sequester from exceeding $36 billion. **Sequester process.**—Average deficit estimates, OMB-CBO-GAO review; OMB certifies sequester order to President. Provide for congressional setting of economic assumptions for FY 1989 and beyond. **Defense flexibility.**—Enable President to reduce or eliminate sequester for military personnel, and to request modification of sequester levels for other programs. July 31, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 71-21.

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219. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS (H.J. RES. 324)

Stennis motion to table the Evans et al. amendment to provide, for a 2-year period, that each title of any joint resolution making continuing appropriations, which both Houses of Congress have agreed to in the same form, shall be enrolled as a separate joint resolution for presentation to the President. NOTE: The Senate subsequently rejected the Evans et al. amendment (see vote No. 220) July 31, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 43-49.

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220. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS (H.J. RES. 324)

Evans et al. amendment to provide, for a 2-year period, that each title of any joint resolution making continuing appropriations, which both Houses of Congress have agreed to in the same form, shall be enrolled as a separate joint resolution for presentation to the President. NOTE: The Senate previously failed to table the Evans et al. amendment (see vote No. 219). July 31, 1987. **REJECTED**, 41-48.

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221. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/TWO PRECENT ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUT (H.J. RES. 324)

Conrad motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the Conrad-Boschwitz amendment to amend the current budget resolution by reducing federal spending 2 percent across-the-board, except for Social Security, the Internal Revenue Service, and most of Medicare. The Conrad-Boschwitz amendment violates section 306 because it was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction. July 31, 1987. REJECTED, 36-53. ....

224. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 324)

As amended, to raise the public debt limit from $2.1 trillion to $2.8 trillion, which will accommodate federal borrowing until May 1, 1989. It will also set fixed deficit targets for fiscal years 1988-92, with a $10 billion a year cushion: FY 88--$150 billion; FY 89--$130 billion; FY 90--$90 billion; FY 91--$45 billion; FY 92--$0. **Special conditions for FY 88.**—Provide for OMB/CBO average of economic variables, and prohibit accounting gimmicks and year-to-year shifts of funds. **Special conditions for FY 89.**—Avoid sequester if $36 billion in policy deficit reductions is enacted and prohibit sequester from exceeding $36 billion. **Sequester process.**—Average deficit estimates, OMB-CBO-GAO review; OMB certifies sequester order to President. Provide for congressional setting of economic assumptions for FY 89 and beyond. **Defense flexibility.**—Enable President to reduce or eliminate sequester for military personnel and to request modification of sequester levels for other programs. The resolution also requires Congress to vote openly on any future congressional pay increase and prevents automatic pay increases. July 31, 1987. AGREED TO, 54-31. ....

233. SHORT-TERM DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3190)

As passed by the House and the Senate, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit until September 23, 1987. August 7, 1987. PASSED, 51-39. ....

262. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 324)

As reported by the conferees, to establish a permanent debt ceiling at $2.8 trillion. It contains a "Gramm-Rudman fix" which includes provisions to reach a balanced budget in 1993 (instead of 1991), to cap the FY88 sequester at $23 billion and the FY 89 sequester at $36 billion, and to repair the sequester "trigger" which the Supreme Court ruled invalid. September 23, 1987. AGREED TO, 64-34. ....

401. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Byrd motion to waive sections 310(d), 310(g), 311, and 305(b) of the Budget Act for: the Byrd-Dole amendment, the Kassebaum amendment, and the Gramm amendment. The four sections are as follows: section 305(b)--prohibits nongermane amendments to budget reconciliation bills; section 310(d)--prohibits amendments to reconciliation bills that are not deficit neutral; section 310(g)--prohibits consideration of reconciliation legislation that recommends changes in social security; and section 311--prohibits consideration of legislation that would exceed outlay ceiling or revenue floor, or would cause the deficit to exceed the maximum deficit amount. NOTE: The motion to waive sections 310(d), 310(g), 311, and 305(b) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate. For action on the three amendments, see vote Nos. 404-405. December 10, 1987. AGREED TO, 81-13. ....

402. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Harkin motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act for the Harkin et al. perfecting amendment to provide for the equitable application of the $50,000 maximum limitation on farm program payments that may be received by a person. It redefines "person" in an effort to close an existing loophole in current law and control the maximum amount of funds one farmer or program participant could receive. NOTE: Since the amendment is not germane to the bill, it violates section 305(b) of the Budget Act. The motion to waive section 305(b) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-49.

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403. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ACCRUAL METHOD OF ACCOUNTING (S. 1920)

Pryor motion to table the Exon et al. amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to repeal the suspense account for farm corporations or "agribusinesses" that are required to use the accrual method of accounting. The amendment would further require those corporations with gross receipts over $50 million (instead of the current threshold of $25 million) to switch from cash accounting to the accrual method of accounting, and require that taxes be paid over 10 years. NOTE: The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **TABLED**, 53-41.

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404. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/DISCRETIONARY SPENDING FREEZE (S. 1920)

Chiles motion to table the Gramm modified perfecting amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to freeze defense and non-defense discretionary spending in fiscal year 1988 at the fiscal year 1987 levels, which would effectively save a total of $3.2 billion. NOTE: The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **TABLED**, 72-24.

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405. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/BUDGET REDUCTION COMPLIANCE (S. 1920)

Chiles motion to table the Kassebaum et al. perfecting amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to: (1) freeze budget authority on all defense and non-defense appropriated accounts; (2) limit all COLA increases to 2 percent, except for SSI; and (3) freeze marginal tax rates at their 1987 levels for 1988. NOTE: The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **TABLED**, 71-25.

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406. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Pressler motion to waive section 310(d) of the Budget Act for the Pressler et al. amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to clarify the recovery of excess cash reserved from student loan guaranty agencies as provided for in the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, which would implement the economic summit agreement on deficit reduction. NOTE: Because the Pressler et al. amendment is not deficit neutral, it violates section 310(d) of the Budget Act. The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED**, 23-72.

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407. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/COMMERCE USER FEES (S. 1920)

Danforth amendment to strike from the underlying bill provisions that: (1) impose Coast Guard user fees; (2) codify the fairness doctrine; and (3) impose a fee on the sale or transfer of any radio spectrum license. NOTE: Prior to the Senate voting on this amendment, the Senate adopted a Hollings amendment that struck the provisions codifying the fairness doctrine. The Danforth amendment, therefore, would strike only the remaining revenue and trust fund provisions. After this vote, S. 1920, as amended, was adopted by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 66-28.

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411. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/SEPARATE RESOLUTIONS (H.J. RES. 395)

Evans et al. amendment to require that each title of any bill or joint resolution providing continuing appropriations that is reported by a conference committee and is agreed to by both Houses of the Congress in the same form during a 2-year period, be presented as a separate bill or joint resolution to the President. December 11, 1987. **REJECTED**, 44-51. ....

419. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 3545)

As reported by the conferees, to attempt to make the legislative changes necessary to conform to the 2-year deficit-reduction target of $76 billion set by congressional and administration negotiators in the budget summit. The bill reduces the budget deficit by an estimated $17.6 billion in FY88 and $22 billion in FY89, and includes $9.1 billion in new taxes for FY88 and $14.1 billion for FY89. The report includes the following provisions: **Revenues**—extends the 3 percent excise tax on telephone service, which would have expired at the end of 1987; continues for 3 years a 0.2 percent surtax on the unemployment (FUTA) insurance tax paid by employers; limits deductions for an estate sale of securities to an employee stock-ownership plan (ESOP); accelerates payments of corporate estimated taxes; bars employers from deducting contributions to "overfunded" pension funds (funds with assets exceeding 150 percent of current liability); tightens restrictions on use by long-term contractors of the "completed contract" method of accounting. **Asset Sales**—authorizes up to $2 billion in prepayment of REA loans and $220 million in prepayment of Rural Telephone Bank loans; authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to sell $130 million in 1988 in debts from farmers and other beneficiaries of federal water projects. **Medicare and Medicaid**—extends through March 31, 1988, automatic spending cuts of 2.3 percent in Medicare payments; provides for increases, beginning April 1, 1988, in FY88 payments to hospitals under Medicare's Prospective Payment System (PPS); allows States, beginning on July 1, 1988, to extend Medicaid eligibility to young children and pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty threshold. **Pensions**—increases base contributions companies make to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation from $8.50 to $16 per employee and levies an added charge on employers with underfunded pension plans of $6 for every $1,000 of underfunding, capped at $34 per employee. **Energy**—amends the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act by directing the Department of Energy to drill an exploratory shaft at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for the nation's first permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste. **Agriculture**—reduces target prices and loan rates for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. **Other Provisions**—requires the Postal Service to pay $350 million in FY88 and $465 million in FY89 into a civil service retirement and disability fund and to absorb some employee health costs. December 22, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 61-28. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

85. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. CON. RES. 113)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of the FY 1989 Budget Resolution to: (1) recommend spending $1.101 trillion for FY 1989, an increase of $44 billion, or 4.2 percent, in FY 1989 over FY 1988, according to OMB economic assumptions. Recommended spending for FY 1991 will have increased $159 billion over FY 1988 recommended spending levels; (2) recommend tax collections of $964.6 billion for FY 1989 when OMB economic assumptions are used, including the $14 billion tax increase enacted last year during the Budget Summit. This total amount exceeds FY 1988's projected tax collections by $55.7 billion; (3) result in a FY 1989 deficit of $136 billion, if OMB economic and technical assumptions are used ($141.8 billion if asset sales are excluded), which meets exactly the Gramm-Rudman deficit target for FY 1989, but misses the Gramm-Rudman targets by $15 billion in FY 1990 and $28.5 billion in FY 1991; (4) assume additional tax collections of $214 billion by FY 1991 above the FY 1988 level, but still proposes aggregate deficits of $343.4 billion (as estimated by OMB) during this time; (5) propose a reduction of $7.2 billion from the FY 1989 projected baseline deficit of $143.2 billion (or $177.1 billion using CBO economic and technical assumptions). Of this $7.2 billion, $5.8 billion comes from the sale or prepayment of federal loan assets; (6) provide half a billion dollars for new entitlement "to respond to the imminent depletion of commodities in the TEFAP (free butter and cheese to the poor) program;" (7) increase budget authority for NASA by $2.2 billion over 1988 levels for the purposes of adding a new space shuttle and a manned space station; (8) provide an additional $200 million to the Department of Energy for construction of a superconducting supercollider; (9) not eliminate Urban Development Action Grants, contrary to the recommendations of the President; (10) assume passage of deficit-neutral catastrophic health care and welfare reform legislation. April 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 83-0.

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86. BUDGET RESOLUTION/HIGHWAY AND AVIATION TRUST FUNDS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Symms et al. perfecting amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to express the sense of Congress that the definition of deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Highway and Aviation Trust Funds. The Chiles amendment would express the sense of Congress that the definition of deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Social Security trust fund. It also expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude this trust fund. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 12, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-8.

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87. BUDGET RESOLUTION/POSTAL SERVICE FUND (S. CON. RES. 113)

Stevens et al. perfecting amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to express the sense of Congress that the receipts and disbursements of the U.S. Postal Service should not be counted when determining the federal deficit. The Chiles et al. amendment expresses the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Social Security, highway, and aviation trust funds. It would also express the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude these trust funds. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-8.

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88. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MILITARY & CIVILIAN RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Chiles motion to table the Gramm amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to add the military and civil service retirement and unemployment trust funds to other trust funds included in the Chiles amendment. The Chiles et al. amendment would express the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacted that excludes in the definition of the deficit the Social Security, highway and aviation trust funds, the Postal Service, and various federal banking regulatory agencies. The amendment also urges Congress to enact legislation that would balance the budget within 5 years, excluding these trust fund surpluses (or deficits) in the calculation of the deficit. NOTE: The Gramm amendment was later adopted by voice vote. A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 45-49.

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89. BUDGET RESOLUTION/UNFUNDED LIABILITIES (S. CON. RES. 113)

Chiles motion to table the Gramm amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to add to the Chiles amendment a provision expressing the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation making the definition of the deficit include the current value of the federal government's unfunded liabilities. The Chiles et al. amendment would express the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must not include the Social Security, highway and aviation trust funds, and several funds pertaining to the Postal Service and the federal banking system. It also urges Congress to enact legislation that would balance the budget within 5 years, excluding these trust fund surpluses (or deficits) in the calculation of the deficit. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles et al. amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-43. ....

90. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFICIT ADJUSTMENT (S. CON. RES. 113)

Domenici motion to table the Chiles substitute amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment (as amended), to express the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must exclude the surplus (or deficit) only from the Social Security trust fund. It also expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude the Social Security trust fund. The Chiles substitute amendment, in effect, would return the underlying Chiles et al. amendment to its original form (see vote Nos. 86-89). NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles et al. amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. The Domenici substitute expresses the sense of Congress that the National Economic Commission should study the budgetary treatment of the Social Security, airport and highway, military retirement, civil service retirement, unemployment and other trust funds, and certain self-supporting public enterprise funds pertaining to the Postal Service and the federal banking system. April 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 70-26. ....

91. BUDGET RESOLUTION/LAW ENFORCEMENT (S. CON. RES. 113)

Specter et al. amendment to transfer $125 million from function 920 (government employee travel allowances) to functions 750 and 800, providing $100 million per year for 5 years for prison construction and $25 million to the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. April 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 76-18. ....

92. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ANTI-DRUG RESERVE FUND (S. CON. RES. 113)

Deconcini et al. amendment to mandate the allocation of $2.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays to cover the cost of an anti-drug initiative in FY89 if: (1) the funding legislation reported out of the Appropriations Committee does not increase the deficit target contained in this budget resolution; (2) the President and the bipartisan budget summit leaders concur that the drug threat to this Nation represents a dire state of emergency that warrants raising discretionary spending caps contained in the original bipartisan budget summit agreement; and (3) the amount to be allocated to fund the anti-drug initiative does not exceed $2.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays over and above what was already contained in the appropriate spending caps in the budget summit agreement. April. 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

93. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICAL RESEARCH (S. CON. RES. 113)

Chiles motion to table the Weicker et al. modified amendment to transfer $145 million in budget authority and $50 million in outlays from the superconducting supercollider (SSC) program (function 250), to function 550, health programs. April 14, 1988. **TABLED**, 57-38.

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94. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CAPITAL GAINS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Bentsen motion to table the Armstrong et al. amendment to reduce the revenue base specified in the budget resolution by $100 million for FY 1989 and by $200 million for FY 1990, permitting phased-in indexing of the basis used in the computation of capital gains. The amendment would offset the lost revenue by transferring funds from function 450, community and regional development. April 14, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-29.

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95. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 268)

As amended, to recommend: (1) spending $1.101 trillion for FY 1989, an increase of $44 billion or 4.2 percent over FY 1988, and (2) tax collections of $964.6 billion for FY 1989, including the $14 billion tax increase enacted in last year's Budget Summit. The resolution will result in a FY 1989 deficit of $136 billion, if OMB economic and technical assumptions are used, which meets the Gramm-Rudman deficit target for FY 1989 but misses the Gramm-Rudman targets by $15 billion in FY 1990 and $28.5 billion in FY 1991. The resolution assumes additional tax collections of $214 billion by FY 1991 above the FY 1988 level but still proposes aggregate deficits of $343.4 billion during this time. It proposes a reduction of $7.2 billion from the FY 1988 projected baseline deficit of $143.2 billion, $5.8 billion of which comes from the sale or prepayment of federal loan assets. The resolution also provides half a billion dollars for new entitlement for the TEFAP program, increases budget authority of NASA by $2.2 billion over 1988 levels, provides an additional $200 million to the Department of Energy for construction of a superconducting supercollider; and mandates the allocation of $2.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays to cover the cost of an anti-drug initiative in FY 1989, if certain prerequisites are met (see vote No. 92). April 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 69-26.

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106. CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMITS/BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 282)

Gramm motion to table the Gramm motion to recommit S.J. Res. 282 to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report back with the Gramm amendment, prohibiting government spending from exceeding total revenue receipts for a fiscal year. The amendment would take effect at the beginning of the second fiscal year after the resolution's enactment. NOTE: After two attempts to invoke cloture on S.J. Res. 282 failed (see vote Nos. 107-108), the resolution was returned to the Senate calendar. April 21, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 5-90.

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167. BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 268)

As reported by the conferees, to set forth the congressional budget for the United States government for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991, and set FY 1989 spending limits at $1.2 trillion in budget authority and $1.1 trillion in outlays. The report allowed no revenue increases for deficit reduction beyond those already provided in the budget summit and implemented in the FY 1989 reconcilation law. Major provisions of the report included: (1) National Defense, $299.5 billion in BA, $294 billion in outlays; (2) International Affairs, $16.6 billion in BA, $16.2 billion in outlays; (3) Science and Space, $13 billion in BA, $12.6 billion in outlays; (4) Energy, $4.8 billion in BA, $4.4 billion in outlays; (5) Natural Resources, $15.8 billion in BA, $16.3 billion in outlays; (6) Medicare, $103.7 billion in BA, $86.9 billion in outlays; (7) Income Security, $176.55 billion in BA, $138.1 billion in outlays; and (8) Miscellaneous, "separate reserve fund" for pending anti-drug legislation, $2.6 billion in BA, $1.4 billion in outlays. June 6, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 58-29.

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CRIME

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CRIME

Capital Punishment

99th Congress, 2d Session

300. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY (H.R. 5484)

Cohen motion to table the Mattingly et al. amendment to provide for the imposition of the death penalty for individuals who intentionally engage in a continuing criminal enterprise and thereby knowingly cause the death of any other individual. September 27, 1986. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 25-60. (Note: The amendment was later withdrawn.)

....

100th Congress, 2d Session

142. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DEATH PENALTY (S. 2355)

Levin motion to table the D'Amato et al. amendment with the D'Amato perfecting amendment to impose the death penalty for drug-related killings. The amendment: (1) requires that the government give advanced notice if it seeks the death penalty; (2) provides for consideration of specific mitigating and aggravating factors; (3) provides that the death penalty could only be imposed by the unanimous vote of the jury; (4) requires the defendant to have possessed the intent to kill or reckless disregard for human life. The D'Amato prefecting amendment would provide additional protections for federal and State law enforcement officials. NOTE: The D'Amato amendment was subsequently withdrawn from consideration on the bill. It was later considered by the Senate as a separate bill, S. 2455, and was passed, see vote No. 175, May 16, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 27-68.

....

171. DEATH PENALTY/MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT (S. 2455)

D'Amato motion to table the Levin et al. amendment to provide for mandatory life imprisonment without the possibility of release in the following circumstances: (1) when an individual engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise murders an innocent bystander; and (2) when a murder of a law enforcement officer is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act or attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for such violation. In addition, the amendment would provide for a minimum sentence of 20 years ranging to life imprisonment for any individual who kills or participates substantially in the killing of a drug trafficker. June 9, 1988. **TABLED**, 65-31.

....

172. DEATH PENALTY/CLOTURE (S. 2455)

Dole et al. motion to close debate on the bill to provide a constitutional means for imposing the death sentence for murders committed or ordered by drug kingpins. The bill provides that the death penalty may be imposed in two cases: first, when a murder is committed by any person engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise; second, when a murder of a law enforcement officer, engaged in official duties, is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution, or service of a prison sentence for such a violation. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. S. 2455 was later passed by the Senate, see vote No. 175. June 9, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 70-26.

....

174. DEATH PENALTY/DRUG-RELATED KILLINGS (S. 2455)

D'Amato motion to table the Simon amendment to limit the imposition of the death penalty under this bill to drug-related crimes involving the murder of a law enforcement officer. June 10, 1988. TABLED, 66-28. ....

175. DEATH PENALTY/PASSAGE (S. 2455)

As amended, to provide a constitutional means for imposing the death sentence for murders committed or ordered by drug kingpins. The bill provides that the death penalty may be imposed in two cases: (1) when a murder is committed by any person engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise; and (2) when a murder of a law enforcement officer, engaged in official duties, is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution, or service of a prison sentence for such a violation. June 10, 1988. **PASSED**, 65-29. ....

368. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY (H.R. 5210)

Hatfield et al. amendment to strike the death penalty provision from the bill and substitute language mandating a sentence of life imprisonment without chance of parole for drug-related killings or the killing of a police officer. October 13, 1988. **REJECTED**, 25-64. ....

369. DRUG BILL/RACIAL JUSTICE IN CAPITAL SENTENCING (H.R. 5210)

Kennedy amendment to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prohibit racially disproportionate capital sentencing. The amendment would require the federal government to vacate a capital sentence if a defendant could establish with real evidence, including statistical evidence, that the race of defendants, or of victims, is playing a role in sentencing decisions. Also, the burden would be on the government to prove clearly and convincingly that the racial disparities are not the result of discrimination, but rather of pertinent nonracial factors. Furthermore, the amendment would require jurisdictions that have the death penalty to collect and maintain data on the nature of crimes for which the death penalty may be imposed, the details of those crimes, and the demographic characteristics of the victims and the defendants. October 13, 1988. **REJECTED**, 35-52. ....

370. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY FOR KILLERS OF INNOCENT BYSTANDERS (H.R. 5210)

D'Amato motion to table the Simon amendment to reserve the death penalty provisions for only the drug-related killing of innocent bystanders and law enforcement officers. October 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 72-16. ....

Drug Interdiction

98th Congress, 1st Session

197. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/DRUG TRAFFICKING CONTROL (S. 675)

Mattingly et al. amendment to restrict the availability of funds under the Act to countries which the President determines are not taking adequate measures to control illegal drug trafficking, until the President reports to Congress that the country is correcting the problem or unless the President concludes that the U.S. national security is not served by such a restriction. July 15, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 91–0. ....

304. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL (S. 1342)

Hawkins et al. amendment to provide for suspension of all U.S. assistance, and for U.S. opposition to loans and assistance by multilateral banks, to major drug-producing countries if they do

Vote
No.

Voted

not meet projected reductions in their production, unless the President certifies to Congress that the country is cooperating with U.S. drug control efforts, and unless there are national security interests or circumstances beyond the control of the producing nation. October 19, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

317. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/DRUG CZAR (H.R. 3959)

Thurmond motion to table Biden et al. amendment to: (1) Create a Cabinet-level Office of the Director of National and International Drug Operations; (2) create a 1-year, 16-member Commission on Drug Interdiction and Enforcement to recommend a coordinated national effort to stop the flow of drugs; and (3) appropriate $1 million for these efforts. October 26, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 40-53. (Subsequently, the Senate agreed by voice vote to the Biden et al. amendment). ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

81. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DRUG TRAFFICKING (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the DeConcini-Abdnor et al. amendment to add $200 million to function 750, Administration of Justice, providing additional funds for the U.S. Customs Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S. Secret Service, and other high-priority law enforcement initiatives. It would offset this spending increase by reducing function 150, International Affairs, by $163 million in budget authority and $84 million in outlays and by reducing function 800, General Government, by $100 million in budget authority and $84 million in outlays. (The DeConcini-Abdnor amendment subsequently was adopted by voice vote.) April 29, 1986. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 42-55. ....

87. BUBGET RESOLUTION/DRUG EDUCATION (S. CON. RES. 120)

D'Amato et al. amendment to increase budget authority and outlays, $50 million for programs relating to drug prevention and education, and another $50 million for drug rehabilitation and treatment programs, for each of the fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989. The amendment would offset these increases by reducing budget authority and outlays for furniture and furnishings for the federal government in each such fiscal year. May 1, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 82-12. ....

171. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/MONEY LAUNDERING (H.J. RES. 668)

D'Amato modified amendment to make unlawful the laundering of money and to provide penalties for such unlawful activities. July 31, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 98-0. ....

297. DRUG BILL/DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (H.R. 5484)

DeConcini et al. modified amendment to require the Secretary of Defense, 90 days from the bill's enactment, to prepare an implementation plan as to how the Secretary shall loan military equipment and assistance to civilian drug agencies to combat drug smuggling, and to submit the report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. September 27, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 83-4 ....

299. DRUG BILL/USE OF ARMED FORCES (H.R. 5484)

Goldwater motion to table the Dixon et al. modified amendment to require the President, within 30 days of the bill's enactment, to deploy equipment and personnel of the Armed Forces to address the unlawful penetration of narcotics into the United States. September 27, 1986. **TABLED**, 72-14. ....

Vote
No. Voted

300. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY (H.R. 5484)

Cohen motion to table the Mattingly et al. amendment to provide for the imposition of the death penalty for individuals who intentionally engage in a continuing criminal enterprise and thereby knowingly cause the death of any other individual. September 27, 1986. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 25-60. (Note: The amendment was later withdrawn.) ....

302. DRUG BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 5484)

As amended, to strengthen federal efforts to encourage foreign cooperation in eradicating illicit drug crops and in halting international drug traffic, to improve enforcement of federal drug laws and enhance interdiction of illicit drug shipments, to provide strong federal leadership in establishing effective drug abuse prevention and education programs, and to expand federal support for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation efforts. September 30, 1986. **PASSED**, 97-2. ....

346. DRUG BILL/CLOTURE (H.R. 5484)

Dole et al. motion to close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment with a further amendment to the bill. (Note: The Majority Leader, in filing the motion, was reacting to a threatened filibuster over the death penalty provision included in the House amendment, with the Dole-Byrd substitute amendment, which among other things, replaced the death-penalty (for murder committed during a drug enterprise) with a mandatory life sentence without parole. The House and Senate later agreed to the bill.) October 15, 1986. **REJECTED**, 58-38. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

62. NARCOTICS CONTROL/MEXICO (S.J. RES. 92)

To disapprove the President's certification that Mexico has "cooperated fully" with the United States to control drug trafficking, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the enactment of this resolution, that he will reexamine the certification. April 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-38. ....

63. NARCOTICS CONTROL/PANAMA (S.J. RES. 91)

To disapprove the President's certification that Panama has fully cooperated with U.S. anti-drug efforts, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the resolution's enactment that he will reexamine the certification. NOTE: The Senate later agreed to resolution by voice vote. April 3, 1987. **TABLING REJECTED**, 31-58. ....

64. NARCOTICS CONTROL/BAHAMAS (S.J. RES. 90)

To disapprove the President's certification that the government of the Bahamas has fully cooperated with U.S. anti-drug efforts, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the resolution's enactment that he will reexamine the certification. April 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 54-34. ....

65. DAIRY POLICY COMMISSION/PANAMA (S. 410)

Leahy motion to table the Helms amendment on Panamanian narcotics control. On April 3, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 91 (see vote No. 63) to disapprove the President's certification that Panama has fully cooperated with the U.S. anti-drug effort. But the resolution had no binding effect, because it was passed after the April 1 deadline for its consideration. The Helms amendment would deem the resolution to have been approved in time, which would have the effect of cutting U.S. foreign aid to Panama by 50 percent. April 7, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-48. ....

159. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING/PASSAGE (S. RES. 238)

To express support for the U.S. delegation participating in the U.N. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna, Austria, and strongly urge it to secure firm commitments from the governments of drug-producing and drug-transit countries to: (1) reduce illicit drug crop production and drug transshipment; (2) design more effective methods of sharing intelligence and information for cooperative international drug law enforcement; (3) negotiate extradition treaties and mutual legal assistance treaties for more efficient drug law enforcement; and (4) support the initiative to develop a new Convention to combat illicit narcotic traffic. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

395. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/MANDATORY DRUG TESTING (S. 9)

DeConcini et al. amendment to delete section 333 of the Veterans' Compensation Bill, thereby allowing random drug testing to go forward under the terms and conditions of section 503 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 (see vote No. 145). Section 333 would exempt the Veterans' Administration from the random drug testing program that a Presidential executive order required and the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 mandated. NOTE: The DeConcini et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. December 3, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 29-67. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

35. POLYGRAPH BILL/DRUG TESTING (S. 1904)

Quayle amendment, as amended, to permit employers to administer a scientifically valid test, other than a lie detector test, to a prospective employee to deter-mine whether and the extent to which the prospective employee has used a controlled substance. March 2, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

92. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ANTI-DRUG RESERVE FUND (S. CON. RES. 113)

Deconcini et al. amendment to mandate the allocation of $2.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays to cover the cost of an anti-drug initiative in FY89 if: (1) the funding legislation reported out of the Appropriations Committee does not increase the deficit target contained in this budget resolution; (2) the President and the bipartisan budget summit leaders concur that the drug threat to this Nation represents a dire state of emergency that warrants raising discretionary spending caps contained in the original bipartisan budget summit agreement; and (3) the amount to be allocated to fund the anti-drug initiative does not exceed $2.6 billion in budget authority and $1.4 billion in outlays over and above what was already contained in the appropriate spending caps in the budget summit agreement. April 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

96. NARCOTICS CONTROL/BAHAMAS (S.J. RES. 292)

To disapprove the President's certification that The Bahamas has cooperated fully with U.S. efforts to control narcotics production, trafficking, and money laundering. April 14, 1988. **REJECTED**, 40-53. ....

97. NARCOTICS CONTROL/MEXICO (S.J. RES. 268)

To disapprove the President's certification that Mexico has cooperated fully with U.S. efforts to control narcotics production, trafficking, and money laundering. April 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 63-27. ....

Vote
No. Voted

139. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DRUG INTERDICTION (S. 2355)

Wilson et al. amendment to urge greater federal involvement in drug interdiction. The amendment requires congressional findings stating that the transport of drugs, weapons, and other contraband across the borders of the United States constitutes a threat to U.S. national security; requires the President to designate a single lead agency for detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States; expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Defense has unique capabilities, experience, equipment, and trained personnel to contribute to the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States; requires the President to deploy radar surveillance aircraft in sufficient numbers to increase the number of flying hours dedicated to drug interdiction; permits military personnel to assist in or perform any law enforcement functions (including conducting searches, seizures, and arrests) outside U.S. borders; and provides up to $60 million through the State National Guard forces for an expanded drug enforcement and interdiction role. May 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 83-6. ....

142. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DEATH PENALTY (S. 2355)

Levin motion to table the D'Amato et al. amendment with the D'Amato perfecting amendment to impose the death penalty for drug-related killings. The amendment: (1) requires that the government give advanced notice if it seeks the death penalty; (2) provides for consideration of specific mitigating and aggravating factors; (3) provides that the death penalty could only be imposed by the unanimous vote of the jury; (4) requires the defendant to have possessed the intent to kill or reckless disregard for human life. The D'Amato prefecting amendment would provide additional protections for federal and State law enforcement officials. NOTE: The D'Amato amendment was subsequently withdrawn from consideration on the bill. It was later considered by the Senate as a separate bill, S. 2455, and was passed, see vote No. 175. May 16, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 27-68. ....

144. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NORIEGA INDICTMENT (S. 2355)

Dole et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the United States should not make arrangements nor conduct negotiations with General Noriega, of Panama, that would involve the dropping of the federal drug-related indictments against him. May 17, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 86-10. ....

171. DEATH PENALTY/MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT (S. 2455)

D'Amato motion to table the Levin et al. amendment to provide for mandatory life imprisonment without the possibility of release in the following circumstances: (1) when an individual engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise murders an innocent bystander; and (2) when a murder of a law enforcement officer is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act or attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for such violation. In addition, the amendment would provide for a minimum sentence of 20 years ranging to life imprisonment for any individual who kills or participates substantially in the killing of a drug trafficker. June 9, 1988. **TABLED**, 65-31. ....

172. DEATH PENALTY/CLOTURE (S. 2455)

Dole et al. motion to close debate on the bill to provide a constitutional means for imposing the death sentence for murders committed or ordered by drug kingpins. The bill provides that the death penalty may be imposed in two cases: first, when a murder is committed by any person engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise; second, when a murder of a law enforcement officer, engaged in official duties, is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution, or service of a prison sentence for such a violation. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. S. 2455 was later passed by the Senate, see vote No. 175. June 9, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 70-26.

....

174. DEATH PENALTY/DRUG-RELATED KILLINGS (S. 2455)

D'Amato motion to table the Simon amendment to limit the imposition of the death penalty under this bill to drug-related crimes involving the murder of a law enforcement officer. June 10, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-28.

....

175. DEATH PENALTY/PASSAGE (S. 2455)

As amended, to provide a constitutional means for imposing the death sentence for murders committed or ordered by drug kingpins. The bill provides that the death penalty may be imposed in two cases: (1) when a murder is committed by any person engaging in, or working in furtherance of, a continuing criminal enterprise; and (2) when a murder of a law enforcement officer, engaged in official duties, is committed by any person committing a felony violation of the Controlled Substances Act, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution, or service of a prison sentence for such a violation. June 10, 1988. **PASSED**, 65-29.

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199. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONFERENCE/PASSAGE (S. RES. 442)

To express the sense of the Senate that the President should convene as soon as possible an international conference to be known as the "International Conference on Combating Illegal Drug Production, Trafficking, and Use in the Western Hemisphere." June 23, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-0.

....

260. COMMERCE-STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS/DEA FUNDING (H.R. 4782)

Gramm amendment to increase the appropriation for the Drug Enforcement Administration by $58.5 million by reducing the appropriation for the Legal Services Corporation by an equal amount. July 27, 1988. **REJECTED**, 28-66.

....

368. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY (H.R. 5210)

Hatfield et al. amendment to strike the death penalty provision from the bill and substitute language mandating a sentence of life imprisonment without chance of parole for drug-related killings or the killing of a police officer. October 13, 1988. **REJECTED**, 25-64.

....

369. DRUG BILL/RACIAL JUSTICE IN CAPITAL SENTENCING (H.R. 5210)

Kennedy amendment to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prohibit racially disproportionate capital sentencing. The amendment would require the federal government to vacate a capital sentence if a defendant could establish with real evidence, including statistical evidence, that the race of defendants, or of victims, is playing a role in sentencing decisions. Also, the burden would be on the government to prove clearly and convincingly that the racial disparities are not the result of discrimination, but rather of pertinent nonracial factors. Furthermore, the amendment would require jurisdictions that have the death penalty to collect and maintain data on the nature of crimes for which the death penalty may be imposed, the details of those crimes, and the demographic characteristics of the victims and the defendants. October 13, 1988. **REJECTED**, 35-52.

....

Vote
No. Voted

370. DRUG BILL/DEATH PENALTY FOR KILLERS OF INNOCENT BYSTANDERS (H.R. 5210)

D'Amato motion to table the Simon amendment to reserve the death penalty provisions for only the drug-related killing of innocent bystanders and law enforcement officers. October 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 72-16. ....

371. DRUG BILL/CIVIL PENALTIES (H.R. 5210)

Domenici et al. amendment to allow the Attorney General to impose a civil penalty of up to $10,000 for any individual who is caught possessing a personal use amount of certain controlled substances for the first time. The income and net assets of an individual shall not be relevant to the assessment of a civil penalty, however, such factors may be used in determining the amount of the penalty. In addition, the civil penalty may be assessed only after the Attorney General has informed the individual in writing of the opportunity to receive a hearing with respect to the fine. The amendment provides that 3 years after the imposition of the penalty, the individual may apply to have his or her record cleared if the individual proves that he or she is drug-free. October 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 88-0. ....

372. DRUG BILL/DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS (H.R. 5210)

Gramm et al. amendment to allow the courts to deny convicted drug traffickers any or all unearned federal benefits (all federal benefits other than earned or means-tested benefits) for (1) 5 years for the first conviction, (2) 10 years for the second conviction, and (3) their lifetime for the third or any subsequent conviction. Also, the amendment would allow the courts to deny convicted drug users any or all unearned federal benefits for 1 year for the first conviction and 5 years for the second conviction. The amendment exempts benefits related to drug-addiction treatment from those federal benefits the courts may deny and allows the court to require that convicted drug users successfully complete an approved drug treatment program and perform any appropriate community services. October 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 78-11. ....

373. DRUG BILL/DRUG TESTING FOR DRIVERS LICENSE APPLICANTS (H.R. 5210)

Wilson amendment to authorize States to receive federal highway funds to conduct a 1-year pilot program for drug testing of first-time driver's license applicants, and for the Secretary of Transportation to report on the results of the program. The amendment would direct the Secretary of Transportation to solicit the participation of States that are interested in the program and to select from that group four States that are representative of varying geographic and demographic characteristics of the nation. October 14. **AGREED TO**, 77-10. ....

374. DRUG BILL/MONEY LAUNDERING (H.R. 5210)

Kerry et al. amendment to direct the Secretary of the Treasury over a 2-year period to enter into international negotiations with other countries to: (1) ensure that foreign banks and other financial institutions maintain records of U.S. currency transactions in excess of $10,000, and (2) establish a mechanism whereby such records may be made available to U.S. law enforcement officials. At the end of the 2-year period, if the Secretary determines that a foreign country has not cooperated in such negotiations, then the President should impose appropriate penalties and sanctions on such countries. October 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-3. ....

375. DRUG BILL/PLASTIC HANDGUN PROHIBITION (H.R. 5210)

Metzenbaum et al. amendment to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale, or possession of handguns not detectable by conventional security systems, and require that state-of-the-art detection equipment be installed at all federal security checkpoints. October 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 89-0. ....

376. DRUG BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 5210)

As amended, to provide for an omnibus federal, State, and local effort against substance abuse; provide for a cabinet-level position ("drug czar") to centralize and streamline federal activities with respect to both drug supply (interdiction and law enforcement) and drug demand (prevention, education, and treatment); expand federal support to ensure a long-term commitment of resources and personnel for substance abuse education, treatment, and rehabilitation efforts; and strengthen and improve the enforcement of federal drug laws and enhance the interdiction of illicit drug shipments. October 14, 1988. **PASSED**, 87-3. ....

Gun Control

98th Congress, 2d Session

257. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/GUN CONTROL (GERMANENESS) (H.J. RES. 648)

Baker motion to table McClure appeal from the ruling of the Chair that Baker-Hatch amendment (to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to make it clear that that Act is not intended to place any undue or unnecessary federal restrictions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to the purpose of hunting, trapshooting, target shooting, personal protection, or any other lawful activity) was not germane. September 29, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 31–63. ....

260. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/GUN CONTROL (GERMANENESS) (H.J. RES. 648)

Baker motion to reconsider the vote (No. 257) by which the Senate failed to table the McClure appeal from the ruling of the Chair that the Baker-Hatch amendment (to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to make it clear that that Act is not intended to place any undue or unnecessary federal restrictions or burdens on law-abiding citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms appropriate to the purpose of hunting, trapshooting, target shooting, personal protection, or any other lawful activity) was not germane. October 1, 1984. **MOTION REJECTED**, 20–77. (Following the tabling of the Byrd amendment (dealing with the *Grove City* case and the 1984 Civil Rights Act, Vote No. 262), the Baker-Hatch amendment (dealing with gun control) was withdrawn.) ....

272. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/"COP-KILLER" BULLETS (GERMANENESS) (H.J. RES. 648)

Symms question of germaneness on Moynihan amendment to regulate the manufacture and importation of armor-piercing ammunition (so-called "cop-killer" bullets). October 3, 1984. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 41-57. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

139. GUN CONTROL/INTERSTATE SALES OF HANDGUNS (S. 49)

McClure motion to table the Kennedy et al. amendment to retain the ban in the Gun Control Act of 1968 on the interstate sales of handguns. July 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 69-26. ....

140. GUN CONTROL/INSPECTION OF GUN DEALERS (S. 49)

McClure motion to table the Mathias amendment to retain current law, allowing federal authorities to conduct all inspections of gun dealers without providing notice of such inspections. July 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 76-18. ....

Vote
No. Voted

141. GUN CONTROL/14-DAY WAITING PERIOD (S. 49)

McClure motion to table the Inouye et al. amendment to require a 14-day waiting period between the purchase of a handgun and its delivery to the buyer, during which time a police check would be run on the buyer. July 9, 1985. **TABLED, 71-23.** ....

142. GUN CONTROL/PASSAGE (S. 49)

As amended, to revise the 1968 Gun Control Act so as to change current restrictions on the sale, purchase, and transportation of firearms. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Eliminate restrictions on the sale of firearms by licensees to out-of-State residents, providing the sale conforms to the laws of the States of both buyer and seller and that the transaction takes place face-to-face; (2) require that criminal intent be proved before individuals could be prosecuted for violation of federal firearms laws; (3) permit inspection of dealers' records for reasonable cause; (4) define "engaging in the business" to clarify when dealers, gunsmiths, makers of ammunition, and importers must have a license; (5) provide the limited right to carry an unloaded, inaccessible firearm in interstate commerce from one State where possession is lawful to another where possession is also lawful; (6) require mandatory penalties for the use of a firearm during a federal crime; (7) clarify procedures for dealer sales of firearms from a private collection; (8) limit seizure of firearms only to those specifically involved in a criminal transaction; (9) exempt ammunition dealers from the act's requirements; and (10) ban the importation of barrels, frames, and receivers for so-called "Saturday Night Specials." July 9, 1985. **PASSED, 79-15.** ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

27. ARMOR-PIERCING/DEFINITION (H.R. 3132)

Symms amendment to change the definition of armor-piercing ammunition to include only those solid projectiles or projectile cores constructed from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium and intended for use in a handgun. March 6, 1986. **TABLED, 88-10.** ....

28. ARMOR-PIERCING/DEFINITION (H.R. 3132)

As amended, to regulate the manufacture, importation, and sale of armor-piercing ammunition. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Defines armor-piercing ammunition so as to exclude all sporting ammunition, including shotgun shot used for hunting and all projectiles that the Secretary of the Treasury finds are primarily intended for sporting purposes; (2) bans the importation and manufacture of armor-piercing ammunition except for use by the government, for exportation, or for tests or experiments authorized by the government; (3) requires the clear marking of this ammunition for identification; (4) sets a $1,000 license fee for manufacturers and importers of armor-piercing ammunition; (5) restricts any future sale of ammunition produced after the date of enactment of this legislation; and (6) sets up a minimum mandatory sentence of not less than 5 years for persons who use or carry armor-piercing ammunition during the commission of a violent felony. March 6, 1986. **PASSED, 97-1.** ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

399. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/NONDETECTABLE FIREARMS (S. 9)

Thurmond amendment to provide for the prohibition of hard-to-detect firearms by outlawing the manufacture, distribution, and possession of firearms that are not readily detectable by standard airport security equipment. The amendment would also ban all handguns containing less than 8.5 ounces of detectable metal. December 4, 1987. **TABLED, 47-42.** ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

375. DRUG BILL/PLASTIC HANDGUN PROHIBITION (H.R. 5210)

Metzenbaum et al. amendment to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale, or possession of handguns not detectable by conventional security systems, and require that state-of-the-art detection equipment be installed at all federal security checkpoints. October 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 89-0. ....

Miscellaneous

98th Congress, 1st Session

68. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/PRISON CONSTRUCTION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Specter amendment to increase administration of justice (function 750) by $700 million in BA and $100 million in OL for fiscal year 1984. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 17-81. ....

100. IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL/ALIEN INCARCERATION (S. 529)

D'Amato et al. amendment to require the federal government to reimburse State governments for the cost of incarcerating in State prisons refugees and illegal aliens who commit felonies. May 18, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

158. LABOR MANAGEMENT RACKETEERING ACT/PASSAGE (S. 336)

To afford greater protection for unions and employee benefit plans from corrupt union and management officials by increasing the penalties for violating the Taft-Hartley Act and prohibiting persons, upon conviction of certain crimes, from holding office in or certain positions relating to labor organizations and employee benefit plans; and to clarify certain responsibilities of the Department of Labor. June 20, 1983. **PASSED**, 75-0. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

3. CRIME CONTROL/PRISON POPULATION INCREASES (S. 1762)

Thurmond motion to table Mathias amendment to maintain the aggregate length of terms of imprisonment by instructing the proposed Sentencing Commission to develop guidelines which are not intended to increase: (1) The aggregate length of terms of imprisonment currently served by federal prisoners; (2) the average term of imprisonment currently served by persons convicted of federal offenses; or (3) the current federal inmate population. January 30, 1984. **TABLED**, 76-1. ....

5. CRIME CONTROL/SECRET TAPING OF CONVERSATIONS (S. 1762)

Modified Metzenbaum-Bumpers amendment to prohibit government officials from tape recording their conversations without the consent of the other party, with exemptions provided for law enforcement, national security, foreign intelligence and counterintelligence personnel, and for those operating pursuant to guidelines approved by the Attorney General. February 2, 1984. **REJECTED**, 41-51. ....

6. CRIME CONTROL/PASSAGE (S. 1762)

As amended, to amend title 18 of the U.S. Code to: (1) Permit pretrial detention of "dangerous" defendants; (2) revise sentencing procedures to minimize disparities; (3) expand the government's authority to require forfeiture of proceeds from organized crime and narcotics trafficking; (4) restrict the insanity defense; (5) increase penalties for drug traffickers; (6) provide federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies; (7) provide for the transfer of surplus federal property to States for prison use; and (8) increase penalties for labor racketeering. February 2, 1984. **PASSED**, 91-1. ....

7. SENTENCING REFORM/PASSAGE (S. 668)

As amended, to: (1) Establish a determinate sentencing system with no parole and limited "good time" credits; (2) promote more uniform sentencing by establishing a Sentencing Commission to set a narrow sentencing range for each federal criminal offense; (3) require courts to explain in writing any departure from sentencing guidelines; and (4) authorize defendant and prosecutor to appeal sentences more harsh and more lenient, respectively, than commission guidelines. February 2, 1984. **PASSED**, 85-3. ....

8. BAIL REFORM/SPEEDY TRIAL PROVISION (S. 215)

Mitchell et al. amendment to require defendants detained prior to trial be brought to trial within 60 days (instead of 90 days, as in existing law) of arrest, excluding the legitimate delays enumerated by the Speedy Trial Act. February 3, 1984. **REJECTED**, 30-54. ....

9. BAIL REFORM/PASSAGE (S. 215)

As amended, to amend the Bail Reform Act to: (1) Permit judges to order pretrail detention of defendants determined to be dangerous to the community; (2) tighten criteria for post-conviction release pending sentencing and appeal and: (3) provide increased penalties for bail-jumping and for crimes committed while free on bail. February 3, 1984. **PASSED**, 84-0. ....

10. HABEAS CORPUS/"FULL AND FAIR" STATE PROCEEDINGS (S. 1763)

Baker motion to table Baucus amendment to strike the provision in the reported bill to require federal courts to defer to a State court determination on a matter that has been "fully and fairly" adjudicated in State proceedings (thereby retaining present law which does not require federal courts to defer on "full and fair" determiniations by State courts.) February 6, 1984. **TABLED**, 59-17. ....

11. HABEAS CORPUS/PASSAGE (S. 1763)

As amended, to amend the federal judicial code to restrict civil suits filed in federal courts by State prisoners appealing their convictions through provisions to: (1) Require federal courts to defer to State court findings if they were reached after a "full and fair" determination of the issues (see vote No. 10); (2) provide for a 1-year statute of limitations for federal habeas corpus proceedings filed by State prisoners after they exhausted all appeals in State courts; and (3) provide for a 2-year statute of limitations in habeas corpus proceedings brought by federal prisoners. February 6, 1984. **PASSED**, 67-9. ....

12. EXCLUSIONARY RULE LIMITATION (S. 1764)

To provide that evidence obtained by a search or seizure shall not be excluded in a proceeding if the seizure was undertaken in a "reasonable, good faith belief" that it was in conformity with Fourth Amendment guarantees against illegal searches or seizures; and to clarify that evidence obtained within the scope of a warrant constitutes such reasonable good faith, unless the warrant was obtained through misrepresentation. February 7, 1984. **PASSED**, 63-24. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

15. CAREER CRIMINALS/LIMITING FEDERAL JURISDICTION (S. 52)

Kennedy et al. amendment to specify that the federal government may prosecute a defendant with at least two prior State burglary or robbery convictions only if the third offense charged is a federal crime involving the use of a firearm. February 23, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 77-12. ....

16. CAREER CRIMINALS/PASSAGE (S. 52)

As amended, to allow federal prosecution of defendants with at least two prior State burglary or robbery convictions if the defendant is charged with a third offense that is a federal crime involving use of a firearm, and to mandate a 15-year prison term with no probation or parole upon conviction and/or fine of up to $25,000. February 23, 1984. **PASSED**, 92-0. ....

99. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/PRISON CONSTRUCTION (H.R. 2163)

Specter et al. perfecting amendment (to earmark $200 million of nondefense discretionary spending account in fiscal year 1985 for alleviating overcrowding in federal, State, and local prison facilities) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veteran's Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 17, 1984. **REJECTED**, 36-60. ....

168. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SWEDEN (TREATY DOC. 98–4)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation; and (6) provide that a warrant of arrest, supported by evidence providing probable cause to believe the person sought committed the offense for which extradition is requested, "shall be recognized as sufficient grounds for extradition, unless, in a specific case, it appears that the warrant or decision of arrest is manifestly ill-founded." June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

169. PRISONER TRANSFER TREATY WITH FRANCE (TREATY DOC. 98–15)

Resolution of ratification to permit citizens of either nation who had been convicted in the courts of the other country to serve their sentences in their home country, with the consent of the offender as well as the approval of the authorities of the two governments required in each case. June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

170. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THAILAND (TREATY DOC. 98–16)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

Vote
No. Voted

171. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH COSTA RICA (TREATY DOC. 98-17)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

172. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH JAMAICA (TREATY DOC. 98-18)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

173. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH IRELAND (TREATY DOC. 98-19)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is the first law enforcement treaty directly negotiated between the United States and Ireland. It fills a gap resulting from a 1965 change in Irish law which precludes the implementation of any applicable extradition agreements between the United States and Great Britain.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

174. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ITALY (TREATY DOC. 98-20)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted; (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests; (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite; (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite; and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

175. MULTILATERAL TREATY ON PRISONER TRANSFER (TREATY DOC. 98-23)

Resolution of ratification to facilitate the transfer of foreign prisoners to their home countries by establishing procedures that can be initiated by prisoners who prefer to serve their sentences there. (Note: This treaty, the first multilateral prisoner transfer agreement to which the United States is a party, was formulated by a committee of experts from 15 Council of Europe member states and observers from the United States and Canada.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

176. MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH MOROCCO (Treaty Doc. 98–24)

Resolution of ratification to provide for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters, including: (1) Executing requests relating to criminal matters; (2) taking of testimony or statements of persons; (3) effecting the production and preservation of documents, records, or articles of evidence; (4) serving judicial documents; (5) facilitating the appearance of a witness before a court of the requesting party; (6) locating persons; and (7) providing judicial records, evidence, and information. June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

177. MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH ITALY (Treaty Doc. 98–25)

Resolution of ratification to provide for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters, including: (1) Executing requests relating to criminal matters; (2) taking of testimony or statements of persons; (3) effecting the production and preservation of documents, records, or articles of evidence; (4) serving judicial documents; (5) facilitating the appearance of a witness before a court of the requesting party; (6) locating persons; and (7) providing judicial records, evidence, and information. June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

223. PRISONER TRANSFER TREATY WITH THAILAND (TREATY DOC. 98–8)

Resolution of ratification to permit citizens of either nation who had been convicted in the courts of the other country to serve their sentences in their home country; in each case the consent of the offender as well as the approval of the authorities of the two governments would be required. August 9, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 97–0. ....

281. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CRIME BILL (H.J. RES. 648)

Thurmond motion to table committee amendment to strike the Comprehensive Crime Control bill to amend title 18 of the U.S. Code to: (1) Permit pretrial detention of "dangerous" defendants; (2) revise sentencing procedures to minimize disparities; (3) expand the government's authority to require forfeiture of proceeds from organized crime and narcotics trafficking; (4) restrict the insanity defense; (5) increase penalties for drug traffickers; (6) provide federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies; and (7) provide for a mandatory sentence for certain three-time felons caught in possession of a firearm. (Note: For final conference provisions on crime control, see Vote. No. 287.) October 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 97-0. ....

287. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 648)

To provide $470 billion for programs and agencies contained in the nine appropriations bills not yet signed into law by October 1, the start of the new fiscal year; and to take various anti-crime steps including bail and sentencing reform, restrictions on the use of the insanity defense, aid to crime victims, and the establishment of a "drug czar." October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 78-11. ....

288. PRINCIPLES OF GENOCIDE CONVENTION (S. Res. 478)

To express support for the principles embodied in the Genocide Treaty (signed by the United States in 1948 but never ratified by the Senate) to make genocide a crime under international law and impose on the contracting parties an obligation to prevent and punish the crime; and state the intention to act expeditiously on the treaty in the first session of the 99th Congress. October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 87–2. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

162. AIR TRAVELER PROTECTION/PASSAGE (H.R. 2796)

As amended, to encourage and assist the administration in taking firm, effective action to counter airport terrorism and aircraft hijacking anywhere in the world. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Direct the Secretary of Transportation to identify security deficiencies at foreign airports, to aid in their correction, and to notify the public of the deficiencies if the foreign government fails to bring airport security up to standards within 60 days of being notified; (2) empower the Secretary to respond to foreign security deficiencies that pose an immediate threat to U.S. travelers; (3) require the Secretary to study the need for an expanded air marshal program; and (4) authorize $10 million for research into security devices and techniques for identifying explosives. July 25, 1985. **PASSED**, 96-0.

99th Congress, 2d Session

14. GENOCIDE TREATY/POLITICAL GENOCIDE

Symms et al. amendment to include "political" groups among those protected from genocide under the treaty. February 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 31-62.

15. GENOCIDE TREATY/RATIFICATION

Resolution of ratification to outlaw the international crime of genocide. The U.S. would declare that it recognizes genocide as a crime under international law; and it would be obligated to punish, under domestic jurisdiction, those who perpetrate genocide. (Note: A two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required for adoption of resolutions of ratification.) February 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 83-11.

16. AMENDMENT OF GENOCIDE TREATY (S. Res. 347)

Resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding further amendment of the Convention. Specifically, the resolution mentions that: (1) the President should notify the U.N. Secretary General, in writing, of the desire of the United States to amend the Convention to include acts constituting political genocide within the definition of the term "genocide," and (2) the President should instruct the Permanent Representatives of the United States to the United Nations to take all steps necessary to see that such an amendment is adopted. February 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 93-1.

17. TERRORIST PROSECUTION ACT (S. 1429)

As passed, to authorize the prosecution of terrorists and others who attack United States' nationals abroad. February 19, 1986. **PASSED**, 92-0.

67. HOBBS ACT/CLOTURE (S. 1774)

Dole et al. motion to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 1774, the Anti-Violence Amendment to the Hobbs Act, which makes labor-related violence subject to penalties of the federal extortion law. Specifically, the bill: (1) Defines the term extortion to mean the obtaining of property from another, with his or her consent, induced by use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear thereof, or wrongful use of fear not involving force or violence, or under color of official right; (2) provides that nothing in the bill should be construed as indicating Congress' intent to exclude federal jurisdiction over the offenses described in the Act "on the ground that the conduct is a violation of State or local law, or that the conduct, if it involves force, violence or fear of force or violence, takes place in the course of a legitimate business or labor dispute or objective"; (3) provides that nothing in the bill should be construed as indicating Congress' intent to "chill legitimate activity

Vote
No.

Voted

by authorizing federal prosecution for offenses occurring during a labor dispute which do not involve extortion." April 16, 1986. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 44-54. (Note: A three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate is required to invoke cloture.)

156. U.K.-U.S. EXTRADITION TREATY/RETROACTIVITY (Treaty Doc. 99-8)

Lugar motion to table the D'Amato et al. amendment to: (a) Strike a provision in the treaty that applies to any offense committed before or after the treaty enters into force, provided that it does not apply to an offense not covered under the laws of either country at the time its enactment; (b) insert an article providing that the treaty shall not apply to an individual whose extradition was sought prior to its enactment; and (c) provide that the treaty does not apply to an offense not covered under the laws of either country at the time of its enactment. July 16, 1986. **TABLED**, 65-33.

157. U.K.-U.S. EXTRADITION TREATY/DEFENSE TO EXTRADITION

Lugar motion to table the Helms amendment to provide that U.S. courts shall consider as a defense against extradition a showing that the person sought to be extradited committed the alleged offense as part of an armed uprising against military authorities, without committing wanton crimes of violence against civilians. July 16, 1986. **TABLED**, 87-9.

160. U.K.-U.S. EXTRADITION TREATY/RATIFICATION (Treaty Doc. 99-8)

As transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification on July 17, 1985, the principal purpose of the Supplemental Extradition Treaty with the United Kingdom is to reverse three cases where extradition to Great Britain of members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) was denied and to put an end to this development in the law. (Note: Under the rules of the Senate, a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate is necessary for the ratification of treaties.) July 17, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 87-10.

171. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/MONEY LAUNDERING (H.J. RES. 668)

D'Amato modified amendment to make unlawful the laundering of money and to provide penalties for such unlawful activities. July 31, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 98-0.

257. TERRORIST RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S.RES. 487)

As amended, this resolution condemns recent terrorist acts in Pakistan and Turkey, offers condolences to the victims of those attacks, and urges increased international cooperation to combat terrorism. It further makes the immediate, unconditional and safe release of Frank Herbert Reed and all other Americans held hostage in Lebanon a high priority national goal. September 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 93-0.

352. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/RICO (H.J. RES. 738)

Hatfield motion to table the Metzenbaum-Bumpers amendment to limit use of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) in certain business litigation where other remedies are available. It divides RICO cases into three categories, each with different remedies, thereby reducing incentives to use the law for ordinary commercial disputes. October 17, 1986. **TABLED**, 47-44.

100th Congress 1st Session

335. INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 1293)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of the bill to reauthorize, with a 5-year sunset provision, the independent counsel statute created by the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. October 16, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 65-28. ....

363. INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION/2-YEAR EXTENSION (S. 1293)

Hatch amendment to reauthorize, through the end of 1989, the independent counsel statute providing for the appointment of independent counsels to investigate alleged wrongdoing by high government officials. November 3, 1987. **REJECTED**, 23-72. ....

364. INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION/MEMBERS OF CONGRESS (S. 1293)

Cohen motion to table the Armstrong amendment to extend the Independent Counsel Reauthorization Act to include Members of Congress, as well as high- and mid-level executive branch officials. November 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-46. ....

365. INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 2939)

As amended, to reauthorize, with a 5-year sunset provision, the independent counsel statute created by the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. The bill makes changes to the statute as follows: adds a provision requiring the Attorney General to consider recusal from cases in which he or she is personally or financially involved or a high-level Justice Department official is involved; requires appointment of an independent counsel who will conduct an investigation in a prompt and cost-effective manner and who has appropriate prosecutorial experience; deletes authority of the special court to grant expanded jurisdiction powers to an independent counsel and requires independent counsels to present all requests to the Attorney General, who then must conduct a preliminary investigation of the new matter for no longer than 40 days (the Attorney General must decide whether to grant the request for expanded jurisdiction or request the appointment of a new independent counsel); provides that the Attorney General may not fire an independent counsel for refusing to obey an order of the President if that order would compromise the independence of proceedings; and requires a GAO audit of the office expenditures of an independent counsel upon termination. November 3, 1987. **PASSED**, 85-10. ....

386. INDEPENDENT COUNSEL REAUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 2939)

As reported by the conferees, to reauthorize, with a 5-year sunset provision, the independent counsel statute created by the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. The bill: (1) changes the overall limit on time that covered officials are subject to the statute from the current 2 years to 3 years; (2) places a 15-day time limit on threshold inquiries and a 90-day limit on preliminary investigations; (3) prohibits the Attorney General from closing a case during the threshold inquiry, but will allow closure after the preliminary investigation if the Attorney General has clear and convincing evidence that criminal intent was absent; (4) adds a new provision requiring the Attorney General to consider recusal from cases in which he or she is personally or financially involved or a high-level Justice Department official is involved; and (5) prohibits the Attorney General from firing an independent counsel for refusing to obey an order of the President if that order would compromise the independence of the proceedings. November 20, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 85-7. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

389. EDUCATION BILL/DIAL-A-PORN (S. 373)

Helms perfecting amendment to the Symms amendment to eliminate completely dial-a-porn operations by repealing language in section 223(b) of the Communications Act of 1934. Section 223(b) makes dial-a-porn criminal only if the beneficiary is under 18 years of age or has not consented to receive the message. NOTE: The Symms amendment would express the sense of the Senate that parents should be allowed to approve their child's enrollment in a bilingual education program. The Symms amendment was later adopted by voice vote. December 1, 1987. AGREED TO, 98-0.

....

100th Congress, 2d Session

91. BUDGET RESOLUTION/LAW ENFORCEMENT (S. CON. RES. 113)

Specter et al. amendment to transfer $125 million from function 920 (government employee travel allowances) to functions 750 and 800, providing $100 million per year for 5 years for prison construction and $25 million to the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. April 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 76-18.

....

203. PLANT CLOSINGS/LABOR VIOLENCE (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Thurmond amendment to reverse the Supreme Court's decision in *United States* v. *Enmons* by amending the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act of 1951. In that decision, the Court created an exemption in the application of the Hobbs Act that allowed labor unions to engage in extortion and violence if such actions are in furtherance of legitimate collective bargaining objectives. The Thurmond amendment would amend the Hobbs Act to prohibit this exemption by redefining the term extortion as the obtaining of the property of another by: (1) threatening or placing another person in fear that any person will be subjected to bodily injury or kidnapping or that any property will be damaged: or (2) conducting such activities under color of official right. June 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 60-27.

....

339. PARENTAL LEAVE/CHILD PORNOGRAPHY (S. 2488)

Thurmond modified amendment to amend Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the buying and selling of children for the purpose of producing child pornography. (NOTE: Since the Parental Leave Bill was later returned to the Senate Calendar (see vote No. 355), the Thurmond amendment was adopted as part of the Senate Drug Bill.) September 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0.

....

374. DRUG BILL/MONEY LAUNDERING (H.R. 5210)

Kerry et al. amendment to direct the Secretary of the Treasury over a 2-year period to enter into international negotiations with other countries to: (1) ensure that foreign banks and other financial institutions maintain records of U.S. currency transactions in excess of $10,000, and (2) establish a mechanism whereby such records may be made available to U.S. law enforcement officials. At the end of the 2-year period, if the Secretary determines that a foreign country has not cooperated in such negotiations, then the President should impose appropriate penalties and sanctions on such countries. October 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-3.

....

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183. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/U.S.-U.S.S.R. SUMMIT (S. 675)

Specter amendment to add language stating sense of the Senate that the President of the U.S. and the President of the U.S.S.R. should meet at the earliest practical time following thorough preparation to discuss major issues in U.S.-Soviet relations and to work for the realization of mutual, equitable and verifiable reductions in nuclear arms. July 12, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 82–7. ....

203. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES (S. 675)

Tower motion to table modified Mathias et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should seek to include in the strategic arms reduction talks (START) negotiations the total elimination of the nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM), and, to aid in achieving that goal, should propose to the U.S.S.R. a mutual and verifiable moratorium on any further deployment of the SLCM for the duration of the START negotiations. July 16, 1983. **TABLED**, 47–40. ....

207. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 675)

Tsongas et al. amendment to add to the bill language prohibiting the use of funds to test explosive or inert anti-satellite warheads against objects in space unless the President certifies that the United States is trying to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. a mutually verifiable ban on anti-satellite weapons and, pending an agreement on such a ban, testing is necessary for national security reasons. July 18, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 91–0. ....

212. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SCOWCROFT COMMISSION'S REPORT (S. 675)

Weicker motion to table Tower amendment to state the sense of the Senate that: (1) The Scowcroft Commission has rendered an outstanding public service; (2) the Commission's report is a sound blueprint for maintaining effective deterrence and international stability; and (3) the Senate endorses the deployment of MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos and the MX authorization in the bill as an indispensible component of a sound national security posture. July 20, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 6–90. (Subsequently, the Tower amendment was withdrawn by unanimous consent.) ....

220. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SINGLE WARHEAD ICBM'S (S. 675)

Levin et al. amendment to state the sense of the Senate that, in keeping with the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission, the Soviet Union and the United States should move toward a single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile force structure as a means of enhancing strategic nuclear stability. July 26, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 92–6. ....

246. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/REAPPRAISAL OF U.S.-U.S.S.R. RELATIONS (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 2 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of the Congress that the President should conduct a comprehensive reappraisal of the complete spectrum of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations, including arms control, human rights, East-West trade, and regional issues. September 15, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 69–26. ....

Vote
No.

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247. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/SOVIET RECORD ON ARMS CONTROL (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 3 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of the Congress on the record of Soviet compliance or noncompliance with the letter and spirit of all existing strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreements and other arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party. September 15, 1983. **TABLED, 50–45.** ....

248. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/ARMS CONTROL AND SOVIET BEHAVIOR (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 4 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of the Congress that the President should direct the U.S. negotiators at the strategic arms reduction talks at Geneva to link the possible success of such talks with the willingness of the Soviet Union to abide by international law as a responsible member of the community of nations, paying specific attention to the KAL 007 massacre, Soviet violations of the Helsinki accords, the Soviet invasion and subjugation of Afghanistan, the repression of Poland and its free labor movement, and the use of chemical and biological weapons in contravention of existing treaties. September 15, 1983. **TABLED, 82–14.** ....

263. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH SALT (S. 1342)

McClure amendment to add language requiring the President to report to Congress on the record of Soviet compliance or noncompliance with the letter and spirit of all existing arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party. September 22, 1983. **AGREED TO, 93–0.** ....

327. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE (H.J. RES. 308)

Dole motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment to call for an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and—proceeding from the freeze—major, mutual, and verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons. October 31, 1983. **TABLED, 58–40.** ....

328. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/NUCLEAR WEAPONS BUILD-DOWN (H.J. RES. 308)

Cohen et al. amendment to express the sense of the Congress that: (1) The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) should provide for significant reductions to equal levels in the aggregate number of ICBM's and SLBM's and the aggregate number of warheads deployed on these systems, with comparable reductions in other types of strategic offensive weapons; (2) Congress supports the mutual guaranteed build-down concept (requiring the retirement of existing nuclear warheads every time new ones are deployed); and (3) the United States should seek balanced, stabilizing arms reductions and the eventual elimination of all the world's nuclear weapons. October 31, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 13–84.** (Subsequent to the rejection of the tabling motion, Senator Cohen withdrew his amendment.) ....

335. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/SALT II COMPLIANCE (H.R. 4185)

Rudman motion to table Helms-Symms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that: No U.S. national defense program shall be terminated, impeded, delayed or affected in any way in order to comply with the terms of the SALT II Treaty unless and until the Senate has given its constitutional advice and consent in favor of ratification; and U.S. compliance with the Treaty should cease unless and until the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union has complied fully with the SALT II Treaty, the SALT I ABM Treaty, the 1962 Kennedy-Khrushchev Agreement, the 1925 Chemical Warfare Protocol, and the 1972 Biological Warfare Convention. November 4, 1983. **TABLED, 50–29.** ....

339. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/MULTIPLE-WARHEAD ICBM TESTING PAUSE (H.R. 4185)

Kassebaum et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the President should announce U.S. willingness to suspend flight testing, while strategic arms negotiations proceed, of MIRV'ed ICBM's (multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles; intercontinental ballistic missiles) developed since 1979 if the Soviet Union is also willing to suspend flight testing of such missiles; and that any agreement on such a flight-test pause should provide for reliable means for verification. November 7, 1983. REJECTED, 42–50.

....

98th Congress, 2d Session

18. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/NUCLEAR EXPORTS (S. 979)

McClure et al. substitute (to: (1) Call for the President to work to extend coverage of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to all peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear weapon states, and to work with other suppliers to adopt a common policy of comprehensive safeguards; (2) call for a report within 12 months on the implementation of the above provision; (3) mandate procedures for approving the retransfer of nuclear components and heavy water, involving in the approval process the Secretaries of Energy, State, Commerce and Defense, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; (4) mandate an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement on any proposed export or retransfer of a component or heavy water to a non-nuclear weapon state that has not accepted full-scope safeguards; and (5) mandate prior notice to Congress of any such proposed transactions) for modified Humphrey et al. amendment (to extend the ban of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act (NNPA; Public Law 95–242; Vote Nos. 27–30, 95th Cong., 2d sess.)—i.e., the ban on the sales of nuclear reactors and fuel to countries that have not signed the 1969 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT, Vote Nos. 10–16, 91st Cong., 1st sess.), which includes safeguards such as international inspection of nuclear plants to prevent the diversion of nuclear material to weapons—to cover spare parts, transfers of sensitive materials through third-party nations, and nuclear technology or "know-how," while granting the President authority to waive this ban for national security reasons.) February 28, 1984. **REJECTED**, 38–55. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the modified Humphrey et al. amendment.)

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21. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS (S. 979)

Proxmire amendment to add language to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (which provides for a congressional veto, through a concurrent resolution procedure, over any nuclear cooperation agreement approved by the President) to require the submission of nuclear cooperative agreements to both Houses of Congress for approval by a joint resolution or bill (thereby taking into account the June 23, 1983, Supreme Court decision in *Immigration and Naturalization Service* v. *Chadha*, which struck down the use of the legislative veto). February 29, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 74–16.

....

119. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Wallop perfecting amendment (to add language providing that nothing in the Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment shall be construed as limiting the ability of the President to act in a manner consistent with the national security interests of the United States) to Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment (to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union). (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **REJECTED**, 45–48. ....

120. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Goldwater motion to table modified Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union. (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 29–65. ....

121. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Modified Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union. (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and [illegible]llion for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 61–28. ....

136. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR-RISK-REDUCTION CENTERS (S. 2723)

Nunn et al. amendment to express the support of the Senate for the expansion of confidence-building measures between the United States and the Soviet Union, including the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers, in Washington and Moscow, with modern communications systems linking the centers. June 15, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 82–0. ....

143. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SEA-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILES (S. 2723)

Cohen perfecting amendment (to state the sense of Congress that the President should, at the earliest practicable time: (1) Urge the Soviet Union to return to the START and INF negotiations; (2) include in the appropriate negotiations a discussion of means whereby limitations in sea-launched cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads may be verified with a view toward achieving the complete elimination of these and all nuclear weapons from the arsenals of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.; and (3) advise the Soviet government that the U.S. continues to be, and the U.S.S.R. should be, willing to accept intrusive on-site inspection procedures necessary for effective verification as an integral part of mutual arms reductions) to modified Mathias-Durenberger amendment (to state the sense of Congress that the President should, at the earliest possible date, propose to the Soviet Government a mutual and verifiable moratorium on any further deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads pending

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the implementation of a final strategic arms reductions talks (START) or intermediate nuclear force reduction talks (INF) agreement). (Note: The Cohen amendment was essentially a substitute for the Mathias-Durenberger amendment.) June 19, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 97–0. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Mathias-Durenberger amendment, as amended.) ....

144. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/COMPLIANCE WITH SALT II (S. 2723)

Bumpers et al. amendment, as amended, to express the sense of Congress that the United States should vigorously pursue any outstanding arms control compliance concerns through appropriate confidential channels and at the same time continue to carry out its commitments under, and otherwise refrain from undercutting, the provisions of existing strategic offensive arms agreements. June 19, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 82–17. ....

146. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATIES (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment, as amended, to add language stating the sense of Congress that the President should: (1) Request Senate consent to the ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty; and (2) propose to the Soviet Union the immediate resumption of negotiations for a verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty; and (3) to provide in the treaty-ratification process for communications from the President on the issue of verification. June 20, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 34–65. ....

147. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATIES (S. 2723)

Modified Symms et al. perfecting amendment (to add the following language: "In accordance with international law, the United States shall have no obligation to comply with any bilateral arms control agreement with the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union is violating.") to Kennedy et al. amendment, as amended (to add language stating the sense of Congress that the President should: (1) Request Senate consent to the ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty; and (2) propose to the Soviet Union the immediate resumption of negotiations for a verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty; and to provide in the treaty-ratification process for communications from the President on the issue of verification). June 20, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 99–0. ....

148. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATIES (S. 2723)

Kennedy et al. amendment, as amended, to: (1) Add language stating the sense Congress that the President should: Request Senate consent to ratification of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET); and propose to the Soviet Union the immediate resumption of negotiations for a verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty; (2) provide in the treaty-ratification process for communications from the President on the issue of verification ; and (3) state that "In accordance with international law, the United States shall have no obligation to comply with any bilateral arms control agreement with the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union is violating." June 20, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 77–22. ....

283. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE (H.J. RES. 654)

Baker motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment to add language stating that the Congress finds that the greatest challenge facing the Earth is to prevent the occurrence of nuclear war by accident or design. (Note: Also pending at the time was the Hatfield et al. perfecting amendment to add further language

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calling for an immediate, mutual, and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of nuclear weapons and—proceeding from the freeze—major, mutual, and verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons in a manner that enhances stability.) October 5, 1984. **TABLED**, 55–42. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

87. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT (S. 1160)

Specter amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union should meet at the earliest practical time to work toward a mutual, equitable, and verifiable reduction in nuclear arms. May 21, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 84-10. ....

90. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/CHEMICAL WEAPONS (S. 1160)

Pryor et al. amendment to delete from the bill $163 million for the procurement of binary chemical weapons munitions; to prohibit future use of funds for such procurement; to express the sense of Congress that the President should intensify efforts to achieve an agreement with the Soviet Union for the banning of chemical weapons; and to instruct the Defense Secretary to improve protective measures against chemical warfare. May 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-50. ....

95. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 1160)

Kerry et al. amendment to place a moratorium on testing antisatellite weapons (ASAT) against objects in space for fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986, unless the Soviet Union refuses to resume negotiations over ASAT or they conduct an antisatellite test against an object in space. May 24, 1985. **REJECTED**, 35-51. ....

96. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 1160)

Warner amendment to prohibit funds for testing the F-15 ASAT against an object in space through fiscal year 1986 unless the following requirements are met: (1) The United States is endeavoring to negotiate an ASAT agreement with the Soviet Union that is consistent with U.S. national security interests; (2) pending any such agreement, F-15 testing is necessary to avert clear and irrevocable harm to U.S. national security interests; (3) such testing would not gravely impair prospects for negotiations on ASAT weapons; (4) such testing is fully consistent with U.S. rights and obligations under the ABM Treaty of 1972; and (5) that after more than three F-15 ASAT tests, the President must certify to Congress that additional tests are necessary. May 24, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 74-9. ....

105. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SALT COMPLIANCE (S. 1160)

Bumpers et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to refrain (through December 31, 1986) from undercutting the provisions of the 1972 and 1979 U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT I & SALT II) to the extent that the Soviet Union refrains from undercutting those provisions or until a new strategic arms agreement is concluded. Also, the United States would not be prohibited from carrying out other proportionate responses to Soviet undercutting of strategic arms provisions. June 5, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 90-5. ....

106. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 1160)

As amended, to authorize $231.8 billion for military programs of the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1986. The bill includes, among others, the following provisions: (1) Strategic and theater

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nuclear forces: (a) expresses the sense of the Senate that not more than 50 MX missiles should be deployed in existing Minuteman silos, and limits the procurement of MX missiles in fiscal year 1986 to 12; (b) authorizes $2.97 billion for SDI; (c) allows the President to conduct more than three ASAT tests in fiscal year 1986 under certain conditions; (d) authorizes $1.27 billion for the U.S. chemical deterrent program; (2) manpower and personnel: (a) places a ceiling on active duty military manpower of 2,167,370; (b) authorizes an across-the-board pay raise of 3 percent for all military personnel, effective October 1, 1985; (c) authorizes a 10 percent reduction in funding for military retirement; (3) defense acquisition policy: (a) promotes continuous competition between manufacturers for each year's production contract except when national security is involved; (b) requires an official to recuse himself from handling any contract with a firm with which the official is discussing post-retirement employment; (c) repeals the Davis-Bacon Act with respect to military construction projects; (4) SALT compliance: calls for continued U.S. observance of existing arms limits through 1986 but allows for a proportionate U.S. response if the Soviets violate the arms agreements; and (5) military base closings: provides evaluation criteria for the Defense Secretary to use in closing or realigning bases. June 5, 1985. **PASSED**, 91-4. ....

129. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/"SAVE THE POSEIDONS" (H.R. 2577)

Lugar motion to table the Helms amendment to prohibit funds appropriated by this act to be obligated. (NOTE: In effect this vote killed the Helms-Symms amendment to ban appropriated funds from being used to deactivate any Minuteman ICBM or Poseidon missile or missile submarine for any purpose, including that of complying with any provision of the SALT II Treaty.) June 19, 1985. **TABLED**, 79-17. ....

177. IMMIGRATION CONTROL/ASAT TESTING (S. 1200)

Goldwater motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to delay testing by the United States of an anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) against an object in space until after the November summit conference between the United States and the Soviet Union. Sept. 12, 1985. **TABLED**, 62-34. ....

304. GENEVA SUMMIT RESOLUTION (S. RES. 257)

To express the sense of the Senate that the Senate wishes to commend the President for taking the initiative to meet with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva of November 19-20, 1985. The Senate extends its full support to the President to engage Mr. Gorbachev in a constructive dialog and encourages the President: (1) To pursue a framework for progress on a full range of arms control questions now being negotiated with the Soviets; (2) to press for a change in Soviet aggressive behavior toward the Third World, particularly the removal of Soviet combat forces from Afghanistan; (3) to emphasize the need for demonstrable progress in Soviet adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights; (4) to include confidence building measures on the summit agenda; and (5) to attempt to make progress on a number of other bilateral cooperative and exchange programs. November 13, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 99-0. ....

356. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/U.S.-CHINA NUCLEAR PACT (H.J. RES 465)

Evans motion to table the Glenn amendment to bar implementation of the U.S.-China Nuclear Pact until the President certifies that the arrangements on the verification of peaceful uses of nuclear equipment, materials, and technology would include standards and methods of material accounting and inspection essentially equivalent to those normally applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Glenn amendment subsequently was adopted by voice vote. December 9, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 28-59. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

178. DOD AUTHORIZATION/JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF REPORT (S. 2638)

Byrd modified amendment to require the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to submit, by October 1, 1986, classified and unclassified reports containing a comprehensive assessment of the military implications for the United States of the possible Soviet military response to the President's SALT II noncompliance policy and the determined Soviet violations of offensive arms control agreements. August 6, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 97-1.

182. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NERVE GAS (S. 2638)

Hatfield amendment to prohibit the use of funds for the production of binary chemical weapons until such initiative is approved by the North Atlantic Council of NATO. August 7, 1986. **REJECTED**, 43-57.

189. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR TESTING (S. 2638)

Mathias second-degree amendment to the Kennedy-Mathias amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the President should propose to the Soviet Union an immediate resumption of negotiations to achieve a verifiable comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests and to submit the Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties to the Senate for its advice on ratification. August 7, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 64-35.

190. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR TESTING (S. 2638)

Lugar substitute amendment to the Mathias amendment (see vote No. 189) to express the sense of Congress that the President should be commended for bringing about the recent Geneva talks on nuclear testing issues; the President should do everything possible to further the current Geneva talks of nuclear testing experts, including taking into account Soviet views; the President should seek to expand the experts' meeting to the political level as soon as possible in order to negotiate effective verification of the Threshold Test Ban (TTBT) and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties (PNET); the President should raise this as an issue of high priority with General Secretary Gorbachev at the next summit; and if effective verification is agreed to, the President should seek Senate advice and consent to ratification of TTBT and PNET immediately. August 7, 1986. **REJECTED**, 42-57.

192. DOD AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to prohibit the testing of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon against an object in space until the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union has conducted a test against an object in space. August 8, 1986. **TABLED**, 55-43.

196. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Kerry et al. modified amendment to prohibit the test of a warhead, bomb, or other explosive device, in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which uses fissionable material until the President certifies that the Soviet Union has conducted a similar test after the date of the bill's enactment. August 8, 1986. **TABLED**, 61-33.

207. DOD AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 2638)

As amended, to recommend $295.6 billion in budget authority and $286.3 billion in budget outlays for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security programs, and for civil defense. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) ICBM modernization: recommends $1.42 billion for the procurement of 21 Peacekeeper missiles and $322.2 million for associated research and development; authorizes $675 million for the development of the small ICBM and hard mobile launcher; (2) Strategic Defense Initiative: recommends $3.9 billion, including $487 million toward the conventional technology initiative; (3) ASAT: authorizes $28.5 million for advance procurement of the Miniature Homing Vehicle Antisatellite (ASAT) program and repeals the existing moratorium on ASAT testing against objects in space; (4) chemical weapons: recommends $1.12 billion for the Chemical Deterrent Program, which includes continued procurement of the 155mm binary artillery shell and initial production of the Bigeye air-delivered bomb; and (5) arms control: includes sense of the Senate provisions on voluntary compliance with SALT II sublimits and on compliance with agreements the Soviet Union has violated. August 9, 1986. **PASSED**, 86-3. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

27. ARMS CONTROL RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 94)

To express the Senate's full support for the President's commitment to achieve an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. The resolution also: (1) cautions the Soviet Union against pursuing strategies designed to exploit American domestic policies or to divide the U.S. from its allies; (2) urges the Soviet Union not to link progress on all arms control matters to progress limiting stategic defense technologies; (3) declares that an important obstacle to the achievement of acceptable arms control agreements with the Soviet Union has been its violations of existing arms control agreements; (4) calls upon the Soviet Union to dismantle the newly constructed radar site at Krasnoyarsk, because it is a clear violation of the terms of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM); and (5) urges the President to consult with America's allies and the Senate in the construction of an arms control agreement. February 17, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-2. ....

244. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NEGOTIATIONS (S. 1174)

Byrd-Nunn amendment to the Glenn amendment, to express the Senate's full support of the President's efforts to negotiate arms reduction treaties with the Soviet Union, endorsing the principle of mutuality and reciprocity in negotiations. It would also caution the President not to take actions which are unilateral concessions to the Soviet Union. The Glenn amendment would prohibit the awarding of contracts for research and development in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program to foreign countries and foreign firms; it was later adopted by voice vote (see vote No. 250). September 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-1. ....

245. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NEGOTIATIONS (S. 1174)

Warner-Dole amendment to the Glenn amendment to declare Congress' support for the President's negotiations with the Soviet Union and recognize him as the sole voice of the United States in treaty negotiations. It would also state that Congress should not further the interests of the Soviet Union by unilaterally adopting Soviet negotiating positions that have been rejected by the U.S. government and must not seek to establish positions on ASAT testing, SALT II compliance, or ABM Treaty interpretation at this sensitive time in arms control negotiations. The Glenn amendment would prohibit the awarding of contracts for research and development in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program to foreign countries and foreign firms; it was later adopted by voice vote (see vote No. 250). September 15, 1987. **REJECTED**, 35-59. ....

247. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/ABM TREATY VIOLATION (S. 1174)

Quayle amendment to express the sense of Congress that the Krasnoyarsk radar site in the Soviet Union is in violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty. September 16, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 89-0. ....

248. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/LIMITATIONS ON SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (S. 1174)

Nunn motion to table the Warner amendment to strike the Levin-Nunn committee amendment from S. 1174. The Levin-Nunn committee amendment would confine SDI research and development to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. More specifically, it would prohibit any expenditure of funds for testing or development of sea, air, space, or mobile landbased anti-ballistic missiles unless the President submits a report to Congress and Congress passes a joint resolution repealing the prohibition. September 17, 1987. **TABLED**, 58-38. ....

260. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/ASAT TEST LIMIT (S. 1174)

Quayle motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to prohibit testing of ASAT weapons until the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union has conducted similar tests. September 22, 1987. **TABLED**, 51-47. ....

267. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING (S. 1174)

Motion to table the Hatfield-Kennedy amendment to establish a mutual, verifiable 2-year limitation on Soviet and American underground nuclear explosions above a monitoring threshold of 1 kiloton. September 24, 1987. **TABLED**, 61-36.

271. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/TREATY RATIFICATION (S. 1174)

Dixon motion to table the Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Senate should not consent to the ratification of any treaty with the U.S.S.R. to limit intermediate nuclear forces (INF) unless the treaty is unquestionably verifiable. Also, the Treaty should not be signed unless and until the President has certified to Congress that the Soviets are no longer violating the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty of 1972. September 24, 1987. **TABLED**, 62-28.

282. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REPORT (S. 1174)

Byrd amendment to require the Secretary of Defense to issue a report regarding nuclear deterrence in Europe and the maintenance of NATO's flexible response strategy, in the event of an arms control agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. September 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 96-0.

295. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SALT II COMPLIANCE (S. 1174)

Warner motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to prohibit expenditures of funds through September 30, 1987, to overhaul, maintain, operate or deploy any weapon system that could cause the United States to exceed SALT II sublimits for certain strategic offensive nuclear weapons. These limits include: 820 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's; 1,200 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's plus MIRVed SLBM's; or 1,320 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's plus heavy bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles. The funding restrictions would be automatically terminated if the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on strategic offensive forces and act on it before September 30, 1988. NOTE: The Bumpers amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 299). October 1, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 44-55. ....

298. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SALT II COMPLIANCE (S. 1174)

Dole et al. amendment to provide that the United States shall not be obligated to abide by the provisions of the SALT II Treaty, in whole or in part, unless and until several conditions are met. The Senate must: change the date on the Treaty so it could be valid upon ratification: give its advice and consent to the Treaty; agree to all amendments and reservations upon which the Senate's advice and consent are conditioned. In addition, each party must ratify the Treaty in accordance with its own constitutional processes. October 2, 1987. **AGREED TO, 97-0.**

299. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DEPLOYMENT LIMITATIONS (S. 1174)

Bumpers et al. amendment to prohibit expenditures of funds through September 30, 1988, to overhaul, maintain, operate, or deploy any weapon system that could cause the United States to exceed SALT II sublimits for certain strategic offensive nuclear weapons. These limits include: 820 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's; 1,200 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's plus MIRVed SLBM's; or 1,320 launchers of MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's plus heavy bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles. The funding restrictions would be automatically terminated if the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on strategic offensive forces and act on it before September 30, 1988. NOTE: The Senate previously failed to table the Bumpers et al. amendment (see vote No. 295). October 2, 1987. **AGREED TO, 57-41.**

300. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 1748)

As amended, to recommend $303 billion in budget authority and $294 billion in outlays for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security programs, and for civil defense. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) **ICBM Modernization**—recommends $1.16 billion for the procurement of 21 Peacekeeper missiles; $700 million for continued development of the Midgetman missile; and $400 million for continued research on the proposed rail-garrison basing concept for the MX; (2) **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)**—recommends $4.5 billion for SDI: allocates $4.1 billion for the Defense Department and $380 million for the Department of Energy; (3) **Bomber Modernization**—authorizes full funding, at an undisclosed level, for the Advanced Technology Bomber, also called "Stealth"; authorizes $376 million for the B-1B Bomber, and $190 million for the Short Range Attack Missile (SCRAM II); (4) **Trident Submarine**—authorizes $2.2 billion for FY88 and $2.3 billion for FY89; (5) **Space Defense Systems**—authorizes $236.8 million for anti-satellite and related programs; (6) **Chemical Weapons**—recommends $5 million to complete low-rate initial production of the BIGEYE bomb; (7) **Department of Energy National Security Programs**—directs the Department fo Energy to place the nuclear reactor at Richland, Washington on "cold" standby status while using the money thus freed to initiate development of a new production reactor; (8) **Civil Defense**—recommends authorization of $134.8 million for civil defense; (9) **Conventional Forces Weapon Systems**—authorizes $644 million for FY88 advanced procurement, and $797 for FY89; (10) **Projection of Forces and Regional Defenses**—authorizes $24.5 billion for these programs; (11) **Manpower and Personnel**—approves the personnel growth over a 2-year period to a total active duty end strength of 2,172,400 for FY88, and 2,184,400 for FY89. Approves a 4 percent pay raise for all military personnel; and (12) **Military Construction**—approves $8.97 billion for FY88 and $5.1 billion for FY89. October 2, 1987. **PASSED, 56-42.**

302. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/DEFENSE PROGRAMS (S. 1394)

Pell motion to table the Helms modified amendment to the Wallop amendment, to provide that no U.S. national defense program shall be impeded or delayed in order to comply with any treaty or proposed treaty which the President has certified to Congress that the Soviet Union is violating. Such programs could be impeded or delayed only after the President has certified to Congress that the Soviet Union is no longer violating such treaty and that the Soviet Union has given formal assurance that it will not use impact areas adjacent to any State or territory of the United States for testing nuclear weapons delivery systems. NOTE: The Wallop amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 303). October 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 52-43. ....

384. DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 1748)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize defense spending for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 (for FY89, the conference approved two-thirds of the defense authorization request), while providing defense spending budgeting numbers for two tiers--the high tier, at $296 billion (effective only if certain deficit reduction legislation becomes law) and the low tier, at $289 billion. More specifically, the bill: authorizes $3.9 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), $1.8 billion less than the administration's request; funds fully virtually all of the ongoing research and development and procurement programs for surveillance, warning, and C3; funds the initial production lot of TRIDENT II missiles, authorizing $1.93 billion for 72 missiles; and increases the production rates for several major conventional weapon systems, providing for 80 additional AH-64 attack helicopters (13 more than requested), 84 UH-60 utility helicopters (23 more than requested), 720 M-1 tanks (120 more than requested), and 44 Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (20 more than requested). The report dropped the following from the original Senate DOD Authorization Bill: (1) the Nunn-Levin amendment, which would legislate U.S. compliance with the so-called narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty (see vote No. 248), but the report restricts SDI tests to those outlined in the April 1987 SDIO Report to Congress; (2) language requiring U.S. compliance with SALT II MIRVed missile subceilings (see vote Nos. 295 and 299), but the report precludes funding for the overhaul of a Poseidon ballistic missile submarine; and (3) language restricting nuclear testing, but the moratorium on Anti-Satellite testing remains. November 19, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 86-9. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

129. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/MIRVED STRATEGIC FORCES (S. 2355)

Nunn motion to table the Bumpers-Chafee et al. amendment to prohibit funding for MIRVed strategic nuclear forces that would exceed the level maintained by the United States on January 25, 1988 unless the President certifies to Congress that: (1) a new strategic arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union has entered into force; or (2) the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on an alternative interim restraint agreement; or (3) the Soviets have deployed strategic systems in excess of those deployed on January 25, 1988; or uncertainties in U.S. intelligence assessments prevent the President from certifying that the Soviets are observing the informal ceiling. Lastly, the amendment requires the President to submit to Congress a report describing the numbers and types of operational strategic nuclear forces that the United States and the Soviet Union have dismantled since October 1972. May 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 51-45. ....

130. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NUCLEAR TEST BAN (S. 2355)

Reid motion to table the Kennedy-Hatfield et al. modified amendment to impose certain limitations on underground nuclear testing including the following major provisions: prohibits for a 2-year period U.S. and Soviet nuclear explosions that exceed a monitoring threshold of 5 kilotons; requires that both the United States and the Soviet Union announce all underground nuclear tests 30 days in advance and that each country confine them to one designated testing area; requires mutual seismic monitoring and the use of the Corrtex device, or a method of equivalent accuracy, to calibrate the designated test sites; allows each side to conduct two nuclear warhead reliability tests (not to exceed 15 kilotons) during the two year moratorium; allows 9 months for the implementation of the required verification and monitoring arrangements; provides on-site inspections on demand; and provides that any agreement negotiated before or during the 2-year period which reduces the number or yield of nuclear tests would automatically replace the restrictions in this amendment. May 12, 1988. **TABLED**, 57-39. ....

145. INF TREATY/POINT OF ORDER

Pell motion to table the Helms point of order that Senate consideration of the INF Treaty is not in order and cannot properly be placed before the Senate because it is not signed by a person authorized to bind the Soviet Union to the Treaty. Additionally, the point of order stated that Article 121 of the Soviet Constitution of 1977 and the law of the U.S.S.R. on the Procedure Governing the Conclusion, Execution, and Abrogation of International Treaties of the U.S.S.R. of July 6, 1978, would preclude the binding of the Soviet Union. The Chair did not have the authority to rule on this point of order and therefore submitted the question to the Senate: Is the Helms point of order well taken? May 18, 1988. **TABLED**, 91-6. ....

146. INF TREATY/PREVIOUS SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

Lugar motion to table Division 1 of the Symms amendment to provide that the Treaty should not enter into force until the President has certified that the U.S.S.R. has ceased violating the SALT I ABM Treaty. Prior to the vote on this division, Senator Symms asked for and received unanimous consent that his amendment be divided into five subsections and that the Senate vote on each division separately. The amendment provided that the INF Treaty not enter into force until the President has certified that the U.S.S.R. has ceased violating the following treaties or agreements: Subsection (1)--The SALT I ABM Treaty; Subsection (2)--The 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty; Subsection (3)--The 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; Subsection (4)--The SALT I Interim Agreement; and Subsection (5)--The Limits set by SALT II. NOTE: The Senate subsequently tabled Divisions 2-5 of the Symms amendment (see vote Nos. 147-150). May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 85-11. ....

147. INF TREATY/PREVIOUS SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

Lugar motion to table Division 2 of the Symms amendment to provide that the Treaty would not enter into force unless the President has certified that the Soviet Union has ceased violating the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty. NOTE: Under a unanimous consent agreement, the Senate agreed to divide the Symms amendment into five divisions. The Senate previously voted to table Division 1 of the amendment (see vote No. 146), and subsequently voted to table Divisions 3, 4, and 5 (see vote Nos. 148-150). May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 87-10. ....

148. INF TREATY/PREVIOUS SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

Lugar motion to table division 3 of the Symms amendment to provide that the Treaty would not enter into force unless the President has certified that the Soviet Union has ceased violating the 1925 Geneva Protocol (concerning chemical substances) and the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. NOTE: Under a unanimous consent agreement, the Senate agreed to divide the Symms amendment into five divisions and vote on each division separately. The Senate previously tabled Divisions 1 and 2 and subsequently tabled Divisions 4 and 5 (see vote Nos. 146-147, 149-150). May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 86-11. ....

149. INF TREATY/PREVIOUS SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

Lugar motion to table Division 4 of the Symms amendment to provide that the INF Treaty would not enter into force unless and until the President has certified that the Soviet Union has ceased violating the SALT I Interim Agreement. NOTE: Under a unanimous consent agreement, the Senate agreed to divide the Symms amendment into five divisions and vote on each division separately. Previously, the Senate tabled divisions 1, 2, and 3. Following this vote, the Senate voted to table division 5 (see vote Nos. 146-148 and 150). May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 82-15. ....

150. INF TREATY/PREVIOUS SOVIET TREATY VIOLATIONS

Lugar motion to table Division 5 of the Symms amendment to provide that the INF Treaty would not enter into force unless and until the President has certified that the Soviet Union has ceased violating the limits set by SALT II. NOTE: Under a unanimous consent agreement, the Senate agreed to divide the Symms amendment into five divisions and vote on each division separately. The Senate previously voted to table divisions 1-4 of the amendment (see vote Nos. 146-149). May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 89-8. ....

151. INF TREATY/AMMUNITION AND FUEL STOCKPILES

Exon motion to table the Humphrey amendment to provide that the INF Treaty would not enter into force unless and until NATO stockpiles of ammunition and fuel have been increased from the current seven-day supply to at least a fifteen-day supply. May 20, 1988. **TABLED**, 73-8. ....

152. INF TREATY/NUMBER OF SS-20 MISSILES

Pell motion to table the Helms amendment to provide that the INF Treaty would not enter into force until the President certifies to the Senate that the number of SS-20 missiles that the Soviet Union reported it possessed on November 1, 1987 (in the Memorandum of Understanding) was a true accounting. May 23, 1988. **TABLED**, 81-13. ....

153. INF TREATY/DOUBLE-NEGATIVE ISSUE

Pell motion to table the modified Wallop amendment to amend Article VI, paragraph 2 of the Treaty to clarify that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union may produce any stage of a ground-launched ballistic missile (GLBM) that is outwardly similar to, or interchangeable with, any other stage of an existing type of intermediate-range GLBM. May 23, 1988. **TABLED**, 68-26. ....

154. INF TREATY/START AGREEMENT

Pell motion to table the Humphrey amendment to provide that the INF Treaty would not enter into force until the Soviet Union and the United States have ratified a strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty (START). May 23, 1988. **TABLED**, 81-5. ....

155. INF TREATY/TREATY TERMINATION OR WITHDRAWAL

Helms amendment to give both the United States and Soviet Union the right to terminate or withdraw immediately from the INF Treaty upon the discovery of "materially misleading" and false data in any of the Treaty's provisions. The amendment applies to data contained in any exchange of data between the United States and the Soviet Union under the Memorandum of Understanding to the Treaty or any other of the Treaty's protocols. In the event that a "material breach" of the Treaty is established, the President has the right to terminate the Treaty after giving 15 days prior notice to the Soviet Union. The President would also be required to present to the Senate, every quarter year, a report on Soviet compliance with the Treaty. May 25, 1988. **REJECTED**, 9-89. ....

156. INF TREATY/CONVENTIONAL GLCM'S

Hollings et al. amendment to require that all references in the Treaty to ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM's) be deemed as referring only to GLCM's equipped with nuclear warheads. The amendment would thereby remove the Treaty's ban on conventional GLCM's. May 25, 1988. **REJECTED**, 28-69. ....

157. INF TREATY/TREATY INTERPRETATION

Warner et al. amendment, as amended by the Helms amendment, to provide that the ratification of the INF Treaty be further subject to the President obtaining an agreement from the Soviet Union that the following agreements have the same legal force as the INF Treaty: (1) the agreed minute of May 12, 1988 between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding certain issues related to the Treaty; and (2) the agreement concluded by the exchange of notes between the United States and the Soviet Union on May 12, 1988 regarding futuristic weapons. The Helms second-degree amendment includes in the Warner et al. amendment the May 21, 1988 agreements signed in Vienna and Moscow correcting the site diagrams and certain technical errors in the Treaty. NOTE: The Helms amendment was adopted by voice vote. May 26, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

158. INF TREATY/FUTURE INTERPRETATION

Byrd substitute amendment to the resolution of ratification to provide that the Senate's advice and consent to ratification of the INF Treaty be subject to the condition that: (1) the United States shall interpret the Treaty in accordance with the Senate's and the President's common understanding of the Treaty at the time the Senate gave its advice and consent; (2) the common understanding shall be based first on the text of the Treaty and second on the provisions of the authoritative representations which the President and his representatives presented to the Senate; (3) the United States shall not agree to or adopt an interpretation different from that common understanding except pursuant to Senate advice and consent to a subsequent treaty or protocol, or the enactment of a statute; and (4) if, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, a question arises concerning the interpretation of a provision of the Treaty on which no common understanding was reached, that provision shall be interpreted in accordance with applicable United States law. May 26, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 72-27. ....

159. INF TREATY/START NEGOTIATIONS

Bradley motion to table the Helms et al. amendment to include a declaration with the instruments of ratification regarding the conditions under which the United States will negotiate with the Soviet Union a strategic nuclear forces reduction treaty (START) and a treaty reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional forces. NOTE: A modified version of the Helms amendment was later adopted, see vote No. 165. May 26, 1988. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 38-60. ....

160. INF TREATY/BINDING INTERPRETATIONS

Byrd motion to table the Wilson amendment to provide that the United States shall not be bound to any interpretation of the INF Treaty that is not equally binding on the Soviet Union under applicable international law. May 26, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-45. ....

161. INF TREATY/RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SOVIET VIOLATIONS

Pell motion to table the Wallop et al. amendment to the Resolution of Ratification to provide for a United States response to possible Soviet violations of the INF Treaty. May 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-30. ....

162. INF TREATY/HELSINKI ACCORDS

Pell motion to table the Pressler amendment to the Resolution of Ratification to condition ratification of the INF Treaty on whether the President certifies to the Senate that the Soviets are complying with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Accords). May 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 86-10. ....

163. INF TREATY/COMMON UNDERSTANDING

Byrd motion to table the Specter amendment to the Resolution of Ratification to define the term "common understanding" to mean a shared interpretation authoritatively communicated to the Senate by the administration which is clearly intended, generally understood, and relied upon by the Senate in its advice and consent to ratification. May 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 67-30. ....

164. INF TREATY/TREATY LAWS

Byrd motion to table the Specter amendment to the Resolution of Ratification to provide that the U.S. Senate has no intention to change accepted U.S. constitutional law on treaty ratification or international law on treaties, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court. May 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 64-33. ....

165. INF TREATY/START NEGOTIATIONS

Helms et al. modified amendment to the Resolution of Ratification to include the declaration that the United States intends to continue to negotiate with the Soviet Union a treaty reducing the strategic nuclear forces of both parties and a treaty establishing conventional stability in Europe. The amendment states that in pursuing this goal, the United States shall follow the following principles and considerations: (1) a main objective of such future treaties shall be international stability and reduction of the risk of war by obtaining general equivalence in strategic forces; During negotiations, the United States shall act in close consultation with its Allies in NATO; (2) negotiations contemplated by this declaration shall be conducted with close and detailed consideration of the Senate's advice, and the Senate should be kept fully apprised of all significant proposals made to the Soviet Union; (3) negotiations should seek to secure regimes of effective verification and mechanisms for full compliance; (4) the United States considers full and exact compliance with the present Treaty and with all other existing arms control agreements to be a major issue affecting U.S. proposals and responses in negotiations; and (5) the U.S. capability to monitor any future treaty contemplated by this declaration shall be strengthened in order to increase the United States' ability to detect treaty violations. NOTE: The Senate previously failed to table the Helms amendment prior to modification (see vote No. 159). May 27, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-4. ....

166. INF TREATY/RATIFICATION

As transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification on January 25, 1988, the INF Treaty seeks to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles within three years of ratification. The Treaty's major provisions are: (1) Intermediate-range missile systems are to be eliminated in two phases over three years. Shorter-range missile systems will be eliminated within a single 18-month period. The Treaty also requires the elimination of all missile-related facilities. (2) Until eliminated, all intermediate-range missiles and their launchers can only be located in their designated deployment areas or support facilities, such as storage, repair, or elimination facilities, or in specified transit between areas. Within 90 days, all deployed shorter-range missiles and all deployed and non-deployed shorter-range launchers must be moved to elimination facilities; the remaining non-deployed shorter-range missiles must be removed to elimination facilities within one year. (3) After the Treaty is in force, neither side may produce or flight-test any INF missiles, or produce their launchers. Each side may launch-to-destroy up to 100 intermediate-range missiles within the first six months of the Treaty. (4) Both Parties to the Treaty have the right to establish a system of resident inspectors to monitor continuously a missile facility on each other's territory. May 27, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 93-5. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

252. DOD AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 4264)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize funding for the Department of Defense, the national security programs of the Department of Energy, and civil defense. H.R. 4264 authorizes $299.5 billion in budget authority and $294 billion in budget outlays and conforms with the spending targets set by last year's budget summit for both budget authority and outlays. The budget authority number of $299.5 billion represents about a one-percent real decline from the appropriated level for FY 1988. More specifically, the bill will: (1) fund the SDI at roughly $4 billion (including amounts for the Department of Energy), a reduction of $831 million from the President's combined request, and a negative real growth rate of about 2 percent over last year's $3.9 billion figure; (2) restructure the SDI program by approving only $85 million of the $300 million requested for Space-based Interceptors (SBI), while authorizing not less than $350 million--the authorized figure--for ground-based anti-missile interceptors, and not less than $225 million for the Free Electron Laser; (3) fund at an equal level the two competing programs to develop mobile ICBMs. Both MX/Rail Garrison and Midgetman would receive $250 million through March 31, 1989. After that date, the next President could allocate to either program an additional $250 million (The administration requested $793 million for MX and $200 million for Midgetman.); (4) force the Pentagon to speed up its timetable for retiring Poseidon nuclear-missile submarines so as to stay within the SALT II sublimits on multiple-warhead missile systems and bombers; (5) prohibit the testing of missiles using lower or "depressed" trajectories; and (6) strike a House provision overhauling the Davis-Bacon Act. July 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 64-30.

....

311. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT NOTIFICATION AND ASSISTANCE TREATY/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to respond to nuclear accidents like Chernobyl. Specifically, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident requires state parties to notify potentially affected states and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of certain nuclear accidents and to provide and update specified basic information relevant to minimizing an accident's radiological consequences. The Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency establishes a standby framework under which assistance may be provided, but does not require any state party to provide or accept assistance. September 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0.

....

331. SOVIET ABM TREATY VIOLATIONS/PASSAGE (S. RES. 474)

As passed, to express the sense of the Senate's strong support for the continuation of settled national policy that unequivocal Soviet violations of the ABM Treaty, as exemplified by the Krasnoyarsk radar, must be corrected prior to the conclusion of any future agreements on strategic arms. Also, the resolution urges the President to work with Congress to develop appropriate, proportionate response options to the Soviet ABM violations. September 16, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 81-0.

....

346. DOD APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/ POSEIDON SUBMARINES (H.R. 4781)

Johnston motion to table the Helms et al. amendment to prevent any funds from being obligated or expended after December 1, 1988 to dismantle any Poseidon submarines unless the President, using existing authority on that date, has certified to Congress that the Soviet Union has dismantled the Krasnoyarsk radar. September 30, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-25.

....

Vote
No. Voted

Defense Cuts

98th Congress, 1st Session

80. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE (S. Con. Res. 27)

Modified Jackson-Nunn amendment to increase national defense (function 050) by $4.9 billion in budget authority and $1 billion in outlays for fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **REJECTED**, 48–48. ....

81. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NUCLEAR PROGRAMS (S. Con. Res. 27)

Domenici motion to table Pryor amendment to decrease national defense (function 050) by $2 billion in new budget authority and $1 billion in outlays in fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **TABLED**, 74–21. ....

113. MX BASING FUNDS/MOTION TO POSTPONE (S. Con. Res. 26)

Baker motion to table Dixon motion to postpone consideration of the resolution (to approve the obligation and expenditure of funds, already appropriated in the continuing resolution for fiscal 1983 (Public Law 97–377), amounting to $560 million for full-scale engineering development of a basing mode for the MX missile and $65 million for flight testing), until the President submits a written report to Congress proposing and containing plans for a basing mode for the MX that is either deceptive or mobile. May 24, 1983. **TABLED**, 59–35. ....

114. MX BASING FUNDS/PASSAGE (S. Con. Res. 26)

To approve the obligation and expenditure of funds, already appropriated in the continuing resolution for fiscal 1983 (Public Law 97–377), in the amount of $560 million for full-scale development of a basing mode for the MX missile and $65 million for flight testing. May 25, 1983. **PASSED**, 59–39. ....

131. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/B1–B BOMBER MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT (H.R. 3069)

Stevens amendment to appropriate $185 million for multiyear procurement for the B–1B bomber program and rescind $185 million of previously appropriated funds. June 9, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 52–38. ....

168. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3132)

As amended, to provide a total of $14.17 billion in fiscal 1984 appropriations for energy and water development, including $6.5 billion to the Energy Department for atomic energy defense activities and full budget request for Trident II warhead production, cruise missile programs, and MX missile warhead facilities. June 22, 1983. **PASSED**, 91–6. ....

182. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/155 MM ATOMIC PROJECTILE (S. 675) —

Tower amendment to allow the Secretary of Energy to obligate and expend funds necessary to carry out construction of facilities to produce the 155 mm artillery-fired atomic projectile (AFAP), if the President certifies that it is essential to the national security. July 12, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 47–42. ....

184. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Pryor amendment to prohibit the production of lethal binary chemical munitions and related production, facilities, equipment and precursor chemicals. July 13, 1983. **TABLED**, 49–49, with the Vice President using his prerogative to break the tie by voting yea. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

185. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/B–1B Bomber (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment to: (1) Delete all funding for the B–1B; (2) state the sense of the Congress that the development of the Advanced Technology Bomber (Stealth) is essential to national security; and (3) direct the Secretary of the Air Force to submit a fiscal 1984 supplemental funding request for the Stealth bomber program. July 13, 1983. **TABLED**, 68–30.

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188. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/155 MM ATOMIC PROJECTILE (S. 675)

Warner motion to table Nunn-Johnston et al. amendment to prohibit use of funds to build facilities for 155 mm shells; and authorize $50 million for procurement, research and development of improved conventional munitions and submunitions. July 13, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 30–67. (Subsequent to the rejection of the tabling motion, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Nunn-Johnston et al. amendment.)

189. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (S. 675)

Baker motion to table Gorton et al. motion to recommit the bill with instructions to disregard OMB re-estimates of inflation, thereby requiring elimination of some programs. July 13, 1983. **TABLED**, 53–41.

....

190. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/B–1B BOMBER PROCUREMENT (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Nunn et al. amendment to: (1) Reduce by $888.7 million the fiscal 1984 authorization for the B–1B bomber; (2) increase by $888.7 million the fiscal 1984 authorization for several conventional systems; (3) deny in fiscal 1984 multiyear procurement of the B–1B bomber, F–18 aircraft engines, and AH-64 helicopter engines; and (4) permit in fiscal 1984 multiyear procurement of the LSD–41 class amphibious ship program. July 14, 1983. **TABLED**, 56–41.

....

194. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/CONVENTIONAL CAPABILITIES (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Levin et al. amendment to add $2.7 billion in fiscal 1984 BA and $582 million in fiscal 1984 O to restore cuts in certain conventional weapons programs made in the President's fiscal 1984 budget request by the Armed Services Committee. July 14, 1983. **TABLED**, 60–34.

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202. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Tower amendment to provide that no funds authorized by the bill shall be obligated or expended for the MX missile. July 16, 1983. **TABLED**, 84–4.

....

212. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/SCOWCROFT COMMISSION'S REPORT (S. 675)

Weicker motion to table Tower amendment to state the sense of the Senate that: (1) The Scowcroft Commission has rendered an outstanding public service; (2) the Commission's report is a sound blueprint for maintaining effective deterrence and international stability; and (3) the Senate endorses the deployment of MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos and the MX authorization in the bill as an indispensible component of a sound national security posture. July 20, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 6–90. (Subsequently, the Tower amendment was withdrawn by unanimous consent.)

....

Vote No. — Voted

218. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 675)

Hart et al. amendment to prohibit the use of funds for production, procurement, or deployment of the MX. July 26, 1983. **REJECTED**, 41–58. ....

219. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT (S. 675)

Moynihan amendment to: (1) Prohibit the obligation or expenditure of any funds for the deployment of the MX missile: (2) state the sense of the Congress that efforts to modernize the land-based strategic force should be focused on a small, single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) that is either mobile or able to be deployed in a deceptive fashion: and (3) require the President to submit a report to Congress by March 1, 1984, detailing the prospects for operational deployment of a small, single-warhead ICBM in sufficient strength by December 1, 1986. July 26, 1983. **REJECTED**, 42–57. ....

221. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 675)

As amended, to authorize $185.99 billion for fiscal 1984 defense appropriations (see Vote No. 244 for the conference version). July 26, 1983. **PASSED**, 83–15. ....

244. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 675)

To authorize $187.49 billion for fiscal 1984 defense appropriations. (Specifically, the bill includes authorizations in the following areas: $88.26 billion for procurement; $27.3 billion for research, development, test and evaluation; $71.76 billion for operations and maintenance; and $162 million for civil defense. The bill sets active duty military strengths at a total of 2.136 million. Moreover, the bill provides for a 4 percent cost-of-living pay increase for military and civilian personnel in the Defense Department beginning on January 1, 1984. The bill also includes provisions to authorize: $2.1 billion for procurement of 21 MX missiles (instead of $2.44 billion for 27 missiles, as in the Senate-passed bill), $2.03 billion for research and development of the MX missile and the basing system, and $604 million for research and development associated with MX follow-on technology, including the small intercontinental ballistic missile. Language was also included to: (1) Establish the completion date of January 31, 1984, for the MX Environmental Impact Statement and the initial operational capability date for the missile of December 31, 1986; (2) delineate characteristics of a small mobile ICBM, and link MX development to a small ICBM development; and (3) urge that the United States move towards ICBM forces of mobile single warhead missiles and the most expeditious design, development, testing, and deployment of a small mobile ICBM. (See Vote Nos. 202, 212, 218–219.) Further, the bill authorizes $3.76 billion for procurement of 10 B–1B aircraft, plus $1.865 billion for B1–B advance procurement. The bill also provides the necessary statutory authority for the Air Force to enter into multi-year contracts to support the planned acquisition of 92 B–1B aircraft. (See Vote No. 185, 190.) The bill includes an authorization of $114.6 million to procure 155 mm binary chemical artillery projectile components and for binary production base support. The agreement also included a prohibition of the final assembly of any chemical munitions until October 1, 1985 (see Vote No. 184).) September 13, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 83–8. ....

332. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/M-1 TANK (H.R. 4185)

Stevens amendment to reduce funding for the production of the M-1 tank by $168.7 million, thereby reducing the annual production level from 840 to 720 tanks. November 3, 1983. **REJECTED**, 45–48. ....

337. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/MX MISSILE (H.R. 4185)

Bumpers et al. amendment to delete the $2.1 billion in appropriations for the procurement of 21 MX missiles. November 7, 1983. **REJECTED**, 37–56.

338. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/SSN–688 ATTACK SUB (H.R. 4185)

Weicker et al. amendment to add $168 million for SSN–688-class submarine advance procurement, for a total of $336 million, allowing a production level of four, instead of three, per year in fiscal 1985–86. November 7, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 55–36.

341. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS (H.R. 4185)

Hatfield motion to table modified Stevens et al. amendment to increase funding in the bill by $124.4 million for the construction of production facilities and the production of binary chemical weapons; and require that for every binary weapon produced, two unitary weapons, or the equivalent amount of stored agent, be destroyed. November 8, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46–48.

342. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS (H.R. 4185)

Modified Stevens et al. amendment to increase funding in the bill by $124.4 million for the construction of production facilities and the production of binary chemical weapons; and require that for every binary weapon produced, two unitary weapons, or the equivalent amount of stored agent, be destroyed. November 8, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 46–46, with the Vice President using his prerogative to break the tie by voting yea.

343. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS (H.R. 4185)

Stevens motion to table modified Tower amendment to add $419.2 million in appropriations to the bill ($5.3 million for military personnel; $29.3 million for Air Force operations and maintenance; $147.7 million for Army procurement; $119.9 million for Navy procurement; $16.7 million for Marine Corps procurement; $64.5 million for Air Force procurement; $12 million for Army research and development (R&D); $28.7 million for Navy R&D, $63.7 million for Air Force R&D, and $3.6 million for Defense Agencies R&D); and provide that no amount shall be obligated or expended in excess of the amounts authorized for any program in the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1984 (thereby reducing the bill by $900 million by making cuts of $300 million in each of the following programs: Coast Guard acquisition for drug interdiction; EPA cleanup for military reservations; and other programs not specifically noted in the fiscal 1984 defense authorization). November 8, 1983. **TABLED**, 62–31.

344. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4185)

As amended, to appropriate $252.21 billion in new budget authority and $839.1 million in funds appropriated but not spend in prior years for fiscal 1984 defense programs, for total funding of $253.05 billion. (The bill includes fiscal 1984 funding in the following areas: $48.61 billion for military personnel; $16.59 billion for retired military personnel; $73.80 billion for operations and maintenance; $86.34 billion for procurement (plus $839.1 million in transfered funds); $26.76 billion for research, development, test and evaluation; $3.05 million for the special foreign currency program; and $104.74 million for related agencies. Further, the total includes $2.1 billion for the production of 21 MX missiles (Vote No. 337); $1.8 billion for a 4-percent pay increase for military personnel and Pentagon civilians, to take effect January 1, 1984 (Vote No. 340); $124.4 million for the production of binary chemical weapons (Vote Nos. 341–342); $1.7 billion for the construction of three nuclear-powered SSN-688 class submarines (Vote No. 338); $1.34 billion for the procurement of 840 M-1 tanks (Vote No. 332); and $5.6 billion for the B-1B bomber program, including $3.8 billion for the procurement of 10 bombers in fiscal 1984.) November 8, 1983. **PASSED**, 86-6.

380. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4185)

To appropriate funds for fiscal 1984 defense programs—$248.96 billion in new budget authority and $865.1 million in funds appropriated but not spend in prior years, for total funding of $249.82 billion (including $47.36 billion for military personnel; $16.59 billion for retired military personnel; $72.54 billion for operations and maintenance; $85.62 billion for procurement (plus $865.1 million in transferred funds); $26.74 billion for research, development, test and evaluation; $3.05 million for the special foreign currency program; and $104.74 million for related agencies; with the conferees dropping the $1.8 billion for the pay increase for military personnel and Pentagon civilians (to be covered in a later supplemental); and the $124.4 million for the production of binary chemical weapons (Vote Nos. 341-342); and the conferees agreeing to $2.1 billion to purchase the first 21 MX missiles and $2 billion to continue development of the missile (Vote No. 337); $1.68 billion for the construction of three nuclear-powered SSN-688 class submarines (Vote No. 338); $3.28 billion for three Aegis cruisers; $1.4 billion for one Trident submarine; $1.5 billion for development of the Trident II missile; $1.31 billion (plus $149 million appropriated but not spend in earlier years) for the procurement of 840 M-1 tanks (Vote No. 332); $5.6 billion for the B-1B bomber program, including $3.8 billion for the procurement of 10 bombers in fiscal 1984; and $24 million to continue covert assistance to rebels in Nicaragua). November 18, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 75-6.

98th Congress, 2d Session

84. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HOLLINGS BUDGET FREEZE (H.R. 2163)

Hollings et al. substitute (to provide for $316 billion in deficit reductions over fiscal 1984-87 in the following areas: Nondefense spending cuts—$72.9 billion; defense spending cuts—$69.6 billion; revenue increases—$137 billion; and interest savings—$36.4 billion) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 1, 1984. **REJECTED**, 38-57.

85. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/1-YEAR BUDGET FREEZE ("KGB PLAN") (H.R. 2163)

Modified Grassley et al. substitute (to provide a reduction in the deficit of $27 billion in fiscal 1985 by freezing all military and domestic spending except to cover new recipients in social programs such as food stamps and Medicare) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 2, 1984. **REJECTED**, 33-65.

88. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CHILES ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Chiles substitute (to: (1) Strike the appropriation caps; (2) state the sense of Congress that the total BA for defense and nondefense activities should not exceed $431.3 billion in fiscal 1985, of which $290.8 billion is intended for defense and $140.5 billion is intended for nondefense discretionary activities; and (3) delay tax indexing for 2 years) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **REJECTED**, 49–49. ....

89. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BRADLEY PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Domenici motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce the defense buildup from 7 percent real growth to 5 percent; (2) increase spending for nondefense discretionary programs by $3.6 billion in BA for fiscal 1985; and (3) restore $600 million of the $9 billion in Medicare cuts) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **TABLED**, 51–43. ....

92. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/GORTON ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Gorton et al. perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce deficits by about $230 billion in fiscal 1985–87; (2) reduce defense spending by $12.1 billion; (3) increase nondefense discretionary spending by $2.7 billion; (4) cap the COLA's in non-means-tested Federal benefit programs; and (5) cap the personal income tax indexing) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 9, 1984. **REJECTED**, 23–72. ....

95. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/"FAIR PLAY" BUDGET PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Boschwitz perfecting amendment (to add language to require a report by the end of the year from CBO and OMB on a "fair play" formula approach to the entire budget process, under which all budgetary functions are allowed to grow at the same rate) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 15, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 74–20. ....

100. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BAKER ET AL. PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Baker et al. amendment, as amended, to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending. (Taking into account the Dole-Long measure, the Baker et al. amendment would cut the budget deficit by $144 billion over fiscal 1985–87. Specifically, as amended, the Baker et al. amendment includes provisions to: (1) Place a 3-year spending "cap" on defense spending authority of $299 billion in fiscal 1985,

$333.7 billion in fiscal 1986, and $372 billion in fiscal 1987. This would allow for an average 7 percent real growth rate through fiscal 1987, with a savings of $40 billion from the President's proposed buildup; (2) place a 3-year spending "cap" on discretionary domestic spending of $139.8 billion in fiscal 1985, $144.3 billion in fiscal 1986, and $151.5 billion in fiscal 1987. This would freeze spending authority in 1985 at the 1984 level, including all supplemental budgets. In 1986 and 1987, this spending is to be allowed to increase only by the rate of inflation, projected at about 5 percent. The savings in the nondefense area, including cuts in Medicare, total about $35 billion; (3) assume savings of about $18 billion on interest on the national debt because of lower deficits; and (4) project deficits of $181 billion in fiscal 1985, rising to $204 billion in fiscal 1987.) May 17, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 65–32. ....

101. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/PASSAGE (H.R. 2163/ H.R. 4170)

As amended, to make deficit reductions totaling over $140 billion over fiscal 1985–87, with the savings achieved in the following areas: TAX INCREASES.—$47.7 billion (see Vote No. 77); DEFENSE REDUCTIONS.—$40 billion (see Vote No. 100); DOMESTIC SPENDING CUTS.—$35 billion (see Vote No. 100); and INTEREST SAVINGS.—$18 billion (see Vote No. 100). (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of H.R. 2163 (the so-called Boat Bill), as amended, for the text of H.R. 4170, a House bill dealing with tax reform.) May 17, 1984. **PASSED**, 74–23. ....

114. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ALLIED BURDEN SHARING (S. 2723)

Proxmire et al. amendment to add sense-of-the-Congress language that the President should insist that all NATO members meet their pledge to make at least 3-percent real increases annually in their defense budget and encourage Japan to increase substantially its burden sharing in the defense field. June 7, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 91–3. ....

115. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ALLIED BURDEN SHARING (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Pressler amendment to add language restricting the percentage increase in total U.S. funds spent for U.S. troops in NATO countries, linking such spending to increases or decreases in such spending by the NATO countries themselves. June 7, 1984. **TABLED**, 76–16. ....

116. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STEALTH BOMBER (S. 2723)

Byrd et al. amendment to add sense-of-the-Congress language emphasizing the importance of the advanced technology (Stealth) bomber and advanced cruise missile programs and prohibiting the use of funds provided for these programs for any other purpose. June 7, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 90–0. ....

129. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/UH–60 BLACKHAWK HELICOPTER (S. 2723)

Goldwater amendment to reduce the authorization figure for Army aircraft by $7.9 million, from $3,808.5 million to $3,800.6 million. June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 88–0. ....

130. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/5-PERCENT REAL GROWTH (S. 2723)

Baker motion to table Dixon motion to recommit the bill (to make fiscal 1985 defense authorizations of $299 billion or real growth of 7 to 7.5 percent) to Armed Services Committee with instructions to report back with a total DOD authorization of $293.7 billion or real growth of 5 percent. June 14, 1984. **TABLED**, 55–43. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

131. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Leahy et al. amendment to delete $2.62 billion in MX procurement and transfer $1.41 billion of that amount into a variety of nonnuclear equipment and readiness programs ($442.8 million for operations and maintenance, $878 million for Air Force, Army, and Navy conventional force programs, and $92.6 million for National Guard and Reserve conventional force programs), leaving a total reduction of $1.21 billion. June 14, 1984. **TABLED**, 55–41. ....

132. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Moynihan amendment to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds under this act for the deployment of an MX missile; and state the sense of the Congress that efforts to modernize the land-based strategic force should be focused on a small, mobile, single-warhead ICBM. (Note: Also pending at the time was the Chiles perfecting amendment to: (1) Prohibit the production of MX missiles beyond the 21 authorized in fiscal year 1984; (2) reduce the committee recommendation for ICBM-related programs by $1.9 billion; and (3) earmark $596 million to maintain a ready MX production line, $200 million for flight testing of the authorized 21 MX missiles, and $200 million for needed equipment should Congress decide to deploy MX missiles in fiscal 1985.) June 14, 1984. **TABLED**, 48–48, with the Vice President using his prerogative to break the tie by voting yea. ....

149. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NATO DEFENSE SPENDING (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Nunn perfecting amendment (to: Limit to 326.414 the ceiling on U.S. forces stationed in Europe in support of NATO in fiscal 1986; and reduce the number of U.S. military personnel stationed in Europe by up to 30.000 per year for 3 years, beginning at the end of 1987, unless other NATO-member nations have increased their conventional defense spending by 3 percent or have bolstered specified defense areas such as munitions supplies and reinforcement capabilities) to modified Nunn-Roth et al. amendment (also to establish the troop-reduction mechanism outlined above). (Note: Senator Nunn accepted as a modification the Cohen et al. substitute to: (1) Set a limit of 326.414 on the number of U.S. military personnel stationed in Europe after September 30, 1985; (2) urge the President and Defense Secretary to encourage other NATO-member nations to increase their defense spending by at least 3 percent, expand their munitions supplies, and improve ground-support facilities for aircraft; and (3) provide that Congress may increase the number of U.S. troops in Europe if these defense-spending goals are met. Senator Nunn then offered a perfecting amendment, essentially containing the provisions of the original Nunn-Roth et al. amendment. Thus the Senate voted first on the Nunn-Roth et al. proposal.) June 20, 1984. **TABLED**, 55–41. ....

150. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NATO DEFENSE SPENDING (S. 2723)

Modified Nunn amendment to: (1) Set a limit of 326.414 on the number of U.S. military personnel stationed in Europe after September 30, 1985; (2) urge the President and Defense Secretary to encourage other NATO-member nations to increase their defense spending by at least 3 percent, expand their munitions supplies, and improve ground-support facilities for aircraft; and (3) provide that Congress may increase the number of U.S. troops in Europe if these defense-spending goals are met. (Note: The amendment was modified to incorporate the Cohen et al. substitute; the above provisions reflect the substitute proposal.) June 20, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 94–3. ....

Vote
No

Voted

151. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/HMMWV ARMY VEHICLE (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Roth amendment to add language prohibiting the obligation of fiscal 1985 funds for the Army's high mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) until certain tests have been completed and the Secretary of the Army has reported on the results, with 10 days for Congress to respond. June 20, 1984. **TABLED**, 51–38.

152. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 2723/H.R. 5167)

As amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal 1985 of $230.2 billion for programs of the Department of Defense, military construction, and weapons programs of the Department of Energy. (The bill includes fiscal 1985 funding in the following areas: $100.7 billion for procurement; $32.6 billion for research, development, test, and evaluation; $78.5 billion for operation and maintenance; $1.6 billion for working capital funds; $191 million for civil defense; $9.3 billion for military construction; and $7.3 billion for DOE weapons programs. The bill also authorizes manpower levels in the following areas: 2.16 million for active duty; 1.08 million for selected reserve; and 1.08 million for civilian.) June 20, 1984. **PASSED**, 82–6. (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of S. 2723, as amended, for the text of H.R. 5167, the House companion measure. Note: The Senate also took the following action: It agreed to substitute the text of the bill's title II, dealing with military construction authorizations for fiscal 1985, for H.R. 5604, the House companion bill, when that bill became available from the House and then to pass H.R. 5604, as thereby amended; substitute the text of the bill's title III, dealing with the national security programs of the Energy Department, for S. 2459 and then passed S. 2459, as thereby amended. These actions were taken to facilitate Senate-House conferences.)

287. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 648)

To provide $470 billion for programs and agencies contained in the nine appropriations bills not yet signed into law by October 1, the start of the new fiscal year, including the FY 1985 Defense Appropriation Bill—$274.4 billion, with the total defense budget—i.e., including certain Energy Department nuclear programs and military construction funds—amounting to $292.9 billion, or about 5 percent real growth over the fiscal 1984 figure. This includes: • MX missile procurement, requiring two congressional votes after April 1, 1985, to release $1.5 billion for 21 missiles. • Limits on tests of antisatellite (ASAT) weapons, allowing only three tests (regardless of success), none of which may occur before March 1985. • $1.4 billion for R&D on the strategic defense initiative (SDI or "Star Wars"). • Prohibition of intelligence activities that support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua (in the struggle of the "contras" against the Sandinistas) through February 28, 1985, after which $14 million will be available if Congress votes to release the funds. • Sense of the Congress language that no funds should be used to introduce U.S. combat forces into or over El Salvador or Nicaragua. October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 78–11.

99th Congress, 1st Session

19. "UNFENCING" MX FUNDS/ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION (S.J. RES. 71)

As reported, to approve the authorization of $1.5 billion in the fiscal 1985 defense budget to procure 21 MX missiles, subject to passage of a second joint resolution from the Appropriations Committee (see vote No. 20). March 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-45.

Vote No.

Voted

20. "UNFENCING" MX FUNDS/APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION (S.J. RES. 75)

As reported by the Appropriations Committee, to reaffirm the appropriation of $1.5 billion in the fiscal 1985 defense budget to procure 21 MX missiles. March 20, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-45. ....

34. BUDGET RESOLUTION/GOP-SENATE-ADMINISTRATION COMPROMISE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole-Domenici perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee. The instructions ordered the insertion of the text of the Senate GOP-White House budget package. The Senate GOP-White House agreement set budget targets for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1986, as follows: budget authority, $1.076 trillion; outlays, $969 billion; revenues, $793.6 billion; deficit, $175.4 billion. The amendment also set preliminary goals for fiscal 1987-88, revised budget levels for fiscal 1985, and included reconciliation instructions requiring House and Senate committees to recommend legislative savings to meet the budget targets. The amendment increased defense spending by 3 percent annually, above inflation, for fiscal years 1986-88. April 30, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 50-49. ....

36. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE SPENDING (S. CON. RES. 32)

Goldwater motion to table Dole (for Grassley and Hatfield) perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to limit budget authority for defense to 0 percent, inflation-adjusted, in fiscal 1986, and 3 percent, inflation-adjusted, in fiscal 1987 and 1988. May 2, 1985. **MOTION REJECTED**, 48-51. ....

51. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILES-HOLLINGS ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 32)

Chiles et al. perfecting amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to replace the GOP Senate-administration budget (see vote No. 34) with an alternative plan, with the following targets for fiscal 1986: revenues—$807.7 billion; budget authority—$1.083 billion; outlays—$977 billion; deficits—$169.3 billion. The amendment limited real defense growth to zero percent in fiscal year 1986 and 3 percent in 1987 and 1988, for a savings of $72 billion. May 8, 1985. **REJECTED**, 35-63. ....

52. BUDGET RESOLUTION/BYRD ALTERNATIVE BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 32)

Byrd et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to set budget targets for fiscal 1986 in the following areas: revenues—$818.1 billion; budget authority—$1,079.8 billion; outlays—$979 billion; and deficits—$170.9 billion. This measure would reduce the rate of growth for defense spending, increase taxes, and reinstate existing law treatment of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments. May 8, 1985. **REJECTED**, 43-54. ....

72. BUDGET RESOLUTION/FINAL BUDGET PACKAGE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole-Domenici perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to make changes in the GOP Senate-White House budget plan (see vote No. 34) to reflect the final budget package (the revised or "Dole II" budget). The amendment would set the following for fiscal 1986: budget authority at $1.069 trillion; outlays at $965 billion; revenues at $794 billion; and the deficit at $171 billion. The amendment

Vote
No. Voted

would also set preliminary goals for fiscal 1987-88, revise budget levels for fiscal 1985, and give reconciliation instructions to House and Senate committees to recommend legislative savings to meet the budget targets. The budget targets would cut deficits by about $295 billion over the next 3 years, fiscal 1986-88, starting with $56 billion next year. The deficit would decline to $104 billion by fiscal 1988. Defense spending would be increased above inflation by zero percent in fiscal year 1986 and 3 percent annually in fiscal years 1987-88. May 10, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 50-49. ....

85. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 1160)

Hart et al. amendment to delete from the bill $2.1 billion for the production of 21 MX missiles and to prohibit use of funds authorized by the bill for the production or deployment of MX missiles. May 21, 1985. **REJECTED**, 42-56. ....

89. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/BATTLESHIP MODERNIZATION (S. 1160)

Exon et al. amendment to delete from the bill $53.5 million for reactivation of the battleship "U.S.S. *Wisconsin*," to prohibit future spending to reactivate battleships, and to increase funding for naval munitions by $53.5 million. May 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 30-68. ....

90. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/CHEMICAL WEAPONS (S. 1160)

Pryor et al. amendment to delete from the bill $163 million for the procurement of binary chemical weapons munitions; to prohibit future use of funds for such procurement; to express the sense of Congress that the President should intensify efforts to achieve an agreement with the Soviet Union for the banning of chemical weapons; and to instruct the Defense Secretary to improve protective measures against chemical warfare. May 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-50. ....

93. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MX MISSILE (S. 1160)

Nunn et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that no more than 50 MX missiles should be deployed in existing missile silos and to authorize procurement of no more than 12 MX missiles in fiscal 1986. The amendment includes the following provisions which express the sense of Congress: (1) Places a cap on the deployment of MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos at the number 50; (2) limits the procurement of MX missiles in fiscal year 1986 to 12; (3) allows for 12 to 21 MX missiles to be procured for fiscal year 1987, all of which must be test missiles or spares; and (4) lifts these limitations if the President submits a different MX basing proposal that is agreed to by Congress. May 23, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 78-20. ....

99. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Kerry et al. amendment to freeze funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) at the fiscal year 1985 level of $1.4 billion, thus reducing the committee-recommended level of $2.96 billion by more than one-half. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 21-78. ....

100. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Proxmire et al. amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $1.9 billion the FY 1986 authorization for the Stategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The amendment includes the following provisions: (1) Transfers the $1.1 billion savings to military readiness accounts; (2) establishes a Threat Analysis Program in SDI funded at $20 million for fiscal year 1986; (3) requires that major research projects be designated programs to provide for better congressional oversight; (4) requires the Defense Secretary to submit the same reports on SDI for the fiscal year 1987 budget as he did for the fiscal year 1986 budget; (5) reaffirms the U.S. commitment to the ABM Treaty; (6) requires a study by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Joint Economic Committee on the impact of SDI research on military and civilian research and development efforts. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 38-57. ....

101. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Gore et al. amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $2.5 billion the FY 1986 authorization for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This amendment would place a fence around three of the proposed SDI demonstration projects (the airborne optical sensor, the hypervelocity launcher, and the kinetic kill vehicle) until the President fulfills two requirements: (1) Provides a technical justification for the three projects; and (2) provides a report on the consistency of these projects with the ABM Treaty. Upon receipt of the two reports, Congress would then vote to release the balance of the authorization for the projects. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 36-59. ....

102. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Glenn amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $2.8 billion the authorization in FY 1986 for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 36-59. ....

106. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 1160)

As amended, to authorize $231.8 billion for military programs of the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1986. The bill includes, among others, the following provisions: (1) Strategic and theater nuclear forces: (a) expresses the sense of the Senate that not more than 50 MX missiles should be deployed in existing Minuteman silos, and limits the procurement of MX missiles in fiscal year 1986 to 12; (b) authorizes $2.97 billion for SDI; (c) allows the President to conduct more than three ASAT tests in fiscal year 1986 under certain conditions; (d) authorizes $1.27 billion for the U.S. chemical deterrent program; (2) manpower and personnel: (a) places a ceiling on active duty military manpower of 2,167,370; (b) authorizes an across-the-board pay raise of 3 percent for all military personnel, effective October 1, 1985; (c) authorizes a 10 percent reduction in funding for military retirement; (3) defense acquisition policy: (a) promotes continuous competition between manufacturers for each year's production contract except when national security is involved; (b) requires an official to recuse himself from handling any contract with a firm with which the official is discussing post-retirement employment; (c) repeals the Davis-Bacon Act with respect to military construction projects; (4) SALT compliance: calls for continued U.S. observance of existing arms limits through 1986 but allows for a proportionate U.S. response if the Soviets violate the arms agreements; and (5) military base closings: provides evaluation criteria for the Defense Secretary to use in closing or realigning bases. June 5, 1985. **PASSED**, 91-4. ....

167. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 1160)

Adoption of the conference report authorizing $215.3 billion for Defense Department programs and $7.7 billion for military programs of the Energy Department. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (A) Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces: (1) Provides $1.85 billion for the procurement of 12 MX missiles in fiscal year 1986 and the support equipment required to deploy 50 missiles in existing silos; limits the number of missiles to be deployed in existing silos to 50; and provides that future deployment in a new basing mode would have to be approved by Congress; (2) authorizes $724 billion for development of a small, single-warhead missile along with a mobile launcher; (3) provides $2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI); and (4) allows up to three tests against objects in space during fiscal years

1985-86, providing the President certifies the need for, and arms control implications of, such testing; (B) defense Acquisition Policy: (1) Promotes continuous competition throughout the period of time in which a weapon system or other defense equipment is being acquired; (2) requires the Secretary of Defense to evaluate the use of thorough "should cost" estimates for each major defense program; (C) NATO: (1) Provides authority for the President to enter into agreements with other NATO countries for cooperative agreementsl; and (2) provides authority to implement such agreements; and (D) military base closure: (1) Streamlines the procedural requirements with which the Defense Department must comply when it determines to close or realign a military installation. July 30, 1985. **CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO. 94-5.** ....

214. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/5 PERCENT DEFENSE REDUCTION (H.J. RES. 372)

Goldwater motion to table the Bradley amendment to reduce fiscal 1987 appropriations for defense programs by 5 percent. October 10, 1985. **TABLED. 89-7.** ....

280. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MEDICARE (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Chiles et al. amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to specify that if automatic, across-the-board spending reductions were imposed, as provided by the Packwood amendment, Medicare would be considered to be an indexed program, meaning that any reductions would reduce base-level spending. The effect of the Packwood amendment was to reduce the amount that would have to be cut from defense and other "controllable" spending. The effect of the Chiles amendment would have been to increase the amount to be cut from defense and other "controllable" spending. NOTE: The Packwood amendment subsequently was adopted (see vote No. 285). November 5, 1985. **TABLED. 54-44.** ....

365. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (H.J. RES. 465)

Stevens motion to table the Kerry amendment to prohibit the use of funds, in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, to develop, test, or evaluate, a warnead, bomb, or other explosive device that uses fissionable material. December 10, 1985. **TABLED. 64-32.** ....

369. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT/POINT OF ORDER (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Weicker point of order, that the section relating to special sequestration procedures for national defense for FY 1986 is in violation of the Standing Rules of the Senate, was well taken. December 11, 1985. **RULING OF THE CHAIR REJECTED. 27-68.** ....

370. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Denton motion to recommit the bill with instructions as follows: that there be included a provision giving the President discretionary authority not to sequester from any funds for any fiscal year provided for any program, project, or account within major functional category 050-national defense; provided: (1) that the President certify to both Houses of Congress that the sequestration of funds would substantially impair the abilities of the U.S. government to provide the essential elements for national defense; and (2) that such discretionary authority for such fiscal year may be suspended by a majority vote of both Houses. December 11, 1985. **TABLED. 76-17.** ....

Vote
No.

Voted

371. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 372)

As reported by the conferees, to raise the ceiling on the Federal debt to $2.079 trillion from $1.824 trillion; to set maximum allowable Federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in fiscal 1991; to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all Federal spending by the same percentage amount; to reduce deficits to the maximum allowed, with half of such cuts to come from defense and half from non-defense programs; to exempt Social Security, interest on the national debt, and certain poverty programs from such automatic cuts; to limit the size of such cuts as they affect certain health programs; to revise congressional budget procedures; to remove Social Security from the unified Federal budget in fiscal 1986 and thereafter; and to replenish the Social Security trust funds with any interest lost due to disinvestment or non-investment of those trust funds during periods in 1985 when the ceiling on the Federal debt was about to be breached. December 11, 1985. **ADOPTED**, 61-31. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

101. MILITARY RETIREMENT/T-46 TRAINER AIRCRAFT (S. 2395)

Goldwater amendment to provide that, of the funds appropriated for "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force," for fiscal year 1986, none may be obligated or expended for the procurement of the T-46 trainer aircraft. May 15, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 79-14. ....

176. DOD AUTHORIZATION/SDI FUNDING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Johnston et al. amendment to reduce the funding level for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) from $3.9 billion, as reported by the Armed Services Committee, to $3.2 billion. August 5, 1986. **TABLED**, 50-49. ....

177. DOD AUTHORIZATION/SDI FUNDING (S. 2638)

Exon-Johnston amendment to reduce funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, allowing a 15 percent increase in funding over last year, instead of the committee reported 28 percent increase. August 5, 1986. **REJECTED**, 49-50. ....

182. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NERVE GAS (S. 2638)

Hatfield amendment to prohibit the use of funds for the production of binary chemical weapons until such initiative is approved by the North Atlantic Council of NATO. August 7, 1986. **REJECTED**, 43-57. ....

183. DOD AUTHORIZATION/BIGEYE BINARY CHEMICAL BOMB (S. 2638)

Cohen motion to table the Pryor et al. amendment to prohibit the use of funds for the procurement or assembly of the BIGEYE chemical bomb until specific, subsequent legislation has been enacted authorizing the obligation and expenditure of funds. (Note: The Pryor et al. amendment was subsequently rejected, see vote No. 184.) August 7, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED**, 49-50. ....

184. DOD AUTHORIZATION/BIGEYE BINARY CHEMICAL BOMB (S. 2638)

Pryor et al. amendment to prohibit the use of funds for procurement or assembly of the Bigeye chemical bomb until specific, subsequent legislation has been enacted authorizing the obligation and expenditure of funds. (The Senate was equally divided, the Vice President voted in the negative and the amendment was rejected.) August 7, 1986. **REJECTED**, 50-50. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

198. DOD AUTHORIZATION/MIDGETMAN MISSILE (S. 2638)

Cohen motion to table the Wilson second degree amendment to the Wilson amendment, to prohibit funds from being used in connection with the full-scale engineering development of the small mobile intercontinental ballistic missile, otherwise known as the Midgetman, or the hard mobile launcher for such a missile, or for the deployment of the second 50 MX missiles until the Secretary of Defense has certified in writing to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees that these systems are cost-effective at the margin and are survivable against a responsive threat. August 8, 1986. **TABLED**, 64-30. ....

200. DOD AUTHORIZATION/UNOBLIGATED FUNDS (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Melcher amendment to reduce the bill by an amount equal to 20 percent of any funds appropriated to DOD that remain unobligated as of September 30, 1986. 20 percent of the unobligated funds would then be used for programs in the bill. August 9, 1986. **TABLED**, 89-8. ....

201. DOD AUTHORIZATION/RESEARCH FUNDS (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Melcher amendment to reduce by 15 percent the research and development funds for each of the Armed Forces. August 9, 1986. **TABLED**, 93-4. ....

205. DOD AUTHORIZATION/B-1B AIRCRAFT (S. 2638)

Goldwater motion to table the Glenn perfecting amendment to the Byrd amendment, to provide that funds authorized by this act may not be used for the purpose of assembly or integration of more than the 100 B-1B bombers. In effect, this amendment would keep open the option of procuring additional B-1's. August 9, 1986. **TABLED**, 75-19. ....

207. DOD AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 2638)

As amended, to recommend $295.6 billion in budget authority and $286.3 billion in budget outlays for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security programs, and for civil defense. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) ICBM modernization: recommends $1.42 billion for the procurement of 21 Peacekeeper missiles and $322.2 million for associated research and development; authorizes $675 million for the development of the small ICBM and hard mobile launcher; (2) Strategic Defense Initiative: recommends $3.9 billion, including $487 million toward the conventional technology initiative; (3) ASAT: authorizes $28.5 million for advance procurement of the Miniature Homing Vehicle Antisatellite (ASAT) program and repeals the existing moratorium on ASAT testing against objects in space; (4) chemical weapons: recommends $1.12 billion for the Chemical Deterrent Program, which includes continued procurement of the 155mm binary artillery shell and initial production of the Bigeye air-delivered bomb; and (5) arms control: includes sense of the Senate provisions on voluntary compliance with SALT II sublimits and on compliance with agreements the Soviet Union has violated. August 9, 1986. **PASSED**, 86-3. ....

317. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/DOD INFLATION ESTIMATES (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Leahy et al. amendment was germane to the bill. The amendment would require that the Defense Department use the same inflation indicator used by other government agencies--the gross national product deflator; prohibit DOD from making any special adjustments to the deflator in the budget process; require that budget reports already being prepared by DOD be forwarded to the Budget and Appropriations Committees; and require that the General Accounting Office perform an analysis of the three reports. October 2, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 48-50. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

350. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/T-46 TRAINER AIRCRAFT (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate on whether the Goldwater amendment is germane. The Goldwater amendment to the Abdnor amendment (see vote No. 354) would prohibit the appropriation of $151 million in fiscal year 1987 for the procurement of T-46 trainer aircraft. NOTE: A modified Goldwater amendment was later agreed to by voice vote. It would prohibit the allocation of funds for the procurement of the T-46 in fiscal year 1987. Funds provided in fiscal year 1986 will be available to conduct a competitive fly-off between the T-46 and other aircraft provided that such funds shall not be availiable for the modifica-tion or development of any candidate aircraft for the purposes of that competition. October 16, 1986. **HELD GERMANE**, 69-21. ....

356. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/T-46 TRAINER AIRCRAFT (H.J. RES. 738)

Hatfield motion to table the D'Amato motion to postpone consideration of the Goldwater amendment until December 29, 1986. The Goldwater amendment would prohibit the appropriation of $151 million in fiscal year 1987 for the procurement of the T-46 trainer aircraft. NOTE: A modified Goldwater amendment was later agreed to by voice vote. It prohibits the allocation of funds for the procurement of the T-46 in fiscal year 1987. Funds provided in fiscal year 1986 will be available to conduct a competitive fly-off between the T-46 and other aircraft, provided that such funds shall not be available for the modification or development of any candidate aircraft for the purposes of that competition. October 17, 1986. **TABLED**, 81-9. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

96. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFENSE SPENDING (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table Grassley amendment (to Chiles amendment) to reduce both defense spending and revenues by $2 billion in each of the next 3 fiscal years. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 82-16. ....

135. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MINUTEMAN III ICBM'S (H.R. 1827)

Hatfield motion to table the Helms et al. amendment to provide $5 million for continuing the previously authorized retrofitting of stockpiled Minuteman III inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) into existing Minuteman II ICBM silos. May 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 57-32. ....

259. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI (S. 1174)

Exon motion to table the Johnston et al. amendment to reduce funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program from $4.5 billion to $3.7 billion. NOTE: On this 50-to-50 vote, the Vice President exercised his right to break a tie vote and voted to table the amendment. September 22, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-50. ....

268. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS (S. 1174)

Nunn motion to table the Hatfield et al. amendment to prohibit the expenditure of funds for the final assembly of lethal binary chemical weapons for at least 1 year, until October 1, 1988. September 24, 1987. **TABLED**, 53-44. ....

269. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/BIGEYE BINARY CHEMICAL BOMB (S. 1174)

Shelby motion to table the Pryor-Hatfield et al. amendment to prohibit the use of funds for the Bigeye binary chemical bomb. It would eliminate $5 million in funding for Bigeye production and channel those funds into a research and development account for accelerated work on a better, deepstrike chemical weapon. September 24, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-48.

300. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 1748)

As amended, to recommend $303 billion in budget authority and $294 billion in outlays for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security programs, and for civil defense. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) **ICBM Modernization**—recommends $1.16 billion for the procurement of 21 Peacekeeper missiles; $700 million for continued development of the Midgetman missile; and $400 million for continued research on the proposed rail-garrison basing concept for the MX; (2) **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)**—recommends $4.5 billion for SDI; allocates $4.1 billion for the Defense Department and $380 million for the Department of Energy; (3) **Bomber Modernization**—authorizes full funding, at an undisclosed level, for the Advanced Technology Bomber, also called "Stealth"; authorizes $376 million for the B-1B Bomber, and $190 million for the Short Range Attack Missile (SCRAM II); (4) **Trident Submarine**—authorizes $2.2 billion for FY88 and $2.3 billion for FY89; (5) **Space Defense Systems**—authorizes $236.8 million for anti-satellite and related programs; (6) **Chemical Weapons**—recommends $5 million to complete low-rate initial production of the BIGEYE bomb; (7) **Department of Energy National Security Programs**—directs the Department fo Energy to place the nuclear reactor at Richland, Washington on "cold" standby status while using the money thus freed to initiate development of a new production reactor; (8) **Civil Defense**—recommends authorization of $134.8 million for civil defense; (9) **Conventional Forces Weapon Systems**—authorizes $644 million for FY88 advanced procurement, and $797 for FY89; (10) **Projection of Forces and Regional Defenses**—authorizes $24.5 billion for these programs; (11) **Manpower and Personnel**—approves the personnel growth over a 2-year period to a total active duty end strength of 2,172,400 for FY88, and 2,184,400 for FY89. Approves a 4 percent pay raise for all military personnel; and (12) **Military Construction**—approves $8.97 billion for FY88 and $5.1 billion for FY89. October 2, 1987. **PASSED**, 56-42.

384. DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1748)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize defense spending for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 (for FY89, the conference approved two-thirds of the defense authorization request), while providing defense spending budgeting numbers for two tiers--the high tier, at $296 billion (effective only if certain deficit reduction legislation becomes law) and the low tier, at $289 billion. More specifically, the bill: authorizes $3.9 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), $1.8 billion less than the administration's request; funds fully virtually all of the ongoing research and development and procurement programs for surveillance, warning, and C3; funds the initial production lot of TRIDENT II missiles, authorizing $1.93 billion for 72 missiles; and increases the production rates for several major conventional weapon systems, providing for 80 additional AH-64 attack helicopters (13 more than requested), 84 UH-60 utility helicopters (23 more than requested), 720 M-1 tanks (120 more than requested), and 44 Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (20 more than requested). The report dropped the following from the original Senate DOD Authorization Bill: (1) the Nunn-Levin amendment, which would legislate U.S. compliance with the so-called narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty (see vote No. 248), but the report restricts SDI tests to those outlined in the April 1987 SDIO Report to Congress; (2) language requiring U.S. compliance with SALT II MIRVed missile subceilings (see vote Nos. 295 and 299), but the report precludes funding for the overhaul of a Poseidon ballistic missile submarine; and (3) language restricting nuclear testing, but the moratorium on Anti-Satellite testing remains. November 19, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 86-9.

100th Congress, 2d Session

124. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI FUNDING CUT (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Proxmire perfecting amendment, to the Johnston et al. amendment, to cut $700 million from SDI FY 1989 funding. The Johnston et al. amendment would transfer $700 million from SDI to NASA. NOTE: The Johnston amendment was subsequently tabled (see vote Nos. 125, 126, and 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-29.

125. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

-Exon motion to table the Johnston amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA in order to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle costs. NOTE: After the amendment was tabled, Senator Exon moved to reconsider the vote and Senator Warner moved to lay the motion on the table. Senator Johnston asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to table the motion to reconsider. This motion was subsequently rejected (see vote No. 126). The Senate later rejected the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Johnston amendment was tabled (see vote No. 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 50-46.

126. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

Warner motion to table the Exon motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston amendment. NOTE: The Senate previously agreed to table the Johnston et al. amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA in order to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle program costs (see vote No. 125). Following this vote, the Senate defeated a motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston amendment (see vote No. 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 47-50.

128. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

Exon motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston et al. amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle costs. The Senate earlier tabled the Johnston amendment (see vote No. 125), and rejected a motion to table the motion to reconsider that vote (see vote No. 126). May 11, 1988. **REJECTED**, 48-50.

133. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/MX RAIL-GARRISON FUNDS (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Simon et al. amendment to transfer $500 million from the ICBM rail-garrison program to other conventional force programs, including: $70 million for Army Hellfire missiles; $30 millon for Navy aircraft electronic countermeasures; $100 million for Army supply operations; and $300 million for Air Force war reserve spare parts. May 12, 1988. **TABLED**, 61-36.

135. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/CARRIER FORCE REDUCTION (S. 2355)

Cohen motion to table the Kennedy et al. amendment to limit the U.S. naval carrier force to 14 carriers. The amendment would require the Navy to retire the carriers *Midway* and *Coral Sea* within 30 days following the commissioning of the carriers *Abraham Lincoln* and *George Washington*. May 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 56-37.

Vote
No

Voted

136. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH PROTECTION (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Wallop amendment to require that $100 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative accounts be used to develop an Accidental Launch Protection System. May 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 56-37.

137. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI FUNDING (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Levin et al. amendment to transfer $600 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to certain conventional defense programs, including: the Army's ammunition account, the depot maintenance accounts of the three services, and several specific weapons programs. NOTE: The Senate earlier tabled a similar Johnston et al. amendment (see vote Nos. 124-126 and 128). May 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 51-43.

251. DOD AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.R. 4264)

Quayle motion to recommit the conference report back to conference with instructions. The instructions would provide that the conferees insist on a position more favorable to the Senate position on ICBM modernization, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), Poseidon ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs), depressed trajectory missile testing, and nuclear testing. In addition, the instructions would change authorized amendments to eliminate those items neither requested nor estimated for in the President's budget, with the resulting savings to be apportioned to readiness and sustainability programs that will enhance conventional deterrence forces. July 14, 1988. **REJECTED**, 35-58.

252. DOD AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4264)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize funding for the Department of Defense, the national security programs of the Department of Energy, and civil defense. H.R. 4264 authorizes $299.5 billion in budget authority and $294 billion in budget outlays and conforms with the spending targets set by last year's budget summit for both budget authority and outlays. The budget authority number of $299.5 billion represents about a one-percent real decline from the appropriated level for FY 1988. More specifically, the bill will: (1) fund the SDI at roughly $4 billion (including amounts for the Department of Energy), a reduction of $831 million from the President's combined request, and a negative real growth rate of about 2 percent over last year's $3.9 billion figure; (2) restructure the SDI program by approving only $85 million of the $300 million requested for Space-based Interceptors (SBI), while authorizing not less than $350 million--the authorized figure--for ground-based anti-missile interceptors, and not less than $225 million for the Free Electron Laser; (3) fund at an equal level the two competing programs to develop mobile ICBMs. Both MX/Rail Garrison and Midgetman would receive $250 million through March 31, 1989. After that date, the next President could allocate to either program an additional $250 million (The administration requested $793 million for MX and $200 million for Midgetman.); (4) force the Pentagon to speed up its timetable for retiring Poseidon nuclear-missile submarines so as to stay within the SALT II sublimits on multiple-warhead missile systems and bombers; (5) prohibit the testing of missiles using lower or "depressed" trajectories; and (6) strike a House provision overhauling the Davis-Bacon Act. July 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 64-30.

296. DOD APPROPRIATION/SDI FUNDING (H.R. 4781)

Johnston motion to table the Wallop et al. amendment to transfer $500 million from the bill's $600 million appropriation for NASA to the Strategic Defense Initiative research and development program. August 5, 1988. **TABLED**, 50-44.

306. DOD APPROPRIATION/DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL (H.R. 4781)

Nunn et al. amendment to incorporate by reference the provisions of S. 2335, the Department of Defense Authorization Bill, which the Senate passed on July 14, 1988 and the President vetoed on August 3, 1988. NOTE: In effect, the amendment would send the Senate-passed authorization bill back to conference with the House. August 10, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 90-2. ....

308. DOD APPROPRIATION/FINAL PASSAGE (H.R. 4781)

As amended, to appropriate $282.649 in obligatory authority for the Department of Defense in FY 1989. The bill: (1) provides $689.9 million for the MX/Rail Garrison ICBM, $50 million for the small ICBM program (Midgetman), $3.7 billion for SDI, and $600 million to finance national security-related space activities; (2) recommends that $114.9 million for ATBM development and theater missile defense activities in SDI be transferred to the Army; (3) fully funds authorized amounts for the Advanced Technology Bomber and the Advanced Cruise Missile; (4) provides funding for an active-duty military force of 2,137,000, including a 4.3 percent pay raise; (5) provides an additional $844 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment, including M-1 tanks, M-113 APC's, and C-130 aircraft; (6) provides $27 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters and allows for expedited legislative procedures to provide the freedom fighters $16.3 million in previously appropriated lethal aid if the President certifies to Congress that emergency conditions exist in Nicaragua (see vote No. 305); (7) establishes a new burdensharing initiative to achieve a more balanced sharing of both defense and foreign aid burdens among the United States, NATO, Japan, and Korea, including a cap on the number of military personnel stationed in Korea and Japan (see vote No. 307); (8) requires that all Defense Department consultants register with the Office of Standards and Conduct at the DOD; and (9) incorporates by reference the FY 1989 Defense Authorization Bill passed by the Senate on July 14, 1988 (see vote No. 306). August 11, 1988. **PASSED**, 90-4. ....

Strategic Defense Initiative

98th Congress, 1st Session

207. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 675)

Tsongas et al. amendment to add to the bill language prohibiting the use of funds to test explosive or inert anti-satellite warheads against objects in space unless the President certifies that the United States is trying to negotiate with the U.S.S.R. a mutually verifiable ban on anti-satellite weapons and, pending an agreement on such a ban, testing is necessary for national security reasons. July 18, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 91-0. ....

210. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/LASER TECHNOLOGY (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Wallop et al. amendment to reapportion research and development funds among the defense agencies and combine responsibility and funding for space-based laser weapons within the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense Programs Office. July 19, 1983. **TABLED**, 65-27. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

119. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Wallop perfecting amendment (to add language providing that nothing in the Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment shall be construed as limiting the ability of the President to act in a manner consistent with the national security interests of the United States) to Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment (to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union). (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **REJECTED, 45–48.**

120. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Goldwater motion to table modified Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union. (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 29–65.**

121. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS (S. 2723)

Modified Warner-Tsongas et al. amendment to strike the Armed Services Committee language in section 1013 and allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union. (Note: The committee language precluded ASAT testing unless the President determines and certifies that proceeding with the ASAT program, including all necessary testing, is compatible with, and essential to, the accomplishment of arms control agreements affecting anti-satellite weapons that are effectively verifiable and consistent with U.S. national security interests. The bill also included $143.3 million for research and development and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons.) June 12, 1984. **AGREED TO, 61–28.**

127. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Percy et al. amendment to reduce the strategic defense initiative (SDI or "Star Wars") authorization by $100 million, from $1.627 billion to $1.527 billion. June 13, 1984. **TABLED, 47–45.**

152. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 2723/H.R. 5167)

As amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1985 of $230.2 billion for programs of the Department of Defense, military construction, and weapons programs of the Department of Energy. Included in the bill are provisions which would: (1) Authorize $1.63 billion for research on the strategic defense initiative (SDI); (2) authorize $143.3 million for R&D and $83 million for procurement of ASAT weapons; and (3) allow full-scale testing of ASAT weapons only if the President certifies to Congress that he is willing to negotiate limits on such weapons with the Soviet Union. June 20, 1984. **PASSED, 82–6.**

Vote
No.

Voted

287. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 648)

To provide $470 billion for programs and agencies contained in the nine appropriations bills not yet signed into law by October 1, the start of the new fiscal year. Included in the defense appropriations bill were provisions which would: (1) Limit tests of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons allowing only three tests (regardless of success), none of which may occur before March 1985; and (2) provide $1.4 billion for R&D on the strategic defense initiative (SDI). October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 78–11. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

95. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 1160)

Kerry et al. amendment to place a moratorium on testing anti-satellite weapons (ASAT) against objects in space for fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986, unless the Soviet Union refuses to resume negotiations over ASAT or they conduct an anti-satellite test against an object in space. May 24, 1985. **REJECTED**, 35-51. ....

96. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 1160)

Warner amendment to prohibit funds for testing the F-15 ASAT against an object in space through fiscal year 1986 unless the following requirements are met: (1) The United States is endeavoring to negotiate an ASAT agreement with the Soviet Union that is consistent with U.S. national security interests; (2) pending any such agreement, F-15 testing is necessary to avert clear and irrevocable harm to U.S. national security interests; (3) such testing would not gravely impair prospects for negotiations on ASAT weapons; (4) such testing is fully consistent with U.S. rights and obligations under the ABM Treaty of 1972; and (5) that after more than three F-15 ASAT tests, the President must certify to Congress that additional tests are necessary. May 24, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 74-9. ....

99. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Kerry et al. amendment to freeze funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) at the fiscal year 1985 level of $1.4 billion, thus reducing the committee-recommended level of $2.96 billion by more than one-half. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 21-78. ....

100. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Proxmire et al. amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $1.9 billion the FY 1986 authorization for the Stategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The amendment includes the following provisions: (1) Transfers the $1.1 billion savings to military readiness accounts; (2) establishes a Threat Analysis Program in SDI funded at $20 million for fiscal year 1986; (3) requires that major research projects be designated programs to provide for better congressional oversight; (4) requires the Defense Secretary to submit the same reports on SDI for the fiscal year 1987 budget as he did for the fiscal year 1986 budget; (5) reaffirms the U.S. commitment to the ABM Treaty; (6) requires a study by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Joint Economic Committee on the impact of SDI research on military and civilian research and development efforts. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 38-57. ....

101. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Gore et al. amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $2.5 billion the FY 1986 authorization for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). This amendment would place a fence around three of the proposed SDI demonstration projects (the airborne optical sensor, the hypervelocity launcher, and the kinetic kill vehicle) until the President fulfills two requirements: (1) Provides a technical justification for the three projects; and (2) provides a report on the consistency of these projects with the ABM Treaty. Upon receipt of the two reports, Congress would then vote to release the balance of the authorization for the projects. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED, 36-59.**

102. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Glenn amendment to reduce from $2.96 billion to $2.8 billion the authorization in FY 1986 for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). June 4, 1985. **REJECTED, 36-59.**

103. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Wallop et al. amendment to require: (a) That $800 million of the $2.96 billion authorized for SDI be available only for research and development of nonnuclear ballistic missile defense systems to be deployed within 5 to 7 years, and (b) that the Defense Secretary report to Congress by February 1, 1986 on the role that such strategic defenses could play in enhancing the survivability and effectiveness of U.S. strategic forces, particularly the land-based missile force. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED, 33-62.**

104. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (S. 1160)

Bumpers-Levin amendment to express the sense of the Senate that a 10-person advisory panel should be established (consisting of appointees of the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the ranking minority member of each of those committees, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader) to advise the Senate on efforts to develop anti-missile defenses and their impact on arms control agreements. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED, 38-49.**

106. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 1160)

As amended, to authorize $231.8 billion for military programs of the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1986. Among other provisions, the bill would: (1) Authorize $2.97 billion for SDI; and (2) allow the President to conduct more than three ASAT tests in fiscal year 1986 under certain conditions. June 5, 1985. **PASSED, 91-4.**

167. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 1160)

Adoption of the conference report authorizing $215.3 billion for Defense Department programs and $7.7 billion for military programs of the Energy Department. (1) Provide $2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI); and (2) allow up to three tests against objects in space during fiscal years 1985-86, providing the President certifies the need for, and arms control implications of, such testing. July 30, 1985. **CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO, 94-5.**

177. IMMIGRATION CONTROL/ASAT TESTING (S. 1200)

Goldwater motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to delay testing by the United States of an anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) against an object in space until after the November summit conference between the United States and the Soviet Union. Sept. 12, 1985. **TABLED, 62-34.**

365. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (H.J. RES. 465)

Stevens motion to table the Kerry amendment to prohibit the use of funds, in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, to develop, test, or evaluate, a warhead, bomb, or other explosive device that uses fissionable material. December 10, 1985. **TABLED, 64-32.**

Vote
No. Voted

99th Congress, 2d Session

176. DOD AUTHORIZATION/SDI FUNDING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Johnston et al. amendment to reduce the funding level for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) from $3.9 billion, as reported by the Armed Services Committee, to $3.2 billion. August 5, 1986. **TABLED**, 50-49. ....

177. DOD AUTHORIZATION/SDI FUNDING (S. 2638)

Exon-Johnston amendment to reduce funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative, allowing a 15 percent increase in funding over last year, instead of the committee reported 28 percent increase. August 5, 1986. **REJECTED**, 49-50. ....

192. DOD AUTHORIZATION/ASAT TESTING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to prohibit the testing of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon against an object in space until the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union has conducted a test against an object in space. August 8, 1986. **TABLED**, 55-43. ....

196. DOD AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Kerry et al. modified amendment to prohibit the test of a warhead, bomb, or other explosive device, in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), which uses fissionable material until the President certifies that the Soviet Union has conducted a similar test after the date of the bill's enactment. August 8, 1986. **TABLED**, 61-33. ....

199. DOD AUTHORIZATION/SDI (S. 2638)

Warner motion to table the Glenn amendment to prohibit the Department of Defense from entering into contracts with foreign governments or firms for research in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative that could be reasonably done by a U.S. firm. August 9, 1986. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 33-64. (Note: the amend-ment was subsequently passed by voice vote.) ....

207. DOD AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 2638)

As amended, to recommend $295.6 billion in budget authority and $286.3 billion in budget outlays for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy national security programs, and for civil defense. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Strategic Defense Initiative: recommends $3.9 billion, including $487 million toward the conventional technology initiative: and (2) ASAT: authorizes $28.5 million for advance procurement of the Miniature Homing Vehicle Anti-satellite (ASAT) program and repeals the existing moratorium on ASAT testing against objects in space. August 9, 1986. **PASSED**, 86-3. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

112. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/CLOTURE (S. 1174)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the bill. NOTE: A three-fifths vote of the Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. Opposition to consideration of the bill focused on one provision of the bill, the Levin-Nunn amendment, which would confine SDI research and development to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. The amendment would require a joint resolution of the House and the Senate before the President could proceed with development or testing of SDI. May 15, 1987. **REJECTED**, 52-36. ....

Vote
No
Voted

114. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/CLOTURE (S. 1174)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the bill. NOTE: A three-fifths vote of the Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. Opposition to consideration of the bill focused on one provision of the bill, the Levin-Nunn amendment, which would confine SDI research and development to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. The amendment would require a joint resolution of the House and the Senate before the President could proceed with development or testing of SDI. May 19, 1987. **REJECTED**, 58-41. ....

116. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/CLOTURE (S. 1174)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the bill. NOTE: A three-fifths vote of the Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. Opposition to consideration of the bill focused on one provision of the bill, the Levin-Nunn amendment, which would confine SDI research and development to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. The amendment would require a joint resolution of the House and the Senate before the President could proceed with development or testing of SDI. May 20, 1987. **REJECTED**, 59-39. ....

244. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NEGOTIATIONS (S. 1174)

Byrd-Nunn amendment to the Glenn amendment, to express the Senate's full support of the President's efforts to negotiate arms reduction treaties with the Soviet Union, endorsing the principle of mutuality and reciprocity in negotiations. It would also caution the President not to take actions which are unilateral concessions to the Soviet Union. The Glenn amendment would prohibit the awarding of contracts for research and development in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program to foreign countries and foreign firms; it was later adopted by voice vote (see vote No. 250). September 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-1. ....

248. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/LIMITATIONS ON SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (S. 1174)

Nunn motion to table the Warner amendment to strike the Levin-Nunn committee amendment from S. 1174. The Levin-Nunn committee amendment would confine SDI research and development to the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty. More specifically, it would prohibit any expenditure of funds for testing or development of sea, air, space, or mobile landbased anti-ballistic missiles unless the President submits a report to Congress and Congress passes a joint resolution repealing the prohibition. September 17, 1987. **TABLED**, 58-38. ....

250. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI RESEARCH CONTRACTS (S. 1174)

Glenn motion to table the Warner modified amendment to the Glenn amendment. The Warner modified amendment would: (1) require the Secretary of Defense to make an annual report of SDI contracts; (2) require the Secretary to certify that the SDI research contracts with allies cannot be performed with equal competence by a U.S. firm at an equal or lower price; and (3) change the "exceptions" provisions of the Glenn amendment to include contracts in which a significant part of the contract is performed in the United States and contracts for anti-tactical ballistic missile research. The Glenn amendment would prohibit the awarding of contracts for research and development in connection with the SDI program to foreign countries and foreign firms. NOTE: The Glenn amendment was later adopted by voice vote. September 17, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-45. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

251. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/LIMITING SDI RESEARCH CONTRACTS (S. 1174)

Nunn amendment to allow contracts to be awarded to foreign firms by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) if that government or firm agrees to fund a substantial portion of the total contract cost. September 17, 1987. **AGREED TO, 61-32.** ....

259. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI (S. 1174)

Exon motion to table the Johnston et al. amendment to reduce funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program from $4.5 billion to $3.7 billion. NOTE: On this 50-to-50 vote, the Vice President exercised his right to break a tie vote and voted to table the amendment. September 22, 1987. **TABLED, 50-50.** ....

260. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/ASAT TEST LIMIT (S. 1174)

Quayle motion to table the Kerry et al. amendment to prohibit testing of ASAT weapons until the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union has conducted similar tests. September 22, 1987. **TABLED, 51-47.** ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

124. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI FUNDING CUT (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Proxmire perfecting amendment, to the Johnston et al. amendment, to cut $700 million from SDI FY 1989 funding. The Johnston et al. amendment would transfer $700 million from SDI to NASA. NOTE: The Johnston amendment was subsequently tabled (see vote Nos. 125, 126, and 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLED, 66-29.** ....

125. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Johnston amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA in order to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle costs. NOTE: After the amendment was tabled, Senator Exon moved to reconsider the vote and Senator Warner moved to lay the motion on the table. Senator Johnston asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to table the motion to reconsider. This motion was subsequently rejected (see vote No. 126). The Senate later rejected the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Johnston amendment was tabled (see vote No. 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLED, 50-46.** ....

126. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

Warner motion to table the Exon motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston amendment. NOTE: The Senate previously agreed to table the Johnston et al. amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA in order to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle program costs (see vote No. 125). Following this vote, the Senate defeated a motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston amendment (see vote No. 128). May 11, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED, 47-50.** ....

127. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/REQUEST ATTENDANCE (S. 2355)

Byrd motion to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. After the Senate voted to reconsider the vote by which the Johnston amendment was tabled (see vote Nos. 125, 126), Senator Dole suggested the absence of a quorum. The presiding officer ascertained that a quorum was not present and, in order to expedite consideration of the Johnston amendment, Senator Byrd moved to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators and asked for the yeas and nays. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Johnston amendment was tabled was later defeated (see vote No. 128) May 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**. 72-23. ....

128. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI TRANSFER TO NASA (S. 2355)

Exon motion to reconsider the vote to table the Johnston et al. amendment to transfer $700 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative to NASA to reimburse the space agency for DOD's share of space shuttle costs. The Senate earlier tabled the Johnston amendment (see vote No. 125), and rejected a motion to table the motion to reconsider that vote (see vote No. 126). May 11, 1988. **REJECTED**. 48-50. ....

136. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/ACCIDENTAL LAUNCH PROTECTION (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Wallop amendment to require that $100 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative accounts be used to develop an Accidental Launch Protection System. May 13, 1988. **TABLED**. 56-37. ....

137. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SDI FUNDING (S. 2355)

Exon motion to table the Levin et al. amendment to transfer $600 million from the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to certain conventional defense programs, including: the Army's ammunition account, the depot maintenance accounts of the three services, and several specific weapons programs. NOTE: The Senate earlier tabled a similar Johnston et al. amendment (see vote Nos. 124-126 and 128). May 13, 1988. **TABLED**. 51-43. ....

296. DOD APPROPRIATION/SDI FUNDING (H.R. 4781)

Johnston motion to table the Wallop et al. amendment to transfer $500 million from the bill's $600 million appropriation for NASA to the Strategic Defense Initiative research and development program. August 5, 1988. **TABLED**. 50-44. ....

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

98th Congress, 1st Session

13. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (H.R. 1718)

Bradley et al. amendment to add sense of the Senate language that Congress opposes any further reductions in education programs. March 9, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 82-10.

74. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Rudman et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $400 million in BA and $200 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984. May 5, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 50-46.

75. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984. May 5, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46-48.

76. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected Domenici motion to table Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $225 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984. May 6, 1983. **MOTION TO RECONSIDER REJECTED**, 42-46.

77. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings motion to table Domenici substitute (to increase education programs (function 500) by $400 million in BA and $200 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984) for Hollings et al. amendment (to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984). May 6, 1983. **TABLED**, 45-43.

78. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Hollings et al. amendment to increase education programs (function 500) by $1.5 billion in BA and $255 million in outlays for fiscal year 1984. May 6, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 55-32.

133. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/NATIONAL EDUCATION SUMMIT (H.R. 3069)

Kennedy et al. amendment to provide $500,000 for the purposes of conducting a National Summit Conference on Education, to be held within 90 days after enactment. The proposed summit would consist of not less than 200 individuals selected by the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Governors of the 50 States. It would address the current problems in our Nation's schools. June 9, 1983. **REJECTED**, 38-48.

147. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION GRANTS FORMULA (GERMANENESS) (H.R. 3069)

Bumpers question of germaneness on Bumpers-Mattingly amendment to replace the formula provided by Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, based on a State's per pupil expenditure, with a formula based on per capita income. June 15, 1983. **HELD NOT GERMANE**, 35-60.

Vote
No

Voted

148. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/AID TO EDUCATION (H.R. 3069)

Modified Bumpers amendment to appropriate such funds as necessary, but not exceeding $40 million, for grant assistance for the educationally disadvantaged under title IAI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in order to maintain funding to local educational agencies at up to 95 percent of fiscal year 1983 funding. June 15, 1983. **AGREED TO, 63-34.**

192. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STUDENT AID AND DRAFT SIGN-UP (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Stafford et al. subsutute (to postpone for 1 year the effective date after which students who fail to register for the draft become ineligible for federal student financial assistance) to Durenberger et al. amendment (to repeal existing law which, effective July 1, 1983, would render students who fail to register for the draft ineligible for federal student financial assistance). July 14, 1983. **TABLED, [illegible]-29.**

193. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STUDENT AID AND DRAFT SIGN-UP (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Durenberger et al. amendment to repeal existing law which, effective July 1, 1983, would render students who fail to register for the draft ineligible for federal student financial assistance. July 14, 1983. **TABLED, 71-23.**

205. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STUDENT AID AND DRAFT SIGN-UP (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Bradley amendment to change the method by which it is determined whether students who receive certain educational assistance have complied with the registration of the Selective Service Act. July 16, 1983. **TABLED, 64-19.**

208. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/TRANSFER OF OVERSEAS SCHOOLS (S. 675)

Tower motion to table Stafford et al. amendment to delete the bill's section 1006 and substitute new language delaying for 2 years the required transfer of DOD overseas schools to the Department of Education. July 18, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 42-50.**

209. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/TRANSFER OF OVERSEAS SCHOOLS (S. 675)

Quayle substitute amendment (to prohibit the transfer of DOD overseas schools to the Department of Education before May 4, 1986 and to permit such transfer only if the President or Congress determines that this transfer will not be detrimental to the education of the dependent children, the welfare of the teachers, or the morale of military personnel abroad) for Stafford et al. amendment (to delete the bill's section 1006 and substitute new language delaying for 2 years the required transfer of DOD overseas schools to the Department of Education). July 19, 1983. **AGREED TO, 47-46.** (Immediately following the adoption of the Quayle et al. substitute, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Stafford et al. amendment, as thus amended.)

215. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STUDENT AID AND DRAFT SIGN-UP (S. 675)

Mattingly motion to table Moynihan et al. amendment to extend to September 30, 1983, the grace period for the implementation of the regulations relating to Section 1113 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1983 (Public Law 97-252) prohibiting students who fail to register for the draft from receiving federal student financial assistance. July 21, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 46-48.**

Vote
No

Voted

216. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/STUDENT AID AND DRAFT SIGN-UP (S. 675)

Moynihan et al. amendment to extend to September 30, 1983, the grace period for the implementation of the regulations relating to Section 1113 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1983 (Public Law 97/252) prohibiting students who fail to register for the draft from receiving federal student financial assistance. July 21, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 56-40.

279. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/SCHOOL ASBESTOS REMOVAL (H.R. 3913)

Weicker motion to table Huddleston et al. amendment to add $50 million for the startup of the asbestos hazards control loan program as authorized by section 6 of the Asbestos School Hazards Control Act of 1980. October 4, 1983. **TABLED**, 58-35.

280. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION FUNDING (H.R. 3913)

Weicker motion to table Bradley appeal of the ruling of the Chair that Bradley et al. amendment (to increase fiscal year 1984 appropriations for education by $559 million) is out of order. October 4, 1983. **TABLED**, 50-45.

282. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3913)

As amended, to make appropriations totaling $98.85 billion for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education and related agencies. October 4, 1983. **PASSED**, 70-23.

348. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.J. RES. 413)

Hatfield amendment to strike $954 million (added by the House in the so-called Wright amendment) for various social programs. More specifically, it would strike the following funding: $165 million for title I compensatory education; $81.4 million for vocational education; $12 million for adult education; $143 million for education for the handicapped; $145 million for education for immigrant children; $30 million for higher education; $1.7 million for the Institute for the Deaf; $2 million for Gallaudet College; and $105 million for the school lunch and breakfast programs. November 10, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 53-36.

358. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/TAX STATUS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS (H.J. RES. 413)

Moynihan motion to table Helms-Denton amendment to prohibit: The implementation of proposed IRS revenue procedures requiring private schools to meet IRS-established standards of enrollment by race in order to retain tax-exempt status under the Code's section 501(c)(3)(2); and the use of funds by the IRS to carry out any regulation or court order that, because of the establishment date, expansion, or geographical location of a church or school, creates a legal inference or presumption of racial discrimination by any church-operated private school having a nondiscriminatory policy. November 10, 1983. **TABLED**, 51-28. (Subsequent to the tabling of the Helms-Denton amendment, the Senate by voice vote agreed to H.J. Res. 413, as amended, to maintain programs and activities within the jurisdiction of five regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 1984 not yet enacted into law--Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-State, Defense, Foreign Operations, and Treasury-Postal Service.)

365. OLYMPIC DUTY SUSPENSION/TUITION TAX CREDIT (H.J. RES. 290)

Boren motion to table modified Dole et al. amendment to: (1) Provide tax credits for tuition payments to provide elementary and secondary schools for dependents under age 20; (2) provide a maximum allowable credit for each dependent of $100 in 1983, $200 in 1984, and $300 in 1985 and beyond; phase down the credit for families with an adjusted gross income over $40,000, with no credit allowed for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes over $50,000; and (3) require certification that a private school is not discriminative in its admission policy before taxpayers with dependents in that school are eligible for the credit. November 16, 1983. **TABLED**, 59-38.

98th Congress, 2d Session

112. MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHING/DESEGREGATION ASSISTANCE (S. 1285)

Baker-Hatch et al. amendment, as amended, to add a section authorizing $75 million for each of fiscal years 1984-86 for magnet schools for desegregation plans. June 6, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 86-3.

122. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower-Nunn perfecting amendment (to provide that the new GI educational assistance program would be in effect only for a 4-year period--fiscal years 1985-88--and would set a limit of 12,500 electing the program in any one fiscal year) to Glenn et al. amendment (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 96-1.

123. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs--the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46-51.

124. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Armstrong motion to waive part of the Budget Act to allow consideration of Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs--the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **MOTION REJECTED**, 44-48.

125. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs -- the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for modified Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **TABLED**, 47-45.

126. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Modified Glenn et al. amendment, as amended, to add language to establish a new GI educational assistance test program. (The amendment includes provisions to: (1) Establish a new enlistment category offering the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service; (2) provide that the reduction in pay for 2 years of service would be $250 per month; (3) provide that individuals in this category would receive no cash payments for subsistence or quarters unless specifically authorized by their service; (4) require that participants' duty be in military occupational specialties selected by their military service; (5) provide post-service education benefits of $500 per month for 36 months; (6) allow such educational benefits to be used for any approved program of postsecondary education, including technical schooling; (7) provide that, if service members elect to reenlist at the end of the 2 years (which would be encouraged), reenlistment would be in the career track for standard full future compensation at the achieved rank; (8) provide that upon reenlistment, the individual would have the option of being compensated with a lump sum, dollar for dollar, for the 2 years of reduced compensation, or of retaining the education benefits as a vested right until service is completed; (9) provide that the program would be in effect only for a 4-year period (fiscal years 1985-88); (10) set a limit of 12,500 participants in the program in any one fiscal year; and (11) provide that the program would be subject to annual appropriations.) June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 72-20.

159. MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHING/EQUAL ACCESS (S. 1285)

Modified Hatfield-Denton amendment to make it unlawful for any public secondary school that receives federal financial assistance to deny equal access of fair opportunity to students who wish to meet on school premises during noninstructional times on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the speech at such meetings, if the school permits one or more noncurriculum open-forums for student groups during such times; and to provide that school officials retain the authority to maintain order and discipline in schools. June 27, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 88-11.

162. MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHING/SCHOOL FACILITIES CHILD CARE (S. 1285)

Baker motion to table Riegle et al. amendment to add language to authorizing $15 million for each of the next 3 years to establish a program, to be administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to encourage schools and private facilities to provide care before and after school and during holidays and vacation periods for school-age children of working parents. (Note: Also pending at the time was the Riegle perfecting amendment to add a provision stating that the grants under the day-care program would not supplant money now being spent for such day-care by local sources.) June 27, 1984. **TABLED**, 51-42. (Subsequently, the Senate took the following actions: turned to the consideration of H.R. 1310, the House companion measure; substituted the text of S. 1285, as amended, for the text of H.R. 1310, as thereby amended. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Establish a number of new grant programs designed to improve the quality of mathematics and science instruction in the United States; (2) authorize $425 million in fiscal year 1984 and $540 million in fiscal year 1985 for these programs; (3) magnet schools for school desegregation plans (Vote No. 112); (4) make it unlawful for a high school receiving federal funds to deny use of its building to religious, political, and other student groups while granting such access to other extracurricular groups before and after school (Vote No. 159); and (5) authorize expenditures of $50 million for fiscal years 1984-85 and $100 million per year for the following 5 years for the EPA to make loans and grants to local education agencies for asbestos abatement or removal.)

251. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 6028)

As amended, to make appropriations of $94.8 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies in fiscal year 1985. (The bill includes funding in the following areas: $6.35 billion for the Department of Labor; $70.1 billion for HHS; $17.6 billion for the Department of Education; and $792.7 million for related agencies. (Note: Including advance funding, the total in the bill comes to $105.9 billion.) (Also included in the bill are provisions to: allow the expenditure of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest (not just when the life of the mother is threatened, as is the case in current law); and prohibit the use of funds to prevent individual voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools.) September 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 71-20.

99th Congress, 1st Session

55. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the Hawkins et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add $400 million in fiscal year 1986 and $1.6 billion over fiscal years 1986-88 to maintain the school lunch program at the current level. (By voice vote, the Senate then agreed to the Hawkins et al. amendment.) May 9, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 36-60.

58. BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES.32)

Chiles et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by amounts necessary to ensure that no discretionary program would be cut below the fiscal year 1985 freeze level and allow inflation-rate increases for certain means-tested programs. May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 47-50.

61. BUDGET RESOLUTION/IMPACT AID "B" PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole (for Abdnor et al.) perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by amounts necessary to reflect restoration of impact aid, part "B", to the fiscal year 1985 level. (The GOP Senate-administration budget assumes its elimination--see vote No. 34.) May 9, 1985. **REJECTED**, 47-49.

69. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (S. Con. Res. 32)

Hatfield motion to table the Dixon perfecting amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by $160 million in each of fiscal years 1986-88 for summer youth employment, thereby maintaining the program at the fiscal year 1985 level. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 62-35.

Vote
No. Voted

237. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/DISCRETIONARY FUNDING CUT (H.R. 3424)

Proxmire amendment to cut 5 percent, or $1.65 billion, from all discretionary funding in the bill. October 22, 1985. **REJECTED**, 29-69. ....

238. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3424)

As amended, to provide $105.1 billion in fiscal year 1986 appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agency programs. The bill includes, among others, the following provisions, to: (1) Hold compensatory education for the disadvantaged at the fiscal year 1985 level; and (2) increase education for the handicapped by $89.7 million and rehabilitation by $125.8 million. The bill is $4.95 billion more than the President's budget request and $678.88 million less than the House Bill. October 22, 1985. **PASSED**, 83-15. ....

362. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COMPUTER CENTER (H.J. RES. 465)

Hatfield motion to table the Proxmire-Danforth amendment to delete $12 million for a computer facility at Syracuse University. December 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 55-35. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

77. BUDGET RESOLUTION/EDUCATION (S. CON. RES.120)

Andrews-Hollings et al. amendment to increase funding for function 500, education, by $1.2 billion for basic education programs, providing total funding of $32.0 billion in budget authority and $30.4 billion in outlays. It also directs the Finance Committee to raise taxes or other revenues to offset this increased spending, thus making the amendment deficit neutral. April 23, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 60-38. ....

83. BUDGET RESOLUTION/INVESTMENT PROGRAMS (S. CON RES. 120)

Hart et al. amendment to provide $600 million more in science- and technology-oriented programs in fiscal year 1987; an additional $600 million for resource development programs; $500 million for increasing outlays for training; and additional outlays for other programs. It would offset these spending increases through unspecified tax increases. April 29, 1986. **REJECTED**, 65-32. ....

107. HIGHER EDUCATION/TEACHER TRAINING (S. 1965)

As modified, Bingaman et al. amendment to establish a Future Teacher Training Corps Fellowship Act. Under this proposal students would receive their teacher training at the graduate level, coupled with an intensive supervised internship. This amendment would require a student to be enrolled in a masters teaching program, which requires that the student participate in a clinical internship or experience program. It further provides that: (a) The student would receive $5,000 to cover tuition and other educational costs; (b) the student would repay the federal government by teaching in a geographical area and/or a subject matter area of demonstrated teacher shortage. The payback is based on the number of years of assistance received and whether the graduate serves in either or both of the underserved areas; (c) the State must do all it can to attract students into teaching from underrepresented populations. June 3, 1986. **REJECTED**, 37-57. ....

108. HIGHER EDUCATION/BUSING (S. 1965)

Helms motion to table the Helms amendment to restrict the injunctive power of federal district courts so that they cannot issue orders for busing if the round trip bus ride exceeds 30 minutes or ten miles each day. It would also allow those who are being transported in violation of these limits to petition the Attorney General to file an action in federal district court to bring about compliance with the act. If the Attorney General believes the allegations in such petition are correct, and he believes that the signers of the petition are unable to initiate legal proceedings themselves, then he is authorized to seek compliance in the name of the United States government. (Note: Senator Helms later withdrew the amendment.) June 3, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE FAILED**, 45-50. ....

109. HIGHER EDUCATION/ADDITIONAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE SAVINGS (S. 1965)

Dole amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to the Stafford amendment, to make additional student financial assistance savings by: (1) Decreasing the proposed increase for the maximum Pell Grant; (2) decreasing to 3.0 percent (from 3.2 percent) the special allowance given to banks for participating in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSL); and (3) tightening the GSL independent student definition. June 3, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 60-34. ....

110. HIGHER EDUCATION/PASSAGE (S. 1965)

As amended, to reauthorize and revise the Higher Education Act of 1965. It provides $9.4 billion in budget authority for education programs in fiscal year 1987. Title I reauthorizes student financial aid programs (Title IV of current law) through 1991 including: (1) Pell Grant Program. The maximum grant (now $2,100) is increased to $2,300 for 1987 and increased by increments of $200 every year for 4 years. The authorization level in FY 1987 is $4.34 billion. (2) Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSL). Loan limits are increased for graduate and undergraduate students. Loan limits for PLUS and ALAS programs are also increased for parents and graduate students. The independent student definition is tightened. The special allowance given to banks for participating in the GSL program is reduced to 3.0 percent. (3) College Work Study (CWS). Institutions are allowed to use up to 10 percent of their funds for community service projects; they may also enter into agreements with the private sector employers. The authorization level for FY 1987 is $622 million. Title II reauthorizes other institutional aid programs supported under the Higher Education Act of 1965. June 3, 1986. **PASSED**, 93-1. ....

117. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/ALLOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS (H.R. 4515)

Weicker motion to table the Danforth et al. amendment to strike language directing the allocation of research and development funds to certain educational institutions. (Note: The Danforth amendment subsequently was adopted by voice vote.) June 5, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 40-58. ....

153. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/ALLOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL FUNDS (H.R. 4515)

Hatfield motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to earmark $55.6 million in previously appropriated defense funds for research activities and the construction of research-related facilities at nine specific universities. June 26, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 56-42. ....

259. LABOR, HHS APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION AND NIH FUNDS (H.R. 5233)

Weicker motion to table the Domenici-Chiles amendment to provide an additional amount of $56,934,000 for math and science education and reduce by $11 million the amounts for the various activities of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). September 10, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 30-66. ....

Vote
No. Voted

260. LABOR, HHS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 5233)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1987 $113.7 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education and related agencies. This appropriation is an increase of $8.56 billion over the President's request and approximately $10 billion over the House figure. This bill includes the following provisions: Increases the education programs for the handicapped by $438.8 million over the request; includes $100 million for a new early intervention program for handicapped infants; increases compensatory education for the disadvantaged by $208.5 million over the request; provides $438.2 million over the request to vocational and adult education; increases student financial assistance $1.4 billion over the request and provides $3.9 billion for Pell grants; increases by $57 million funding for math and science education (see vote No. 259); recommends $3.004 billion for guaranteed student loans which is $456.3 million below the request; and provides an unrequested $132.5 million to assist States to improve library services, a program proposed to be terminated. September 10, 1986. **PASSED**, 83-12. ....

319. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Hawkins et al. amendment was germane. The amendment would reauthorize the major federal child nutrition programs, including the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, the Summer Food Service Program, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Commodity Distribution Program. October 3, 1986. **HELD GERMANE**, 78-17. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

80. STAR SCHOOLS PROGRAM/PASSAGE (S. 778)

As amended, to authorize a 5-year, $100 million program to set up so-called "star schools" offering math, science, and foreign language courses via satellite, with a $60 million limit on each appropriation. More specifically, the bill will: (1) provide demonstration grants of up to $20 million each to establish "star schools;" (2) make these grants available to State and regional telecommunications partnerships of schools, colleges, teacher training centers, and public or private non-profit organizations, with multi-State partnerships to be given priority; and (3) direct each network to report to the Secretary of Education on available courses for distribution to all States' educational agencies so that all institutions with receiving equipment might benefit. April 23, 1987. **PASSED**, 77-16. ....

99. NEW GI BILL CONTINUATION ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1085)

To remove the eligibility expiration dates for the New GI Bill educational assistance programs, and to add three new purposes to the declared purposes of the New GI bill: (1) to extend the benefits of a higher education to qualifying men and women who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; (2) to provide for vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to those service men and women who serve on active duty after June 30, 1985; and (3) to enhance our nation's competitiveness through the development of a more highly educated and productive work force. May 8, 1987. **PASSED**, 89-0. ....

326. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3058)

As amended, to appropriate $129.4 billion for FY88 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. More specifically, the bill appropriates $8.6 billion for the Labor Department, $85.3 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services, $21.2 billion for the Department of Education, and $787.9 million for related agencies. The bill includes the following provisions: (1) **Labor**—provides $346 million for community service employment of older Americans; restores $50 million for trade adjustment assistance; (2) **HHS**—recommends $946.4 million for research, prevention, information and education for AIDS programs; $30 billion for grants to States for Medicaid; $25.4 billion for payments to health care trust funds; $9.5 billion for Supplemental Security Income; $9.6 billion for Aid to Families with Dependent Children; $802.9 million for the Centers for Disease Control, of which $310 million is for AIDS-related activities; increases funds for the National Institutes of Health to $6.9 billion; provides $1.2 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; continues the ban on the use of federal funds to perform abortions except when the life of the mother is endangered; (3) **Education**—recommends $150 million for science and math education; $140 million for adult literacy activities; and increases funds for education for the handicapped by almost 13 percent over FY87 to a level of $1.97 billion; and (4) **Related Agencies**—provides $173 million for ACTION, of which $20.7 million is for VISTA. October 14, 1987. **PASSED**, 81-15. ....

389. EDUCATION BILL/DIAL-A-PORN (S. 373)

Helms perfecting amendment to the Symms amendment to eliminate completely dial-a-porn operations by repealing language in section 223(b) of the Communications Act of 1934. Section 223(b) makes dial-a-porn criminal only if the beneficiary is under 18 years of age or has not consented to receive the message. NOTE: The Symms amendment would express the sense of the Senate that parents should be allowed to approve their child's enrollment in a bilingual education program. The Symms amendment was later adopted by voice vote. December 1, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 98-0. ....

390. EDUCATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 5)

As amended, to reauthorize through FY93 federal elementary and secondary education programs that expire in FY's 1987-1989, including the Chapter 1 compensatory education for disadvantaged children program, the Chapter 2 elementary and secondary education block program, the Magnet Schools Assistance Program, the Impact Aid Program, the Adult Education Program, and the Bilingual Education Act. More specifically, title I of the bill revises the Chapter 1 program grant formulas by establishing a new concentration grant program intended to target school systems that have unusually high poverty rates. Chapter 1 will enable local education agencies (LEA's) to use 5 percent of their Chapter 1 grants for innovative projects and will require LEA's to make strong efforts to: inform parents about the Chapter 1 program; train parents to instruct their children; and consult with parents on school-parent cooperation activities. The bill also preserves Chapter 2 education block grants, which provide funds to State and local educational agencies on a per-pupil basis. Lastly, the bill: creates a 3-year demonstration program of grants to LEA's and partnerships for programs that prevent students from dropping out or that encourage students who have left to return to school and finish; and allows for a new discretionary program to test open enrollment structures in public schools in which LEA's would be permitted to give public school students the choice of attending any public school in their district. December 1, 1987. **PASSED**, 97-1. ....

406. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1920)

Pressler motion to waive section 310(d) of the Budget Act for the Pressler et al. amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to clarify the recovery of excess cash reserved from student loan guaranty agencies as provided for in the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, which would implement the economic summit agreement on deficit reduction. NOTE: Because the Pressler et al. amendment is not deficit neutral, it violates section 310(d) of the Budget Act. The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **REJECTED**, 23-72. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

5. "GROVE CITY" BILL/EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (S. 557)

Thurmond amendment to limit the coverage of S. 557 to individual schools, rather than entire school systems, by striking from the bill the words "school system" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "educational institution" in each operative section. The bill will reverse the *Grove City* case so that an entire institution or system will be covered by civil rights statutes if only one part of that institution or system receives federal financial assistance. January 27, 1988. **REJECTED**, 16-70. ....

7. "GROVE CITY" BILL/TITLE IX RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION (S. 557)

Hatch et al. amendment to expand Title IX's (of the Education Act Amendments of 1972) current religious exemption so that a school that is "closely identified" with a religious organization can also qualify for an exemption. Current law provides an exemption to educational institutions "controlled by" a religious organization. January 28, 1988. **REJECTED**, 39-56. ....

10. "GROVE CITY" BILL/HATCH SUBSTITUTE (S. 557)

Hatch substitute amendment to extend--from "program specific" to "institution-wide"--coverage under federal civil rights statutes for education systems while retaining the scope of coverage for all other entities as it existed prior to the 1984 *Grove City* court ruling. The amendment would also make Title IX abortion-neutral, ensuring that the bill does not require persons or institutions who receive federal funds to perform or fund abortions, and would expand Title IX's religious exemption to include educational institutions "closely identified" with religious organizations. January 28, 1988. **REJECTED**, 19-75. ....

12. "GROVE CITY" BILL/PASSAGE (S. 557)

As amended, to reverse the *Grove City* case by broadening the following four civil rights statutes: Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972; Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1964. The bill will require the statutes to be applied to entire institutions or systems if any part of those organizations receives any federal financial assistance. S. 557 will extend coverage of the four civil rights acts as follows: (1) **State and local governments.**—When any part of a State or local government department or agency receives federal financial assistance, the entire agency or department is covered by the acts. If a unit of the State or local government receives federal aid and distributes the aid to another governmental entity, all operations of both entities are covered. (2) **Educational institutions and school systems.**—When federal financial assistance is extended to any part of a college, university, other post-secondary institution, or public system of higher education, or to any part of a local educational agency (LEA), system of vocational education, or other elementary or secondary school system, all operations of the institution, system, or LEA are covered by the act. (3) **Corporations and other private entities.**—A corporation, partnership or other private organization of sole proprietorship will be covered in its entirety if it receives federal financial assistance that is extended to it as a whole, or if it is principally engaged in the business of providing education, health care, housing, social service, or parks and recreation. In other instances, coverage will be limited to the geographically separate plant or facility that receives the federal funds. (4) **Other entities.**—In a "catch-all" provision, the new definitions also cover in their entirety any entity that is established by two or more of a: (a) State or local entity; (b) educational institution or system; or (c) corporation, partnership, other private organization, or sole proprietorship. (5) The bill also includes an abortion-neutral provision, requiring that nothing in Title IX of the

1972 Education Amendments shall be construed to require or prohibit any person or institution to provide or pay for any benefit or service related to abortion (see vote Nos. 8 and 9). January 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 75-14. ....

67. "GROVE CITY" BILL/VETO (S. 557)

Passage, upon reconsideration, the objections of the President notwithstanding. NOTE: The Senate originally passed the bill on January 28, 1988 (see vote No. 12), and the House passed it on March 2, 1988. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (65 in this case) is required to override a veto. March 22, 1988. **VETO OVERRIDDEN**, 73-24. ....

123. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DOD ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS (S. 2355)

Nunn motion to table the Wilson amendment to amend Title 10 of the United States Code to provide federal financial assistance for public school districts affected by military family housing projects. Under the amendment, all new military housing projects would be assessed a construction fee of $1.50 per square foot. The money generated from this fee would be used to assist school districts that experience an increase in student enrollment as a result of the new military construction project. May 10, 1988. **TABLED**, 59-33. ....

255. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES FOR MINORS (H.R. 4783)

Chiles motion to table the Helms second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment. The Helms amendment would provide that none of the funds made available under the bill for the Department of Health and Human Services shall be obligated or expended after January 31, 1989, if on that date the Secretary of HHS has not promulgated regulations to prohibit the provision of contraceptive drugs or devices to an unemancipated minor without the prior written consent of the minor's parent or guardian. July 25, 1988. **TABLED**, 54-34. ....

266. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/SCHOOL-BASED CLINICS (H.R. 4783)

Weicker motion to table the Helms second-degree amendment to the Committee amendment regarding funding for the Community Services Block Grant Program. The Helms amendment would prohibit the use of any funds provided under the bill on the premises of any elementary or secondary school to provide the following: contraceptive drugs or devices; prescriptions for contraceptive drugs or devices; transportation for contraceptive drugs or devices; referrals for contraceptive drugs or devices; abortions; transportation to aid in obtaining an abortion; counseling to encourage a child to obtain an abortion; or referrals for obtaining an abortion. NOTE: The Committee amendment was later adopted by voice vote. July 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 48-45. ....

270. LABOR-HHS-APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4783)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $140.4 billion, an increase of $11.2 billion over FY 1988. Of the amounts appropriated, $9.3 billion is recommended for the Labor Department, $111.1 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services; $21.8 billion for the Department of Education; and $1.05 billion for Related Agencies. Entitlement programs constitute 72 percent of the total amounts appropriated in the bill, or $101 billion, whereas only 28 percent, or $39.4 billion is for discretionary programs. July 27, 1988. **PASSED**, 80-16. ....

280. FAIR HOUSING/VOLUNTARY SCHOOL PRAYER (H.R. 1158)

Hatch motion to table the Helms amendment to prohibit Supreme Court judicial review of any case that relates to voluntary

Vote
No. Voted

prayer, Bible reading, or religious meetings in public schools or public buildings. August 1, 1988. **TABLED**, 71-20. ....

333. CAVAZOS NOMINATION/SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

Nomination of Lauro F. Cavazos, of Texas, to be Secretary of Education. September 20, 1988. **CONFIRMED**, 94-0. ....

347. DOD APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/ ACADEMIC RESEARCH GRANTS (H.R. 4781)

Johnston motion to table the Nunn substitute amendment to provide that not later than February 1, 1989, the Secretary of Defense provide to the House and Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees a report naming each program, project, or activity specified for only one educational institution or affiliated organization either in the bill or the statement of the managers. The report is to identify those institutions and the funds appropriated. The amendment would further restrict the obligation of funds so identified until February 1, 1989 and until a period of 90 days have elapsed following receipt of the report. NOTE: Both the Nunn substitute amendment and the conference report to H.R. 4781 were adopted by voice vote. September 30, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 35-53. ....

351. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/EDUCATION SAVINGS BONDS (S. 2238)

Kennedy amendment to provide that the gross income of an individual shall not include income from United States savings bonds which are transferred to an educational institution as payment for tuition and fees. October 6, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

379. VETERANS' BENEFITS BILL/FLIGHT TRAINING BENEFITS

Murkowski motion to table the Daschle et al. amendment to amend titles 38 and 10, United States Code, to provide flight training benefits to eligible veterans under the new GI bill. NOTE: The Daschle amendment was later adopted by voice vote, and the Senate also agreed to H.R. 4741 by voice vote October 18, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 15-47.

ENVIRONMENT

Vote
No. Voted

ENVIRONMENT

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83. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOIL CONSERVATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Melcher amendment to decrease international affairs (function 150) by $200 million in budget authority and $100 million in outlays in fiscal 1984; and increase natural resources and environment (function 300) by $200 million in budget authority and $100 million in outlays in fiscal 1984. May 10, 1983. **TABLED**, 56–41. ....

87. RUCKELSHAUS NOMINATION/ADMINISTRATOR OF THE EPA

Confirmation. May 17, 1983. **CONFIRMED**, 97–0. ....

105. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOIL CONSERVATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Melcher et al. amendment to decrease international affairs (function 150) by $150 million in BA and $89 million in O in fiscal 1984, and increase natural resources and environment (function 300) by $150 million in BA and $89 million in O in fiscal 1984. May 19, 1983. **TABLED**, 57–43. ....

138. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/COAL LEASING (H.R. 3069)

Bumpers-Jackson amendment to, essentially, reinstate House language by prohibiting funds for coal leasing on public lands until October 1, 1983, except for certain lease modifications and emergency leases; and allow coal exchanges authorized by Congress to proceed. June 14, 1983. **REJECTED**, 48–51. ....

145. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/SOIL CONSERVATION (H.R. 3069)

Melcher amendment to add $34.5 million for soil conservation programs. June 15, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 67–29. ....

166. HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3133)

As amended, to provide a total of $54.25 billion in new budget authority for fiscal 1984 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies, including $3.9 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency. June 21, 1983. **PASSED**, 80–14. ....

167. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT (H.R. 3132)

Hatfield motion to table Humphrey-Proxmire amendment to reduce by $22.33 million the Bureau of Reclamation construction account, thus eliminating continued work on the Garrison Diversion Unit. June 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 62–35. ....

175. HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3133)

To provide a total of $55.79 billion in new budget authority for fiscal 1984 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies, including $3.9 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency. June 29, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 79–17. ....

254. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/COAL LEASING (H.R. 3363)

Bumpers-Dixon amendment to prohibit use of funds for the sale or lease of coal on public lands—except for certain emergency leasing, lease modifications, and lease exchanges—until 90 days after the secretarial commission on coal leasing procedures has submitted its report, expected in January 1984. September 20, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 63–33. ....

256. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/NEW MEXICO WATER LITIGATION (H.R. 3363)

Domenici question of germaneness on Domenici-Bingaman amendment (to provide for $450,000 to be made available until expended for transfer by the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General for legal fees incurred in *State of New Mexico ex rel. Reynolds* v. *Aamodt*, a water adjudication case) following Melcher point of order that the amendment was legislation on an appropriations bill and was therefore out of order. September 20, 1983. **HELD GERMANE**, 77–16. ....

257. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/NEW MEXICO WATER LITIGATION (H.R. 3363)

Domenici-Bingaman amendment to provide for $450,000 to be made available until expended for transfer by the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General for legal fees incurred in *State of New Mexico ex rel. Reynolds* v. *Aamodt*, a water adjudication case. September 21, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 69–25. ....

312. COMMERCE-JUCTICE-STATE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS/NEW MEXICO WATER LITIGATION (H.R. 3222)

Domenici-Bingaman amendment to provide $450,000 to reimburse private litigants for legal fees incurred in the *State of New Mexico ex rel. Reynolds* v. *Aamodt* water adjudication case. October 21, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 53–16. (Subsequent to the adoption of the amendment, the Senate by voice vote passed the bill, as amended, to make fiscal 1984 appropriations totaling $10.39 billion for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.) ....

314. LANE COUNTY, OREG., LANDOWNERSHIP/VETO OVERRIDE (H.R. 1062)

Passage, upon reconsideration, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, to authorize the Interior Department to convey, without payment to the Federal Government, all or part of certain lands, 3.1 acres in total, in Lane County, Oreg., to persons claiming to have been deprived to title to a portion of the lands as a result of a 1959 Bureau of Land Management resurvey. October 25, 1983. **VETO OVERRIDDEN**, 95–0, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative. ....

356. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/TIMBER SALES CONTRACTS (H.J. RES. 413)

Melcher motion to table Metzenbaum-Hatfield amendment to permit termination of certain Federal timber contracts subject to a financial needs test; and provide for extension of contracts subject to payment of moderate interest rates. November 10, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 32–50. ....

357. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/TIMBER SALES CONTRACTS (H.J. RES. 413)

Stevens appeal from the ruling of the Chair sustaining Symms point of order that modified Metzenbaum-Hatfield amendment (to permit termination of certain Federal timber contracts subject to a financial needs test; and provide for extension of contracts subject to payment of moderate interest rates) constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill and is therefore out of order. November 10, 1983. **RULING UPHELD**, 43–37. ....

362. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/NEW MEXICO WATER LITIGATION (H.R. 3222)

Melcher motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment with the Melcher amendment to strike the $450,000 earmarked to reimburse private litigants for legal fees incurred in the *State of New Mexico ex rel. Reynolds* v. *Aamodt* water adjudication case. November 15, 1983. **REJECTED**, 23–75. ....

376. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/INTERIOR POLICIES (H.R. 3959)

Hatfield motion to table Johnston et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Interior Department policies under Secretary William Clark should—(1) End efforts to lease wilderness study lands for energy development; (2) prohibit intensified commercial development within wildlife areas; (3) reject plans to disperse millions of acres of public lands; (4) resume acquisition of parks and wildlife refuges; and (5) establish environmentally safe mineral leasing policies. November 17, 1983. **TABLED**, 48–42. ....

378. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/FLORIDA OFFSHORE DRILLING (H.R. 3959)

Hatfield motion to table Johnston amendment to reduce the size of the buffer area in which offshore drilling is barred along the west coast of Florida. November 17, 1983. **TABLED**, 71–20. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

35. WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH/VETO OVERRIDE (S. 684)

Passage, upon reconsideration, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, to: Authorize appropriations totaling $36 million annually for fiscal 1985–89 for water resources research activities throughout the Nation; and convey desalting test facilities that are no longer in Federal use to Wrightsville Beach, N.C., and Roswell, N. Mex. March 21, 1984. **VETO OVERRIDDEN**, 86–12, with two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative. ....

71. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LEADED-GAS TAX AND SUPERFUND (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Bradley-Durenberger perfecting amendment (to add language establishing an additional tax on leaded gas of 10¢ per gram of lead added to each gallon in excess of 0.1 of a gram and requiring the revenues raised by this tax be transferred to the Superfund for the cleanup of toxic wastes) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED**, 61–28. ....

89. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BRADLEY PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Domenici motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce the defense buildup from 7 percent real growth to 5 percent; (2) increase spending for nondefense discretionary programs, including education, health research, and environment programs, by $3.6 billion in BA for fiscal 1985; and (3) restore $600 million of the $9 billion in Medicare cuts) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **TABLED**, 51–43. ....

Vote
No. Voted

191. TREASURY, POSTAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS/BURFORD APPOINTMENT (H.R. 5798)

Abdnor motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment to add language expressing the sense of Congress that President Reagan should withdraw the appointment of Anne M. Burford, former Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as Chairperson of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere. July 24, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 18–75. ....

192. TREASURY, POSTAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS/BURFORD APPOINTMENT (H.R. 5798)

Kennedy et al. amendment to add language expressing the sense of Congress that President Reagan should withdraw the appointment of Anne M. Burford, former Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as Chairperson of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere. July 24, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 74–19. ....

196. HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL (S. 757/H.R. 2867)

As amended, to make changes in area of hazardous waste management by amending the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (Public Law 94–580) and reauthorizing funding for programs under that act for fiscal 1985–89 (The bill includes provisions to: (1) Authorize $70 million for fiscal 1985 and $80 million annually for fiscal 1986–89 for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) RCRA regulatory program; (2) authorize $55 million for fiscal 1985 and $60 million for fiscal 1986–89 for grants to the States for use in running their part of the RCRA programs; (3) require the EPA to issue regulations by March 31, 1986, for firms generating less than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month; (4) direct the Administrator to promulgate regulations prohibiting land disposal of certain hazardous wastes; (5) require the EPA to issue regulations within 15 months of enactment that minimize the disposal of liquid hazardous wastes in landfills; (6) establish minimum technological requirements for landfills, surface impoundments, and incinerators; (7) direct the EPA to establish standards for burning and blending hazardous wastes for energy recovery; (8) increase the EPA's enforcement power and provide stiffer criminal penalties; and (9) give citizens the right to sue waste handlers to abate an imminent hazard if the EPA, or the State, after being notified of a citizen's intent to sue, fail to file suit.) July 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 93–0. (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of S. 757, as amended, for the text of H.R. 2867, the House companion bill.) ....

224. CARTAGENA CONVENTION (TREATY DOC. 98–13)

Resolution of ratification to create general legal obligations to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and areas of the Atlantic Ocean immediately adjacent thereto, covering a variety of forms of marine pollution including that from ships, dumping, land-based sources, and seabed activities. August 9, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 97–0. ....

264. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/SUPERFUND (H.J. RES. 648)

Bradley question of germaneness on Bradley-Lautenberg amendment (to add language reauthorizing the Superfund program (Public Law 96–510)—which helps to pay the costs of cleaning up hazardous waste dumpsites and which was scheduled to lapse on September 30, 1985—for 5 years at a total funding level of $6 billion (consisting of $1.5 billion from taxes on feedstock, chemicals, and oil; $1.5 billion from a waste-end tax; and $3 billion from the general revenue)) following the Hatfield point of order

Vote
No.

Voted

that the amendment was legislation on an appropriations bill and therefore out of order. October 2, 1984. **HELD NONGERMANE,** 38–59. ....

265. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/OIL AND GAS COMPETITIVE BIDDING (H.J. RES. 648)

Bumpers question of germaneness on Bumpers amendment (to add language requiring the Secretary of the Interior to use competitive bidding to lease any onshore lands for oil and gas development) following the McClure point of order that the amendment was legislation on an appropriations bill and therefore out of order. October 2, 1984. **HELD NONGERMANE,** 33–63. ....

280. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/WATER PROJECTS (H.J. RES. 648)

Abdnor question of germaneness on Abdnor et al. amendment to add language authorizing about $11 billion for some 130 water projects pertaining to port development, inland waterways, flood control, and water system development. October 3, 1984. **HELD NONGERMANE,** 36–60. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

18. PACIFIC SALMON TREATY WITH CANADA (TREATY DOC. 99-2)

Resolution of ratification to establish a basis for bilateral cooperation in salmon management, research and enhancement through the establishment of a bilateral commission with coastwide responsibilities for management of "intercepting" salmon fisheries (fisheries of one nation that harvest fish which spawn in the waters of the other nation). March 7, 1985. **AGREED TO,** 96-0. ....

125. CLEAN WATER ACT/STATE ENFORCEMENT (S. 1128)

Chafee motion to table the Wallop amendment to encourage the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to refrain from pursuing an independent enforcement action where a State is taking or has already completed an appropriate enforcement action. June 13, 1985. **TABLED,** 70-26. ....

126. CLEAN WATER ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1985/PASSAGE (S. 1128)

As amended, to reauthorize the Clean Water Act, providing $20 billion in fiscal 1986-94, including $18 billion for Federal grants and capitalization of State revolving funds for construction of local sewage treatment facilities during fiscal 1986-94; authorizing spending levels of $2.879 billion in fiscal 1986, $2.909 billion in 1987, $2.939 billion in 1988, $2.796 billion in 1989, $2.485 billion in 1990, $2.4 billion in 1991, $1.8 billion in 1992, $1.2 billion in 1993, and $600 million in 1994. June 13, 1985. **PASSED,** 94-0. ....

192. SUPERFUND/FUNDING LEVEL (S. 51)

Symms amendment (1) To terminate taxes allocated to Superfund at such time as $5.7 billion has been credited to Superfund; and (2) to limit the amount which may be expended from Superfund during any fiscal year. September 20, 1985. **REJECTED,** 15-79. ....

193. SUPERFUND/VICTIM ASSISTANCE (S. 51)

Roth amendment to strike from the bill a section establishing a new demonstration program to pay for medical expenses of victims of hazardous substance releases, and to authorize appropriations of $30 million annually during fiscal 1986-90 for that purpose. September 24, 1985. **AGREED TO,** 49-45. ....

Vote
No. Voted

194. SUPERFUND/EXCISE TAX REFORM (S. 51)

Abdnor amendment to exempt fertilizer, animal feed, and any raw material used in their production from the Superfund excise tax. September 24, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-48. ....

196. SUPERFUND/PASSAGE (H.R. 2005)

Superfund Improvement Act of 1985 to authorize a funding level of $7.5 billion for fiscal years 1986-90 for hazardous waste cleanup programs called for in the Comprehensive Environment Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. In addition, this bill would: (1) Extend taxes on petroleum and basic chemicals in current law, imposing them on the same substance at the same rates; (2) impose a new manufacturers' excise tax of 0.08 percent on the sales price of many manufactured and raw goods; (3) require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and states to provide the opportunity for public comment before selecting remedial action at a site; and (4) provide citizens with a right to sue in Federal Court to enforce requirements and to seek performance of non-discriminatory duties under the act by EPA and other federal agencies. September 26, 1985. **PASSED**, 86-13. ....

230. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/ALASKA LUMBER & PULP CO. (H.R. 3038)

Gorton et al. modified amendment to strike from the bill $7 million earmarked for the construction of an anaerobic wastewater treatment system at the Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co. (ALP), a Japanese-owned pulp mill in Sitka, Alaska. The appropriation that this amendment seeks to eliminate would defray a substantial portion of the costs incurred in the construction of a system needed to bring the pulp mill into compliance with the 1977 Clean Water Act. October 17, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 70-26. ....

233. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/FUNDING CUTS (H.R. 3038)

Garn modified amendment to restore $100 million for veterans' health care and to cut: $50 million from general revenue sharing; $10 million from HUD management and administration; $10 million from Environmental Protection Agency salaries and expenses; $10 million from the Federal Emergency Management Agency salaries and expenses; $15 million from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration research; $3 million from Veterans Administration (VA) medical administration; and $15 million from VA general operating expenses. October 18, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 82-3. ....

234. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3038)

As amended, to appropriate $54 billion in fiscal 1986 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and 17 independent agencies. Specifically, the bill provides: (1) $13 billion for HUD; (2) $26 billion for the Veterans Administration (VA); (3) $1.4 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and (4) $7 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Adminitration (NASA). It is $1.4 billion below the level passed by the House and $4 billion above the level requested by the President. October 18, 1985. **PASSED**, 76-9. ....

296. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/SUPERFUND EXCISE TAX (S. 1730)

Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that an alternative funding source should be found to pay for the "Superfund" hazardous-waste cleanup program other than the broad-based tax on manufacturers proposed in the bill. November 12, 1985. **REJECTED**, 32-66. ....

308. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/OFFSHORE OIL TRACTS (S. 1730)

McClure motion to table the Evans et al. amendment to limit coastal States' share of rent, bonus and royalty revenues from offshore oil tracts in a zone straddling State and Federal boundaries. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 54-45. ....

322. FARM BILL/LEADED FUEL PHASE-DOWN (S. 1714)

Abdnor et al. amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct a study examining the effects on the farm economy of leaded fuel phase-down. Until completion of this study, lead content in fuel would not fall below 0.1 grams per gallon. November 20, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 95-1. ....

364. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/COLORADO WILDERNESS LANDS (H.J. RES. 465)

Gorton motion to table the Hart amendment to express the sense-of-the-Senate that no funds should be used by any Federal agency or department to provide a permit for any commercial activity that would adversely affect the wilderness characteristics of any area proposed for wilderness designation in S. 69. December 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 50-45. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

39. BUDGET RECONCILIATION (1986)/STATES' RIGHTS (H.R. 3128)

Domenici motion to table the Wilson et al. perfecting amendment to the Simpson et al. perfecting amendment to restore language the House adopted but the Senate had struck in section 19 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSA) of 1978. Section 19 of OCSA would require the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate and consult with affected States and local governments. It would require the Secretary to accept the recommendations of the Governor of the affected State with regard to a proposed lease sale, provided that those recommendations strike a reasonable balance between the national interests and the well-being of the citizens of the affected State. The Secretary would have to "weigh equally the need for exploration, development, and production of oil and gas with the need to protect other resources and uses of the coastal zone and the marine environment. This amendment would also require that the Secretary provide written explanations, that he document the support for his position, and that he allow the decision to be reviewed according to the Administrative Procedures Act. (The Senate subsequently agreed to the Reconciliation bill by voice vote.) March 14, 1986. **TABLED**, 53-35. ....

85. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SUPERFUND (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table the Lautenberg et al. amendment to increase function 300, Natural Resources and Environment, for Superfund and the EPA operating budget, by $443 million over the next 3 years, thus making the budget resolution assumption consistent with the levels in S. 51, Superfund Reauthorization. It purports to be budget neutral by reducing outlays in 1987 for uranium enrichment (thus, effecting cuts in function 270, Energy) in the manner proposed by the administration's 1987 budget proposal. April 30, 1986. **TABLED**, 54- 44. ....

106. SAFE DRINKING WATER CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 124)

Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (PL 93-523) for fiscal 1987-91 -- $170.15 million for fiscal 1987,

$145.15 million for 1988, and $169.54 million annually for 1989-91 -- and to amend certain provisions regulating drinking-water safety. May 21, 1986. **ADOPTED**, 94-0. ....

123. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4515)

As amended, to provide total supplemental spending authority of $3.9 billion for fiscal year 1986, including $600 million for Environmental Protection Agency wastewater treatment construction grants. June 6, 1986. **PASSED**, 71-8. ....

258. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/FOREST SERVICE ROAD-BUILDING (H.R. 5234)

McClure motion to table the Proxmire-Humphrey amendment to reduce funding for the Forest Service roadbuilding program by $90 million. Note: A McClure perfecting amendment to Proxmire amendment subsequently was adopted, see vote No. 261. September 9, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED**, 43-51. ....

261. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/FOREST SERVICE ROAD-BUILDING (H.R. 5234)

McClure perfecting amendment to the Proxmire-Humphrey amendment to reduce the Committee's recommendations for Forest Service timber sales from 11.4 billion board feet to the House level of 11.2 billion board feet, thus reducing the amount necessary for timber harvest and sales administration by $7 million and the amount appropriated to roads by $8 million. The $15 million in reductions would be used for various land acquisition programs including wetland habitat, endangered species, hardships, inholdings, and recreation campsites. Five million dollars would be distributed to the Fish and Wildlife Service, $5 million to the National Park Service, and $5 million to the U.S. Forest Service. Note: The Proxmire-Humphrey amendment would reduce funding for the Forest Service roadbuilding program by $90 million (a motion to table the amendment failed, see vote No. 258). September 16, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 53-42. ....

262. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 5234)

As amended, to recommend $8.04 billion for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1987. September 16, 1986. **PASSED**, 89-8. ....

277. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (S. 2706)

As amended, to provide for changes in law for programs under the jurisdiction of nine Senate committees to achieve $13.3 billion in deficit reductions in FY 1987. The Environmental Protection Agency is required to increase or impose fees to increase receipts. September 19, 1986. **PASSED**, 88-7. ....

329. SUPERFUND CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 2005)

As agreed to by the conferees, to provide for a $8.5 billion, 5-year Superfund hazardous-waste clean-up bill, to be funded mainly through a broad-based tax imposed on corporations. October 3, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 88-8. ....

332. FIFRA/EPA PESTICIDE REGULATIONS (S. 2792)

Lugar motion to table the Durenberger et al. amendment to strike a provision in the bill that preempts States' authority to regulate pesticide residues on food. Note: The Durenberger amendment was agreed to by voice vote. Also, the bill was later agreed to by voice vote. October 6, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED**, 34-45. ....

341. WETLANDS TREATY/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to provide a framework for promoting the conservation of wetlands through international cooperative and coordinated actions, consultations and information exchanges. October 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 98-0. ....

347. CLEAN WATER CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 1128)

As reported by the conferees, to reauthorize and amend the Clean Water Act of 1972, to authorize $19.96 billion in appropriations in fiscal 1986-1994 for controlling water pollution and for aiding local governments in building sewage treatment. October 16, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

351. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/OFFSHORE DRILLING (H.J. RES. 738)

Hatfield motion to table the House amendment, in disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 117, to require that at least 50 percent of the materials and supplies on structures used for exploration and production activities on the Outer Continental Shelf be of domestic origin, and that these structures be built in the United States. October 16, 1986. **TABLED**, 63-31. ....

359. WATER RESOURCES CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 6)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize the construction of at least 262 new projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, including 41 port development projects, seven major inland lock-and-dam projects, 113 new flood control projects, and a variety of other projects for water supply, recreation, beach erosion control, and improvement of habitat for fish and wildlife. The projects will cost $16.3 billion, $4.3 billion of which is to be paid by users and local governments. October 17, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 84-2. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

3. CLEAN WATER ACT/DOLE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 1)

Dole substitute amendment to (1) authorize $12 billion over eight years (instead of the bill's $18 billion over nine years) to phase out the current program of direct grants to States for construction of sewage treatment facilities, (2) revise the State Loan Fund Program so that States would provide loans for an average of only 55 percent of project costs (instead of the bill's 100 percent) and would be given the discretion to use funds for either a grant or a loan (rather than just a loan as authorized by H.R. 1, and (3) authorize a $400 million non-point source pollution program, but unlike H.R. 1, it would be funded out of the $12 billion for wastewater facilities. January 21, 1987. **REJECTED**, 17-82. ....

4. CLEAN WATER/PASSAGE (H.R. 1)

As passed, to: (1) authorize $18 billion to help finance construction of wastewater facilities over FY's 86-94 and an additional $2 billion for various other programs over the next nine years; (2) phase out the existing construction grants programs and phase in a program to help States set up revolving loan accounts, completing the transfer of sewage construction projects to State control; (3) authorize $400 million for a new State-federal program to control "non-point source pollution;" (4) establish a new program for attacking "toxic hot spots" (water that fails to meet standards after industries have installed required cleanup technologies); (5) prohibit "backsliding" (whereby effluent limits in permits are relaxed), set up new requirements to prevent toxic contamination of sewage sludge, and establish new programs to clean up estuaries and lakes; and (6) narrow and restrict a number of loopholes, variances, modifications, and waivers in the Clean Water Act. January 21, 1987. **PASSED**, 93-6. ....

Vote
No. Voted

15. HIGHWAY BILL/BILLBOARDS (S. 387)

Ford motion to table the Stafford et al. amendment to provide for cash payments for billboard removal authorized by the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. Further, it includes provisions to: (1) restrict the construction of billboards in rural areas, permitting new billboards only in urbanized areas; (2) restore control over existing billboards to the States; (3) and prohibit cutting of trees and vegetation on federal land solely to make it easier to see billboards. February 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 57-40. ....

19. CLEAN WATER ACT VETO (H.R. 1)

To override the President's veto and pass a bill to reauthorize the 1972 Clean Water Act and provide $20 billion through FY 1994 for various programs, including $9.6 billion for State revolving funds, $400 milllion for non-point source pollution control, and over $1 billion for other federal clean water programs. It also provides for a new program for attacking "toxic hot spots" while establishing other programs to clean up estuaries and lakes. February 4, 1987. **VETO OVERRIDEN**, 86-14. ....

129. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/OIL SHALE MINING (H.R. 1827)

Melcher et al modified amendment to provide that no funds shall be available prior to March 31, 1988, to issue a patent for an oil shale mining claim located prior to enactment of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920. May 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-1. ....

147. OZONE LAYER DEPLETION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 226)

To express the sense of the Senate that the President should strongly endorse the original U.S. position in the ongoing international negotiations to protect the Earth's ozone layer. The resolution urges the United States to continue to seek aggressively an international agreement that will provide for an immediate freeze in the production of the major ozone depleting chemicals at 1986 levels, a prompt automatic reduction of not less than 50 percent in the production of such chemicals and, as set forth in the original U.S. negotiating position, the virtual elimination of such chemicals. June 5, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 80-2. ....

288. INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2712)

As amended, to authorize $10 billion for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for FY 1988. Specifically: Department of Interior, $4.4 billion; Department of Energy, $2.2 billion; Forest Service, $1.7 billion; Indian health, education and relocation programs, $1.09 billion; construction and filling of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, $971 million; acquisition of park, forest and refuge lands under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $212.5 million; construction of roads to support timber sales, $145 million; clean coal technology for FY88, $350 million, for FY89--$500 million. September 30, 1987. **PASSED**, 92-4. ....

332. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 2783)

As amended, to appropriate $57.1 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. The bill includes appropriations for the following: $13.02 billion for Housing and Urban Development; $5.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency; $653.5 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; $9.1 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF); $27.1 billion for the Veterans' Administraion (VA); $490 million for HUD Community Development Block Grants and $225 million for HUD Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG); $400 million for EPA construction grants and $250 million in general revenue financing for the Superfund; and $7.5 billion for the annual contribution for the assisted housing program. October 15, 1987. **PASSED**, 86-12. ....

Vote
No. Voted

367. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/NUCLEAR WASTE SITE (H.R. 2700)

Johnston motion to table the Adams et al. amendment to strike from the bill the nuclear waste plan provision. This provision will: recommend $360 million for the nuclear waste disposal fund to allow the Department of Energy (DOE) to proceed to the construction of a monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility; require the DOE to select by January 1, 1989, one site from the three now under consideration as a possible first repository for nuclear waste; provide $100 million per year to any State that hosts the permanent underground repository and $50 million per year to any State that will host an MRS; suspend selection of a site for a second repository to be located in the East or upper Midwest regions of the United States; and require the DOE to report to Congress by the year 2010 on the need for a second site. November 4, 1987. **TABLED**, 55-30. ....

368. PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS TREATY/ RATIFICATION

As ratified, Annex V of the Marpol Treaty to prohibit ships from disposing into the sea all plastics and to restrict the discharge at sea of other types of garbage at specified distances from the nearest shore. Also, the Treaty mandates that reception facilities capable of holding waste from ships be maintained at shipping ports and terminals. NOTE: Annex V is an Optional Annex to the 1978 Protocol Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL 73/78). November 5, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

371. PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERIES TREATY/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to set terms and conditions for U.S. tunaboats to purchase licenses for access to 10 million square miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The treaty would permit 50 licenses to be made available each year. For the first year, up to 40 licenses would be granted at a base price of $50,000. Once 40 licenses have been issued, 10 additional would be sold at $60,000 each. In subsequent years, license prices would be indexed to the price of tuna, but not to drop below $50,000 each. In addition to licensing fees, the United States would agree to providing a 5-year economic assistance package which consists of $10 million annually in cash transfers. November 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 89-0. ....

372. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/NUCLEAR WASTE SITE (H.R. 2700)

Johnston et al. motion to close debate on the Johnston modified amendment to require the Secretary of Energy to take into account unique geophysical characteristics when determining the value of land leased or purchased by the Department of Energy (DOE); to require the Secretary of Energy to acquire land only after a site characterization plan has been submitted and approved; and to guarantee the landowner the first right to repurchase land that the DOE had previously taken for site characterization and construction. NOTE: By unanimous consent the amendment was subsequently withdrawn. A three-fifths majority (60) vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. November 10, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 87-0. ....

374. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL (H.R. 2700)

Division II of the committee amendments to recommend $360 million for the nuclear waste disposal fund to allow the Department of Energy (DOE) to proceed to the construction of a monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility. Specifically, the plan will: require the DOE to select by January 1, 1989, one site from the three now under consideration (Yucca Mountain, Nevada; Deaf Smith County, Texas; and Hanford, Washington) as a possible first repository for nuclear waste; provide $100 million per year to any State that hosts the permanent underground repository and $50 million per year to any State that will host an MRS; suspend selection of a site for a second repository to be located in the East or upper Midwest regions of the United States; and require the DOE to report to Congress by the year 2010 on the need for a second site. November 12, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 63-30. ....

375. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/REPOSITORY CRITERIA (H.R. 2700)

Reid amendment to require that when the Secretary of Energy is selecting the preferred site for characterization as a permanent nuclear waste repository, he or she give primary consideration to potentially adverse effects on the public's health and safety. November 12, 1987. **REJECTED**, 37-56. ....

382. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (H.R. 2700)

Breaux motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Appropriations Committee with instructions to report the bill back with the Breaux-Simpson amendment, to strike the Nuclear Waste Plan provisions of the underlying bill and insert language to require the Secretary of Energy not to initiate any surface-based test if the time required for that test would extend beyond January 1, 1991. The amendment would also: require that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) be applied to the sites selected for characterization; ensure that any monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility does not become a permanent repository; remove the 70,000 metric ton limit on the amount of high-level waste that can be placed in the first repository; and require that the DOE wait to select a preferred site for characterization until the EPA has revised the standards for radioactive waste disposal (those revised standards would be available by January 1, 1990). November 18, 1987. **REJECTED**, 34-61. ....

383. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 2700)

As amended, to appropriate $15.9 billion for research programs in the Department of Energy and for the construction of dams and harbors by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill includes the following provisions: (1) appropriates $3.23 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers Civil Programs, which includes $1.2 billion for general construction; (2) provides $11.3 billion for the Department of Energy, including $2.06 billion for energy supply research and development with $105 million for solar energy; (3) recommends $360 million for the nuclear waste disposal fund to allow the DOE to proceed to the construction of a monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility; (4) requires the DOE to select by January 1, 1989, one site from the three now under consideration, as a possible MRS facility; (5) provides $100 million per year to any State that will host an MRS; and (6) suspends selection of a site for a second repository to be located in the East or upper Midwest regions of the United States and requires the DOE to report to Congress by the year 2010 on the need for a second site. November 18, 1987. **PASSED**, 86-9. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

46. MONTREAL PROTOCOL/MOTION TO PROCEED

Byrd motion to proceed to executive session to consider the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Treaty Doc. 100-10). March 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 82-1. ....

47. MONTREAL PROTOCOL/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to provide for internationally coordinated control of ozone-depleting substances and limit their production and consumption by participating countries. The protocol also restricts

Vote
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Voted

the trade of ozone-depleting substances with countries not party to the protocol. March 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 83-0. ....

71. HIGH-RISK BILL/ACID RAIN LEGISLATION (S. 79)

Mitchell motion to table the Nickles amendment and the second-degree Rudman amendment. The Nickles amendment and the second-degree Rudman amendment would add title II of the Clean Air Standards Attainment Act of 1987 (S. 1894) to the High-Risk Bill. Title II requires each State to adopt enforceable measures to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in three stages between 1993 and 2000, and to reduce oxides of nitrogen emissions by 1996. The title provides additional measures to control air pollutant emmissions and promote cooperative efforts between the United States and Canada and Mexico. March 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 70-22. ....

179. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATION/MOTION TO PROCEED (H.R. 4567)

Byrd motion to proceed to H.R. 4567 which will appropriate $17.96 billion for energy research programs in the Department of Energy (DOE), for construction of dams and harbors by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for the Bureau of Reclamation, and for related independent agencies and commissions. NOTE: The bill later passed, see vote No. 181. June 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-2. ....

180. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATION/POINT OF ORDER (H.R. 4567)

Johnston point of order that the Reid amendment, increasing the amount of funds reserved from the nuclear waste fund for the State of Nevada from $11 million to $18 million, constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, and is therefore out of order. The chair ruled in favor of the point of order, but Senator Reid appealed the ruling and asked for yeas and nays. June 14, 1988. **SUSTAINED**, 68-29. ....

181. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 4567)

As amended, to appropriate $17.96 billion for energy research programs in the Department of Energy (DOE), for construction of dams and harbors by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for the Bureau of Reclamation, and for related independent agencies and commissions. Major provisions include: (1) $8.1 billion for atomic energy defense activities; (2) $2.2 billion for energy supply, research and development; (3) $4.3 billion for water resource development programs of the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA); (4) $934.6 million for general science and research; and (5) $559.9 million for regulatory and other independent agencies, including FERC, Appalachian Regional Development, NRC, and TVA. The amount contained in the bill is within the spending limit allocated by the 1989 Budget Resolution in both budget authority and outlays. The bill also includes $100 million for research pertaining to the construction of a supercollider, but denies funds for the project's construction. The Administration had requested $363 million to start construction on the project. June 15, 1988. **PASSED**, 92-5. ....

192. SMOKY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ACT/CLOTURE (H.R. 1495)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of the Great Smoky Mountain Wilderness Act. This bill will designate certain lands in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park as wilderness areas. In addition, the bill will settle the claims of Swain County, North Carolina, against the United States under the agreement dated July 30, 1943, by authorizing and directing the Treasury Secretary to pay the sum of $9.5 million to Swain County. The bill also relieves the county of certain repayments to the Farmers Home Administration. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. June 20, 1988. **REJECTED**, 49-35. ....

195. SMOKY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ACT/CLOTURE (H.R. 1495)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the Great Smoky Mountains Wilderness Act. NOTE: The Senate earlier failed to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the bill (see vote No. 192). A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. June 21, 1988. **REJECTED**, 54-42. ....

226. ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4567)

As reported by the conferees, to provide $16.6 billion in budget authority and $10.2 billion in outlays in FY 1989 for Department of Energy (DOE) atomic energy defense activities, DOE's renewable and nuclear energy activities, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and six other independent agencies and commissions. July 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 91-3. ....

245. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/EPA WATER PROGRAMS (H.R. 4800)

Moynihan et al. amendment to transfer $300 million from NASA ($150 million from NASA's management account and $150 million from the research and development account) and provide it to the EPA. Of the $300 million: $270 million is provided for EPA's Construction Grants Program, which provides funds to State and local governments for the construction and upgrade of sewage treatment facilities; $25 million to the nonpoint source pollution program; and $5 million to the wellhead protection program. July 12, 1988. **REJECTED**, 32-64. ....

246. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/EPA WATER PROGRAMS (H.R. 4800)

Durenberger amendment to transfer $30 million from several EPA accounts ($13.48 million from salaries and expenses, $10.13 million from abatement control and compliance, and $6.83 million from research and development) to provide $25 million for the nonpoint source pollution program and $5 million for the wellhead protection program. July 12, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 63-33. ....

247. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/FINAL PASSAGE (H.R. 4800)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $59.1 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Independent Agencies. Of the $59.1 billion: $12.9 billion is appropriated for HUD; $5.4 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including $1.5 billion for Superfund; $658.7 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; $10.1 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation; and $28 billion for the Veterans' Administration. July 13, 1988. **PASSED**, 86-11. ....

249. DOI APPROPRIATIONS/GULF OF MEXICO (H.R. 4867)

Nickles amendment to strike section 110 of the bill which restricts for 1 year exploration and drilling on leases entered into with the Department of Interior on lands within the Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area. July 13, 1988. **REJECTED**, 37-59. ....

250. DOI APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4867)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $10.09 billion for the Department of Interior and related agencies. More specifically, the bill appropriates: (1) $4.5 billion for the Interior Department; (2) $1.9 billion for the Energy Department; (3) $1.8 billion for the Forest Service; and (4) $1.2 billion for

Indian health, education and relocation programs. July 13, 1988. **PASSED**, 92-4. ....

253. ENDANGERED SPECIES AUTHORIZATION/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 675)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of the bill to authorize a 5-year appropriation of funds for the protection of endangered and threatened species. Funding would begin at $55.95 million for FY 1988, increasing by 4.3 percent per year for the remaining 4 fiscal years. July 25, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 78-0. ....

271. ENDANGERED SPECIES/PASSAGE (H.R. 1467)

As amended, to authorize a 5-year appropriation of funds for the protection of endangered and threatened species. Funding begins at $55.95 million for FY 1988, and increases by 4.3 percent per year for the remaining 4 fiscal years. The bill: (1) establishes a "cooperative endangered species conservation fund" to provide federal moneys on a matching basis to the States for endangered species conservation projects; (2) increases civil penalties and criminal fines for violations of the Endangered Species law and redirects a portion of the receipts to the cooperative endangered species fund; (3) gives the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) enforcement authority, concurrent with that of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), over the import and export of protected plants; (4) requires continued monitoring of the status of candidate species and an additional 5 years of monitoring for species that have recovered and been de-listed; (5) prohibits damaging or destroying endangered plants on federal lands, or in violation of a State law or in the course of any violation of a State criminal trespass law; (6) directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in cooperation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, to conduct a program to educate persons engaged in agricultural commodity production of any proposed pesticide labeling program or requirements that may be imposed by the Administrator in compliance with this bill; (7) directs the FWS to make annual reports to Congress on the federal and State expenditures of programs associated with listing and protecting endangered species; and (8) requires public review and comment prior to approval or implementation of a recovery plan. July 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 93-2. ....

300. OCEAN DUMPING BILL/PASSAGE (S. 2030)

As amended, to amend title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act to establish a policy for ending the ocean dumping of sewage sludge and medical wastes no later than December 31, 1991. The bill: (1) bans new waste disposal entrants from dumping sewage sludge in the ocean waters of the United States; (2) prohibits ocean dumping of sewage sludge within 6 months of enactment (unless dumpers enter into a compliance agreement with the State and the EPA to end sludge dumping); (3) requires States to submit annual reports to the EPA on efforts to end sludge dumping; (4) requires the EPA to monitor compliance with dumping laws, report to Congress on State efforts to comply with dumping laws, and provide technical assistance for sludge management alternatives; (5) bans the dumping of medical wastes in oceans and navigable waters; and (6) establishes criminal penalties for violations of the Act up to $250,000 and 5 years; 6) requires the Coast Guard to register all garbage carrying vessels. August 9, 1988. **PASSED**, 97-0. ....

301. HUD APPROPRIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4800)

As reported by the conferees, to appropriate $59.4 billion for HUD and 16 independent agencies, including: (1) 12.8 billion for HUD, with $7.539 billion to be used for assisted housing; (2) $5.2 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), including $1.425 billion for Superfund; (3) $10.7 billion for the NASA, with $4.364 billion to be used for NASA's space flight, control, and data communications program (the bill also contains language allowing for up to $100 million to be transferred from the Department of Defense for space shuttle operations); (4) $633.7 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; (5) $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation; and (6) $28.2 billion for the Veterans' Administration, including $10.54 billion for veterans' medical care. August 9, 1988. **AGREED TO.** 88-8. ....

311. NUCLEAR ACCIDENT NOTIFICATION AND ASSISTANCE TREATY/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to respond to nuclear accidents like Chernobyl. Specifically, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident requires state parties to notify potentially affected states and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of certain nuclear accidents and to provide and update specified basic information relevant to minimizing an accident's radiological consequences. The Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency establishes a standby framework under which assistance may be provided, but does not require any state party to provide or accept assistance. September 7, 1988. **AGREED TO.** 97-0. ....

313. INTERNATIONAL NATURAL RUBBER AGREEMENT/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to replace the International Rubber Agreement of 1979. This multilateral commodity agreement is designed to stabilize natural rubber prices without interfering with long-term market trends and to foster expanded natural rubber supplies at reasonable prices. The operative mechanism in the agreement is the sale or purchase of rubber from a rubber buffer stock, not to exceed 550,000 metric tons, created to defend rubber prices within a predetermined but flexible price range. In addition to the provisions relating to price stabilization, the agreement also contains provisions obligating producer nations to undertake to maintain a continuous availability of natural rubber. September 7, 1988. **AGREED TO.** 97-0. ....

361. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD PARK (S. 2238)

Bumpers second-degree amendment to the Warner amendment. The underlying Warner amendment would direct the Secretary of the Interior to purchase 80 acres of land on which stood General Lee's headquarters during the Second Battle of Manassas in 1862 and annex this into the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Also, the Warner amendment would allow previously planned residential and retail construction adjacent to the newly acquired park land to proceed and would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the best means of relocating highways transecting the park's new addition. The Bumpers second-degree substitute amendment would increase to 600 acres the amount of land to be purchased, including the land presently sited for retail and residential construction. NOTE: The Warner amendment, as amended by the Bumpers amendment, was subsequently adopted by voice vote. October 7, 1988. **AGREED TO.** 50-25. ....

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Central America

98th Congress, 1st Session

153. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3069)

As amended, to provide a total of $16.06 billion in program and pay supplementals for fiscal 1983. The bill includes $50 million in Military Assistance Program Grants (MAP) for El Salvador. June 16, 1983. **PASSED**, 64-33. ....

234. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2973)

To: (1) Amend the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 to repeal withholding of tax on interest and dividends; (2) require a 20-percent backup withholding under certain circumstances for those under-reporting or failing to report; and (3) authorize the President to proclaim, for a 12-year period, duty-free treatment for certain imports from the Caribbean region (the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative). July 28, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 64-31. ....

235. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

Weicker motion to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee the resolution (S. Res. 160) waiving section 402(a) of the Budget Act for the consideration of the bill to authorize government-sponsored radio broadcasting to Cuba. July 28, 1983. **MOTION REJECTED**, 33-61. ....

236. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

Symms motion to table Weicker motion to recommit to the Budget Committee the resolution (S. Res. 160) waiving section 402(a) of the Budget Act with respect to consideration of the bill to authorize government-sponsored radio broadcasting to Cuba. July 28, 1983. **TABLED**, 62-33. ....

237. RADIO MARTI/BUDGET WAIVER (S. RES. 160)

To waive the May 15 statutory deadline for reporting authorizations (as set forth in section 402(a) of the Budget Act) for consideration of S. 602, the Radio Marti bill. July 28, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 64-30. ....

242. RADIO MARTI/CLOTURE (S. 602)

Helms et al. motion to close debate on Baker motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. August 3, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 62-33. ....

267. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/SALVADORANS' STATUS IN THE UNITED STATES (S. 1342)

Simpson motion to table modified DeConcini et al. amendment to state the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should recommend to the Attorney General that aliens from El Salvador be granted extended voluntary departure immigration status until the situation in El Salvador permits them to return to their country safely. September 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 59-26. ....

321. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/WAR POWERS APPLICATION TO GRENADA (H.J. RES. 308)

Modified Hart et al. amendment to invoke the War Powers act to require the President to withdraw U.S. armed forces from Grenada within 60 days unless Congress authorizes further military involvement there. October 28, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 64-20. ....

Vote
No. Voted

324. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PRESS RESTRICTIONS IN GRENADA (H.J. RES. 308)

Modified Riegle et al. amendment to state that the restrictions imposed upon press coverage in Grenada shall cease without endangering the safety or security of U.S. or allied forces there. October 29, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 53-18. ....

344. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4185)

As amended, to appropriate $252.21 billion in new budget authority and $839.1 million in funds appropriated but not spent in prior years for fiscal 1984 defense programs, for total funding of $253.05 billion. (The bill includes fiscal 1984 funding in the following areas: $48.61 billion for military personnel; $16.59 billion for retired military personnel; $73.80 billion for operations and maintenance; $86.34 billion for procurement (plus $839.1 million in transfered funds); $26.76 billion for research, development, test and evaluation; $3.05 million for the special foreign currency program; and $104.74 million for related agencies. Further, the total includes $2.1 billion for the production of 21 MX missiles (Vote No. 337); $1.8 billion for a 4-percent pay increase for military personnel and Pentagon civilians, to take effect January 1, 1984 (Vote No. 340); $124.4 million for the production of binary chemical weapons (Vote Nos. 341–342); $1.7 billion for the construction of three nuclear-powered SSN–688 class submarines (Vote No. 338); $1.34 billion for the procurement of 840 M–1 tanks (Vote No. 332); and $5.6 billion for the B–1B bomber program, including $3.8 billion for the procurement of 10 bombers in fiscal 1984.) November 8, 1983. **PASSED**, 86–6. ....

380. DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4185)

To appropriate $249.8 billion for military programs of the Department of Defense in fiscal 1984. One provision of the bill allocates a maximum of $24 million in covert aid to the Nicaraguan democratic forces and requires the President to return to Congress for more funds if he wanted to continue aiding the democratic forces. November 18, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 75-6. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

41. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/U.S. TROOPS IN CENTRAL AMERICA (H.J. RES. 492)

Baker motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to add language requiring congressional authorization for the introduction of U.S. combat forces in or over El Salvador, Honduras, or Nicaragua, unless the President determined that troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or to respond to a danger of attack on the United States) to Inouye et al. amendment (to reduce assistance to El Salvador by $31 million from the bill's allotment of $92.75 million). March 29, 1984. **TABLED**, 71-20. ....

42. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/U.S. TROOPS IN CENTRAL AMERICA (H.J. RES. 492)

Kennedy perfecting amendment (to add language requiring congressional authorization for the introduction of U.S. combat forces in or over El Salvador or Nicaragua, unless the President determined that troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or to respond to a danger of attack on the United States) to Inouye et al. amendment (to reduce assistance to El Salvador by $31 million from the bill's allotment of $92.75 million). March 29, 1984. **REJECTED**, 23-72. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Inouye et al. amendment.) ....

Vote
No.

Voted

46. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO EL SALVADOR (H.J. RES. 492)

Kennedy amendment to reduce the funds provided for assistance to El Salvador from $61.75 million to $21 million. April 2, 1984. REJECTED, 25-63. ....

47. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO EL SALVADOR (H.J. RES. 492)

Melcher amendment to reduce the funds provided by the bill for assistance to El Salvador from $61.75 million to $35.4 million, to be allocated as follows: $7.9 million in military aid, $14 million in food aid, and $13.5 million in medical aid. April 2, 1984. REJECTED, 24-63. ....

48. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO EL SALVADOR (H.J. RES. 492)

Kasten motion to table modified Kennedy amendment to withhold 15 percent of the $61.75 million allotted for military assistance to El Salvador until the Salvadoran authorities have obtained a verdict with respect to the murder of the two American labor advisers in 1981 in El Salvador. April 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 69-24. ....

49. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO EL SALVADOR (MURDERED U.S. CHURCHWOMEN) (H.J. RES. 492)

Kasten motion to table Specter amendment to withhold 30 percent of the $61.75 million allotted for military assistance to El Salvador until the Salvadoran authorities have obtained a verdict with respect to the murder of the four American churchwomen in 1980 in El Salvador. (Note: Also pending at the time was a Leahy-Dodd perfecting amendment to restrict all aid to El Salvador until the case of the murdered U.S. churchwomen is resolved.) April 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 54-39. ....

50. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/SALVADORAN NEGOTIATIONS (H.J. RES. 492)

Kasten motion to table Kennedy amendment to add language prohibiting the use of funds for military assistance to El Salvador unless the President certified to Congress by June 30, 1984, that the Salvadoran Government has agreed to unconditional negotiations with all major parties to the conflict in that country; and stating that this provision would not take effect if the opposition forces represented by the FDR/FMLN do not agree to participate. April 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 63-26. ....

51. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/U.S. FORCES IN EL SALVADOR (H.J. RES. 492)

Baker motion to table Leahy et al. amendment to add language requiring congressional authorization for the introduction of U.S. combat forces into or over El Salvador, unless the President determined that troops were needed to evacuate U.S. citizens or to respond to a danger of an attack on the United States. The amendment also sets forth expedited procedures for congressional consideration of a specific legislative request by the President to introduce armed forces into or over El Salvador. April 4, 1984. **TABLED**, 59-36. ....

52. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS (H.J. RES. 492)

Kennedy amendment to strike the $21 million allotted in the bill for the CIA for covert activities in Nicaragua. April 4, 1984. REJECTED, 30-61. ....

Vote
No. Voted

53. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/U.S. "TERRORISM" IN NICARAGUA (H.J. RES. 492)

Rudman motion to table Dodd amendment to add language prohibiting funds from being used to support "terrorist" operations in, over, or offshore from Nicaragua. April 4, 1984. **TABLED**, 47–43. ....

54. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS (H.J. RES. 492)

Stevens motion to table Levin amendment to add language prohibiting the use of funds appropriated in the bill by an individual or group known by the U.S. Government to have as one of its intentions the violent overthrow of any government in Central America with which the United States has full diplomatic relations (which would include Nicaragua). April 5, 1984. **TABLED**, 51–44. ....

55. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/U.S. FACILITIES IN HONDURAS (H.J. RES. 492)

Stevens motion to table Sasser amendment to add language prohibiting the use of DOD operations and maintenance funds to convert temporary facilities in Honduras used for military exercises to permanent facilities without specific congressional authorization and appropriation. April 5, 1984. **TABLED**, 50–44. ....

56. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 492)

As amended, to provide $1.145 billion in fiscal 1984 emergency appropriations in the following areas, among others: EL SALVADOR—$61.75 million for the Salvadoran Government. NICARAGUA—$21 million in covert aid for rebels ("contras") fighting the Nicaraguan Government ("Sandinistas"). Public Law 480 "FOOD FOR PEACE"—$60 million for emergency food donations to Africa and $175 million in credits. CHILD NUTRITION—$545.5 million for such programs as school lunches and breakfasts, and meals in childcare centers. WIC—$300 million for the Women, Infants and Children program. SUMMER JOBS—$100 million for the summer youth employment program. April 5, 1984. **PASSED**, 76–19. ....

59. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MINING OF NICARAGUAN HARBORS (H.R. 2163)

Division I of modified Kennedy perfecting amendment (to add sense-of-Congress language that no U.S. funds shall be used for the mining of ports or territorial waters of Nicaragua) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 10, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 84–12. (Subsequently, division II of the amendment, dealing with the jurisdiction of the World Court, was withdrawn.) ....

138. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/CUBA POLICY (S. 2723)

Modified Symms amendment to add language (citing the 1823 Monroe Doctrine) declaring that the United States should resist the spread of Cuban power in the Western Hemisphere. June 18, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 77–3. ....

140. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/U.S. TROOPS IN CENTRAL AMERICA (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Kennedy et al. amendment to limit the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into or over El Salvador and Nicaragua for combat. June 18, 1984. **TABLED**, 63–31. ....

141. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/COVERT AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Kennedy-Bingaman amendment to provide that nothing in the bill shall be construed to authorize funds for the support, directly or indirectly, of paramilitary operations (by the so-called contras) in Nicaragua. (Note: Also pending at the time was the Inouye substitute amendment to provide $6 million for the withdrawal and resettlement of guerrillas or contras opposing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, with an end to all covert funds for the contras after September 30, 1984.) June 19, 1984. **TABLED**, 58–38. ....

155. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 492)

To appropriate $1.124 billion in urgent supplemental funds for a variety of domestic and foreign aid programs in fiscal 1984. (The conference report includes provisions to appropriate: $60 million in additional Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) assistance for African nations affected by drought and famine: $545.5 million for the child nutrition programs: $300 million for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) food programs: $100 million for the summer youth employment program: $25 million for the revolving funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation export guarantee program: and $62 million for military aid to El Salvador.) June 25, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 79–2. ....

156. AGRICULTURE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS (H.J. RES. 492)

Hatfield motion to table Senate amendment to provide $21 million for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Sandinista government. (Note: In conference, the House receded from its disagreement to the aforementioned amendment, and concurred therein with an amendment, effectively negating the Senate amendment, stating that: "No funds are appropriated herein for the Central Intelligence Agency in fiscal 1984 for purpose or which would have the effect of supporting, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua by any nation, group, organization, or individual.") June 25, 1984. **TABLED**, 88–1. ....

171. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH COSTA RICA (TREATY DOC. 98-17)

Resolution of ratification to: (1) Identify the offenses for which extradition will be granted: (2) establish procedures to be followed in presenting extradition requests: (3) enumerate exceptions to the duty to extradite: (4) specify the evidence required to support a finding of a duty to extradite: and (5) set forth administrative provisions for bearing costs and legal representation. (Note: This treaty is intended to facilitate U.S. efforts to prosecute narcotics conspiracies by expressly providing that conspiracies and attempts to commit extraditable offenses constitute extraditable offenses.) June 28, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 100–0. ....

184. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS/NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY (H.R. 5712)

Hollings amendment to eliminate the $21.3 million in the bill for the National Endowment for Democracy: and to transfer $11.3 million of that amount to fund student exchange programs with Central American countries. June 28, 1984. **REJECTED**, 44–49. ....

215. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL/CENTRAL AMERICA INITIATIVE (H.R. 6040)

Dodd-Glenn amendment to reduce funding for the Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative by $386.34 million through a cut of $256.99 million in economic programs and $129.35 million in military assistance. August 8, 1984. **REJECTED**, 37–62. ....

Vote
No. Voted

216. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL/MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR (H.R. 6040)

Inouye et al. amendment to delete all military aid, totaling $117 million, to El Salvador. August 8, 1984. **REJECTED**, 29–69. ....

269. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/AID TO NICARAGUAN CONTRAS (H.J. RES. 648)

Modified Inouye amendment to prohibit expenditure of funds for activities of U.S. intelligence agencies directed against the Nicaraguan Government: and to provide a total of $6 million for the withdrawal and resettlement of guerrillas ("contras") opposing the rulers of Nicaragua ("Sandinistas"). October 3, 1984. **REJECTED**, 42–57. ....

271. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/U.S. "TERRORISM" IN NICARAGUA (H.J. RES. 648)

Dodd amendment to add language to prohibit funds appropriated in the bill from being used to support "terrorist" operations in, over, or offshore from the territory of Nicaragua. October 3, 1984. **REJECTED**, 45–53. ....

221. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 6040)

As amended, to provide $6.98 billion in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1984. Included in the supplemental is $565.2 million for the Central America Democracy, Peace, and Development Initiative (CADPDI), including $367.99 million for economic programs and $197.3 million for military assistance, with $117 million of the latter amount for El Salvador. August 8, 1984. **PASSED**, 62-32. ....

287. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.J. RES. 648)

To provide $470 billion for programs and agencies contained in the nine appropriations measures that had not been signed into law by the October 1, the start of the new fiscal year. Included in the appropriation is: (1) A prohibition of intelligence activities that support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua through February 28, 1985, after which $14 million will be available if Congress votes to release the funds; (2) sense of the Congress language that no funds should be used to introduce U.S. combat forces into or over El Salvador or Nicaragua; and (3) $128.3 million in military aid and $275 million in economic and development aid for El Salvador. October 11, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 78-11. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

31. AID TO THE "CONTRAS" IN NICARAGUA (S.J. RES. 106)

As agreed to, this resolution approves the obligation of up to $14 million in fiscal 1985 funds made available by the continuing resolution (Public Law 98–473, October 12, 1984) for supporting military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua—i.e. for supporting the guerrillas or "contras" fighting the Sandinista government. April 23, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 53-46. ....

76. FOREIGN AID/CENTRAL AMERICA (S. 960)

Kassebaum amendment to delete from the bill the section that authorizes $3.6 billion in economic assistance to Central America for fiscal years 1987-89. May 14, 1985. **REJECTED**, 41-52. ....

77. FOREIGN AID/LAND REFORM (S. 960)

Helms amendment to delete from the bill a section authorizing the President to make aid available to governments with land reform programs if the president determines that the programs would further U.S. interests. (The effect of the amendment would be to eliminate funding for the land reform program in El Salvador.) May 14, 1985. **REJECTED**, 33-60. ....

82. FOREIGN AID/PASSAGE (S. 960)

Passage of the bill to provide $12.8 billion in authorizations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for foreign aid programs, including the following: (1) approximates $2.015 billion to the Camp David signatories: Israel ($1.2 billion) and Egypt ($815 million); (2) under a supplemental authorization, gives Israel and Egypt an additional $2 billion; (3) authorizes $1.7 billion for development assistance, including a provision to provide funding for an Africa Famine Recovery and Development Fund; (4) provides $3.6 billion in nonmilitary assistance to Central America for fiscal years 1987-89; (5) prohibits the allocation of funds to anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua; (6) contains $128 million in authorizations for the Peace Corps, $1 million in appropriations for the African Development Foundation, and $12 million for the Inter-American Foundation; (7) prohibits U.S. aid from supporting the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea, and provides $5 million to noncommunist resistance forces in Cambodia and under a separate provision requires that ASEAN openly provide similar assistance; (8) conditions aid to the Philippines on that government's progress toward implementing certain reforms; and (9) makes aid to Brazil, Bolivia, and a drug control project in Peru conditional on the countries' efforts to limit coca production, allows U.S. narcotics control aid only to foreign countries that contribute to paying some of the cost of narcotics control efforts, and bars the use of U.S. aid to reimburse persons whose illegal drug crops are eradicated. May 15, 1985. **PASSED**, 75-19. ....

107. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Dodd et al. amendment to prohibit permanently additional funding for military or paramilitary activities in Central America, to authorize $14 million for fiscal 1985 for the withdrawal and relocation of all U.S.-supported forces and their families outside Nicaragua, and to authorize $10 million to assist regional negotiations. The amendment also declares that the United States is prepared to use military force in Central America if U.S. security interests are jeopardized. June 6, 1985. **REJECTED**, 17-79. ....

108. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/UNITED STATES-NICARAGUA NEGOTIATIONS (S. 1003)

Kennedy-Hatfield amendment, Division I, to express the sense of Congress that the United States should resume bilateral negotiations with the government of Nicaragua. (For action on Division II, see vote No. 109.) June 6, 1985. **REJECTED**, 48-48. ....

109. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Kennedy-Hatfield amendment, Division II, to prohibit the introduction of U.S. combat troops into Nicaragua without prior approval of Congress, except if the President determines that troops must be sent to meet a clear threat of attack upon the United States or U.S. citizens, or if Congress has declared war. (For action on Division I, see vote No. 108.) June 6, 1985. **REJECTED**, 31-64. ....

110. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/CENTRAL AMERICA (S. 1003)

Hart amendment to prohibit the introduction of U.S. combat troops into Central America for training exercises or any other purpose unless authorized by Congress or if the President determines that troops must be sent to meet a threat of attack upon the United States or U.S. citizens. June 6, 1985. **REJECTED**, 15-81. ....

111. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Biden et al. modified amendment to maintain in law the Boland amendment (which prohibits funding for military and paramilitary forces in Nicaragua) and to authorize $14 million in fiscal 1985 and 1986 for humanitarian assistance to anti-government rebels there, provided that: (a) The aid is administered by the State Department; (b) the United States resumes bilateral negotiations with the government of Nicaragua; and (c) the rebels and the Nicaraguan government agree to a ceasefire. The amendment also would terminate the U.S. trade embargo, implemented May 1 on Nicaragua, if that government enters into a ceasefire and negotiations. And it sets preconditions for future aid to the rebels. June 6, 1985. **REJECTED**, 22-75. ……………

112. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Nunn et al. amendment to repeal the Boland amendment (which prohibits military or paramilitary assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels) and to authorize $24 million for FY 1986, and to unfence the $14 million from FY 1985 to be used for humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance and to be administered by the National Security Council. It also urges the President to lift the economic sanctions on Nicaragua if that country agrees to a ceasefire and talks with the rebels, to call upon the rebels to remove from their ranks any individuals who have engaged in human rights abuses, and to resume bilateral negotiations with the government of Nicaragua. June 6, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 55-42. ……………

113. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Division I of the Harkin amendment to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds by the CIA or the Department of Defense for "humanitarian" aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. (For action on Division II, see vote No. 114.) June 7, 1985. **REJECTED**, 35-57. ……………

114. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Division II of the Harkin amendment to prohibit funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, or any other U.S. Goverment entity involved in intelligence activity from being used to support directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua, except as specifically authorized by this Act. (For action on Division I, see vote No. 113.) June 7, 1985. **REJECTED**, 30-62. ……………

115. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Kerry-Moynihan amendment to prohibit expenditure of funds for activities in Nicaragua that are in violation of international law or of U.S. obligations under the charter of the Organization of American States (OAS). June 7, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 47-42. ……………

116. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Lugar motion to reconsider the vote by which the Kerry-Moynihan amendment (see vote No. 115) was adopted. (Note: The Senate subsequently adopted by voice vote, a modified Kerry-Moynihan amendment to allow activites in Nicaragua that are authorized by U.S. law.) June 7, 1985. **MOTION TO RECONSIDER AGREED TO**, 48-42. ……………

117. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION/NICARAGUA (S. 1003)

Dixon amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the trade sanctions imposed by the United States against Nicaragua are harmful to the American economy, the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals, and the people of Nicaragua who are already suffering under the Sandinista regime and, therefore, that the President should act immediately to rescind the trade sanctions against Nicaragua. June 7, 1985. **REJECTED**, 22-68. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

46. CONTRA AID/KENNEDY AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 283)

Kennedy substitute amendment to bar all aid, humanitarian and military, to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance (Contras). March 27, 1986. **REJECTED**, 24-74. ....

47. CONTRA AID/HELMS AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 283)

Helms substitute amendment to provide the requested $100 million in assistance to the Contras if the government of Nicaragua has not taken certain actions by May 15, 1986, which include ending aggression against other countries, ending importation of military supplies and personnel, expelling Soviet and Cuban military advisers, and allowing political parties to organize for future elections. March 27, 1986. **REJECTED**, 39-60. ....

48. CONTRA AID/SASSER AMENDMENT (S.J. RES. 283)

Sasser substitute amendment would (1) provide $30 million in non-military funds for the Contras; (2) call for a cease-fire between the Sandinistas and Contras, followed by bilateral negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua without any preconditions; (3) prescribe more modest U.S. policy goals for Nicaragua, including the reduction of Cuban and Soviet military personnel, ending the export of munitions and men from Nicaragua against its neighbors, opening the political system to genuine opposition, and lifting the state of emergency; and (4) form a 10 member Central American Observer group to monitor and report on negotiations. March 27, 1986. **REJECTED**, 33-67. ....

49. NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE ASSISTANCE/BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS (S.J. RES. 283)

The Cranston-Sasser perfecting amendment No. 1722 to the Lugar substitute amendment, to require that if the Nicaraguan government agrees to a cease-fire, abolishes the state of national emergency, and actively seeks to participate in good faith in bilateral negotiations with the United States government, no funds shall be made available to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance (Contras) for other than non-lethal, humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, it would bar funds for other than non-lethal, humanitarian assistance, if the President fails to pursue and participate in such direct negotiations with the Nicaraguan government. March 27, 1986. **TABLED**, 66-34. ....

50. NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE ASSISTANCE/U.S. COMBAT FORCES (S.J. RES. 283)

Lugar motion to table the Kennedy amendment to prohibit the introduction of United States personnel, civilian or military, into or over the territory of Nicaragua for the purpose, directly or indirectly, of combat unless: (a) Congress has declared war or authorized the introduction of such forces in advance by a joint resolution signed by the President of the United States; or (b) the President has determined that the presence of such forces is necessary to provide for the immediate evacuation of United States citizens or to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States. March 27, 1986. **TABLED**, 68-32. ....

Vote
No. Voted

51. NICARAGUAN RESISTANCE ASSISTANCE/PASSAGE (S.J. RES. 283)

Lugar et al. substitute amendment to furnish assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance (Contras) to provide the incentives for the government of Nicaragua to negotiate with its neighbors and its democratic opposition and to promote peace and democracy in Central America. Specifically, the amendment includes the following provisions: (1) The United States will enter into direct bilateral negotiations with the government of Nicaragua, if Nicaragua begins negotiations with all elements of the democratic opposition, including the Contras; (2) $100 million is to be transferred from unobligated Defense Department appropriations to the President. $25 million is to be available immediately and $15 million every 90 days thereafter. Release of funds will commence following failure of negotiations; (3) at least $30 million of the $100 million transferred to the President must be used only for humanitarian aid; (4) the President cannot use any other funds, such as those from the CIA Reserve for Contingencies, to aid the democratic resistance, unless there has been explicit congressional authorization; (5) once a peaceful settlement of the conflict has been reached, unexpended funds are to be used for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in Nicaragua and the other Central American countries; (6) there will be restrictions on sending offensive weapons to the democratic resistance; and (7) the President must report to Congress every 90 days on actions taken to resolve the conflict, including the status of all negotiations. March 27, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 53-47. ....

211. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Mattingly motion to table the Sasser amendment to strike titles II and III of the bill, which would provide $100 million in military and non-military aid to the Nicaraguan "Contra" freedom fighters, and $300 million in economic aid to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. August 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 54-46. ....

212. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Kennedy amendment to prohibit the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces or any employee of any department, agency, or other component of the United States government into Nicaragua to engage in ground combat unless (1) Congress has declared war, or (2) the President has determined American lives are in danger. August 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 60-40 ....

213. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Byrd-Kennedy amendment to restrict the aggregate amount of assistance that may be provided to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters to the $100 million appropriated by Congress. Specifically, it would prohibit funds available from the Reserve for Contingencies of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to be obligated or expended for the purpose of supporting, directly or indirectly, military operations by any organization in Nicaragua. August 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 51-47. ....

214. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Dodd amendment to prohibit funds for the planning, executing, or supporting of military actions in, over, or offshore from Nicaragua which are directed against civilians or which are likely to result in the loss of civilian lives. August 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 51-47. ....

215. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Harkin amendment to prohibit the use of any member or agent of the U.S. Armed Forces to provide training, advice, or logistical support to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters within the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica. August 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 32-67. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

216. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Pell amendment to provide that the United States compensate noncombatant victims of anti-Sandinista freedom fighters and to allot $10 million of the $100 million in Contra aid for that purpose. It would further establish a bipartisan commission, consisting of four Republican and four Democratic members appointed by the President, to gather evidence and certify the eligibility for compensation. August 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 17-82. ....

218. CONTRA AID/CLOTURE (H.R. 5052)

Motion to close debate on Titles II and III of the bill. Under a unanimous consent agreement reached August 9, the Senate was to vote on cloture on titles II and III of H.R. 5052. These are the provisions of the bill dealing with aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters and aid to Central America. Since cloture was not invoked the first time (60 votes are necessary to invoke cloture), as part of the agreement, a second cloture vote was to occur. The second cloture vote was agreed to by a vote of 62 to 37 (see vote No. 220). August 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 59-40. ....

220. CONTRA AID/CLOTURE (H.R. 5052)

Motion to close debate on titles II and III of the bill. Note: The first attempt to invoke cloture on aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters failed by a vote of 59-40 (60 votes are necessary to invoke cloture: see vote No. 218). Under a unanimous consent agreement reached August 9, if cloture was not invoked the first time, then a second cloture vote was to occur. August 13, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 62-37. ....

221. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Mattingly motion to table Leahy amendment to prohibit funds made available by this act from being obligated or expended by the Central Intelligence Agency. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 57-42. ....

222. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Biden amendment to prohibit funding of Nicaraguan freedom fighters until the U.S. proposes U.S.-Nicaragua talks aimed at an agreement for removal of Soviet-bloc and Cuban troops from Nicaragua, the barring of Soviet bases on Nicaraguan soil, reduced levels of Nicaraguan arms, and a regional peace treaty within the Contadora framework. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 54-45. ....

223. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Byrd amendment to earmark $450,000 (of the $100 million in the bill's freedom fighter assistance) to support and maintain the staff and facilities of the Nicaraguan newspaper La Prensa, while it is not permitted to publish by the government of Nicaragua. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 57-43. ....

224. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Kerry amendment to terminate all aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters if the governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica sign a Contadora agreement, which among other things provides for national reconciliation, democratic pluralism, a freeze on all arms imports, a withdrawal of all Soviet bloc advisers, the termination of all support for the Salvadoran guerillas, a prohibition on all foreign military bases, and the simultaneous creation of a verification and control commission with full powers of on-site inspection. August 13, 1986. **REJECTED**, 46-54. ....

225. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Simon amendment to require the President to prepare a report every 30 days, accounting in full for the use of all goods and services purchased with the funds provided in the bill. This report would be sent to the appropriate committees of Congress, together with a report prepared by the General Accounting Office which analyzes the data supplied in the President's report. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 57-43. ....

226. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Simon amendment to transfer $50 million of the $300 million for economic assistance to Central America to the "special Africa fund" set up by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). These funds would be used to assist the agricultural activities of poor farmers in Africa. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 64-36. ....

227. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Harkin amendment to transfer $50 million of the $100 million for the Nicaraguan freedom fighters to the Secretary of Agriculture to provide disaster relief to farmers and ranchers in areas determined by the President to be adversely affected by a drought, excessive hot weather, flood, or excessive rains. The amendment would limit to $5,000 the amount that can be provided to any farmer. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 58-41. ....

228. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5052)

Lugar motion to table the Byrd amendment to provide that no funds available from the Reserve for Contingencies of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) be obligated or expended for the purpose of supporting, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua. August 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 52-48. ....

229. CONTRA AID/PASSAGE (H.R. 5052)

Titles II and III of the Military Construction bill to provide assistance to Central America. This aid is derived from previously appropriated funds and includes: $100 million for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance forces, of which $30 million would be reserved for humanitarian assistance: and $300 million for economic assistance to the Central American democracies of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The bill will also establish a five-member Commission on Central American Negotiations to report to Congress on the efforts of the democratic resistance forces to comply with the requirements in the legislation. August 13, 1986. **AGREED TO**. 53-47. ....

230. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION/PASSAGE (H.R. 5052)

As amended, to provide for military construction accounts and economic aid to Central America and the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (a) Title I: provides $8.2 billion for military construction accounts, including $3.2 billion for military housing and $5.01 billion for military construction: (b) Titles II and III: provide for aid to Central America, including $100 million from the 1986 DOD Appropriations Act to assist the Nicaraguan democratic resistance forces (or "Contras"), of which $30 million would be reserved for humanitarian assistance, and $300 million for economic assistance to the Central American democracies of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Note: Under a unanimous consent agreement dated August 9, the Senate considered Title I, Military Construction, apart from Titles II and III, Central American Aid. On August 11, Title I, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote. On August 13, Titles II and III were agreed to by a vote of 53 to 47 (see Vote No. 229). August 13, 1986. **PASSED**, 59-41. ....

289. INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION/PANAMA (S. 2477)

Helms et al. amendment to require the Director of Central Intelligence to provide a report to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence, not later than March 1, 1987, on whether and to what extent the defense forces of the government of Panama have violated the human rights of the Panamanian people, are involved in international drug trafficking, arms trafficking, or money laundering, or were involved in the death of Dr. Hugo Spadafora. (Note: The Intelligence Authorization bill, H.R. 4759, was passed by voice vote.) September 24, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 53-46. ....

349. U.S. MILITARY SUPPORT TO CONTRAS (S.J. RES. 429)

Resolution to require a report by the President on possible involvement by U.S. government personnel in the provision of military support by American citizens to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. October 16, 1986. **REJECTED**, 47-50. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IRAN & NICARAGUA (S. RES. 23)

As modified, to establish a select committee of the Senate to study and investigate activities of the National Security Council and other agencies of the U.S. government with respect to the direct or indirect sale, shipment, or other provision of arms to Iran and the use of funds from any such transaction to provide assistance to any faction or insurgency in Nicaragua. The Committee will also examine the suitability of the structure and operations of the National Security Council for the formulation and implementation of American national security policy. January 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 88-4. ....

30. CENTRAL AMERICAN INITIATIVE/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 24)

To support the initiative of Central American heads of state, meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, to formulate a regional proposal for bringing about an end to the armed conflict in Central America. March 12, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 97-1. ....

31. CONTRA AID DISAPPROVAL (S.J. RES. 81)

To disapprove the final $40 million of the $100 million appropriated in 1986 for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. March 18, 1987. **REJECTED**, 48-52. ....

32. CONTRA AID MORATORIUM/REQUEST ATTENDANCE

Byrd motion to instruct Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. March 19, 1987. **MOTION AGREED TO**, 88-6. ....

36. CONTRA AID MORATORIUM/CLOTURE (H.J. RES. 175)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the resolution, to impose a moratorium on United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance until there has been a full and adequate accounting for three categories of previous assistance: (1) any proceeds from the sales of arms to Iran that were made available to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance; (2) The $27 million in humanitarian aid appropriated for the Contras in the 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act; and (3) Any assistance available to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance by any person or foreign government as a result of contact with U.S. governmental officials. (NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture.) March 23, 1987. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 46-45. ....

37. CONTRA AID MORATORIUM/CLOTURE (H.J. RES. 175)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the resolution, to impose a moratorium on United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance until there has been a full and adequate accounting for previous assistance. NOTE: This was the second of three attempts by Senator Byrd to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution--see vote Nos. 36 and 38. A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. March 24, 1987. **REJECTED**, 50-50. ....

38. CONTRA AID MORATORIUM/CLOTURE (H.J. RES. 175)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to proceed to the resolution, to impose a moratorium on United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance until there has been a full and adequate accounting for previous assistance. NOTE: This was Senator Byrd's third attempt to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution--see vote Nos. 36 and 37. A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. March 25, 1987. **REJECTED**, 54-46. ....

62. NARCOTICS CONTROL/MEXICO (S.J. RES. 92)

To disapprove the President's certification that Mexico has "cooperated fully" with the United States to control drug trafficking, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the enactment of this resolution, that he will reexamine the certification. April 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-38. ....

63. NARCOTICS CONTROL/PANAMA (S.J. RES. 91)

To disapprove the President's certification that Panama has fully cooperated with U.S. anti-drug efforts, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the resolution's enactment that he will reexamine the certification. NOTE: The Senate later agreed to resolution by voice vote. April 3, 1987. **TABLING REJECTED**, 31-58. ....

64. NARCOTICS CONTROL/BAHAMAS (S.J. RES. 90)

To disapprove the President's certification that the government of the Bahamas has fully cooperated with U.S. anti-drug efforts, unless the President notifies Congress within 15 days from the resolution's enactment that he will reexamine the certification. April 3, 1987. **TABLED**, 54-34. ....

65. DAIRY POLICY COMMISSION/PANAMA (S. 410)

Leahy motion to table the Helms amendment on Panamanian narcotics control. On April 3, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 91 (see vote No. 63) to disapprove the President's certification that Panama has fully cooperated with the U.S. anti-drug effort. But the resolution had no binding effect, because it was passed after the April 1 deadline for its consideration. The Helms amendment would deem the resolution to have been approved in time, which would have the effect of cutting U.S. foreign aid to Panama by 50 percent. April 7, 1987. **TABLED**, 49-48. ....

162. DEMOCRACY IN PANAMA/DODD SUBSTITUTE (S. RES. 239)

Cranston motion to table the Dodd substitute amendment to modify the sense of the Senate resolution concerning support for human rights and evolution to genuine democracy in Panama. The amendment would: (1) elaborate on one clause noting U.S. interest in the unimpeded operation of the Panama Canal by adding the provision that the United States remains fully committed to honoring its treaties and international obligations with Panama, and (2) delete language requiring implicated officials to relinquish their duties pending the outcome of independent investigations of the present Panamanian government. June 26, 1987. **TABLED**, 73-13. ....

163. DEMOCRACY IN PANAMA/PASSAGE (S. RES. 239)

To express the sense of the Senate that the government of Panama should restore constitutional guarantees to the Panamanian

Vote
No. Voted

people and comply with internationally recognized human rights standards, and that the current commander of the Panama Defense Force and any other implicated officials should relinquish their duties pending the outcome of the independent investigation. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO, 84-2.** ....

191. TRADE BILL/COMMODITY EXPORTS TO CUBA (S. 1420)

Helms motion to table the Baucus et al. amendment to require the President to maintain a list of agricultural commodities and products that may be exported on a cash basis to Cuba, and to permit U.S. exporters to export those commodities and products. July 14, 1987. **TABLED, 71-25.** ....

253. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/AFFIRMATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE (S. 1174)

Helms-Symms perfecting amendment to the Helms et al. amendment, to affirm that the policy of the United States toward Central America should be based on the Monroe Doctrine: American continents are not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power, and that such action will be viewed by the United States as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. NOTE: Subsequent to this vote, the Senate tabled the underlying Helms et al. amendment (see vote No. 254). Consequently, the Helms-Symms perfecting amendment fell with the Helms et al. amendment. September 17, 1987. **AGREED TO, 90-2.** ....

254. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/AID TO THE DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE (S. 1174)

Byrd motion to table Helms et al. amendment to authorize $310 million for military assistance to the Democratic Resistance in Nicaragua unless the President can verify that: (1) no Soviet, Cuban or communist bloc bases in Nicaragua threaten the United States or any other democracy; (2) Nicaragua poses no threat to its neighbors or provides a staging ground for destabilization of governments in the hemisphere; and (3) the Nicaraguan government respects the human rights of all its people. September 17, 1987. **TABLED, 61-31.** ....

266. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/POLICY TOWARD PANAMA (S. 1174)

Dodd et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress regarding U.S. policy toward Panama. Under the amendment, unless Panama significantly improves human rights conditions, the United States would cease all economic and military assistance to Panama and prohibit the importation of Panamanian products. September 24, 1987. **AGREED TO, 97-0.** ....

274. SHORT-TERM CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 362)

To provide temporary funding for the federal government at FY 1987 appropriations levels until November 10, 1987 or until the enactment of the regular, annual appropriations bills, whichever comes first. In addition, H.J. Res. 362 provides $3.5 million in humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance. September 25, 1987. **AGREED TO, 70-27.** ....

308. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/PANAMA CANAL TREATY (S. 1394)

Pell motion to table the Symms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Senate should not have consented to the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties and that such treaties are voidable unless Panama formally consents to the DeConcini reservation. This reservation preserves the United States's right to intervene in Panama to defend the canal after the year 2000. If within 6 months Panama does not accept the reservation, the U.S. President should void the treaties. October 7, 1987. **TABLED, 59-39.** ....

327. CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT ARIAS/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 83)

To congratulate Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez as the recipient of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize. The Resolution also: recognizes the signing of the August 7 Guatamala peace accord as an historic achievement and important opportunity for the Presidents of Central America to restore peace and stability to their region; urges the parties of the peace accord to implement all of its provisions in good faith; and pledges Congress's firm support for the plan. October 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-3. ....

369. SELECT COMMITTEES ON IRAN/IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION (H. CON. RES. 195)

Inouye motion to table the Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that it is not in the United States' national security interest that any individual who appeared before the Senate Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition or the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran should be indicted or prosecuted or tried for any activity related to these matters, unless such activities resulted in personal and illegal financial gain or such persons are found to have perjured themselves during testimony. November 5, 1987. **TABLED**, 91-4. ....

398. HAITI RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 336)

To condemn the government of Haiti for the collapse of the November 29 elections and to express support for the establishment of democracy in that country. December 4, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 90-0. ....

412. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/HUMANITARIAN AID TO CONTRAS (H.J. RES. 395)

Kerry perfecting amendment, to the Stevens et al. modified amendment, to add language requiring that none of the $9 million in unobligated Defense Department funds (for humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance) be expended unless: (1) a majority of the five Central American Presidents advise the President of the United States in writing that such expenditures are consistent with the provisions of the Guatemala Peace Accord, or (2) a negotiated cease-fire is in place between the Nicaraguan government and the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. NOTE: The Stevens amendment, providing $9 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance, was subsequently adopted by division vote. December 12, 1987. **REJECTED**, 38-56. ....

413. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CONTRA AID (H.J. RES. 395)

Dole motion to table the Harkin amendment to repeal those provisions in the 1985 International Security and Development Act and the 1986 Military Construction Appropriations Bill that provide for expedited procedures for the consideration of presidential requests for aid to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. December 12, 1987. **TABLED**, 60-33. ....

414. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 395)

As amended, to appropriate a total of $606 billion in budget authority and $592 billion in outlays through September 30, 1988, for all 13 regular appropriation bills, or until enactment of individual appropriation bills. More specifically, the bill: (1) prohibits the pay increases for Members of Congress, federal judges, and top executive officials scheduled to take effect on January 1, but grants a 2 percent pay increase for federal civilian and military employees (instead of the 3 percent raise passed by the House); (2) deletes House-passed extraneous provisions that codify the Fairness Doctrine and prohibit Japanese firms from participating in public works projects; (3) provides $9 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance and authorizes,

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from funds already available to the Defense Department, the transportation of such assistance to the resistance; (4) extends for 8 months sanctions under the Clean Air Act; (5) fences funds for the small intercontinental ballistic missile program (Midgetman) and the MX rail-mobile program until February 25, 1988; and (6) prohibits the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles during FY88 to any Persian Gulf country except Bahrain. The Continuing Resolution also includes the $5 billion in defense cuts and the $2.6 billion in discretionary domestic spending reductions agreed upon in the budget summit. December 12, 1987. **PASSED**, 72-21. ....

420. CONTINUING RESOLUTION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 395)

As reported by the conferees, to provide full year funding through September 30, 1988, for all 13 regular appropriations bills, or until enactment of individual appropriations bills. The continuing resolution appropriates a total of $603.9 billion in new budget authority and $593.92 billion in outlays in FY 1988. For national defense (function 050), it provides $291.49 billion in new budget authority and $285.38 billion in outlays. For non-defense domestic discretionary programs, spending is limited to $160.58 billion in budget authority and $176.77 billion in outlays. The conference report includes the following major provisions: prohibits pay increases for Members of Congress, federal judges, and top executive officials scheduled to take effect on January 1, but does grant a 2 percent pay increase for federal civilian and military employees (instead of 3 percent passed by the House); delays for 8 months clean air economic sanctions against cities that have not met air quality standards for ozone and carbon monoxide; prohibits Japanese firms from participating in public works projects; provides $3.6 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance (an additional $4.5 million is authorized to be reprogrammed from unobligated DOD funds to provide transportation of the $3.6 million in humanitarian aid plus assistance previously authorized, including lethal aid, through February 29, 1988); permits the sale of between 60 and 70 shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Bahrain; bans for 2 years smoking on commercial airline flights of less than 2 hours; abolishes the State Department Office of Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean; and appropriates $700 million for research and development of the Midgetman Missile. December 22, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 59-30. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

17. CONTRA AID/MOTION TO PROCEED (S.J. RES. 243)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of S.J. Res. 243, to provide lethal and non-lethal aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance fighters as requested by President Reagan on January 27. The bill includes: $32.65 million for "non-lethal" aid (defined as anything other than "lethal assistance," which is defined as "weapons, weapons systems, and ammunition"; $450,000 for programs advancing human rights; and $3.6 million for "lethal aid." Lethal aid funds are available March 31, provided the President certifies that: (1) there is no cease-fire in place in Nicaragua; (2) the failure of the cease-fire is due to a lack of good faith by the Sandinista government; and (3) the Democratic Resistance engaged in good faith efforts to achieve a cease-fire. Other provisions include: a prohibition on the purchase of aircraft for the Contra aid program (instead authorizing the leasing of aircraft); insurance for aircraft leased to the Contras (up to $20 million); passive air defense equipment for the protection of leased aircraft (worth $3 million); and a statement of U.S. policy objectives. February 4, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 54-43. ....

18. CONTRA AID/PASSAGE (S.J. RES. 243)

To provide for a transfer of $36.25 million from unobligated Department of Defense funds (for FY84 and FY86), as requested by the U.S. President January 27, for support of the Democratic Resistance after March 1. Of this amount: $32.65 million would be available only for "non-lethal" aid (defined as anything other than "lethal assistance," which is defined as "weapons, weapons systems, and ammunition"; $450,000 would be for programs advancing human rights; and $3.6 million for "lethal aid." Lethal aid funds would not be available until March 31 and only then if the President certifies that: (1) There is no cease-fire in place in Nicaragua; (2) the failure of cease-fire is due to a lack of good faith by the Sandinista government; and (3) the Democratic Resistance engaged in good faith efforts to achieve a cease-fire. Other provisions include: a prohibition on the purchase of aircraft for the Contra aid program (instead authorizing the leasing of aircraft): insurance for aircraft leased to the Contras (up to $20 million): passive air defense equipment for the protection of the leased aircraft (worth $3 million): and a statement of U.S. policy objectives. NOTE: On February 3, the House defeated the President' aid request by a vote of 219 to 211. Under the provisions of the FY88 Continuing Resolution, the Senate could still proceed to the Senate resolution despite the House's action. Since the Senate adopted S.J. Res. 243, it will now go to the House but expedited procedures will not apply to its consideration. February 4, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 51-48. ……………

41. POLYGRAPH BILL/WORLD BANK LOAN TO MEXICO (S. 1904)

Dodd motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the World Bank loan of $400 million, which will provide Mexico's steel companies with subsidized financing, is not in the U.S. best interests nor in Mexico's best interests for economic revitalization. The amendment would also state that it is the sense of the Senate that the World Bank reject the proposal. NOTE: The Metzenbaum et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by division vote. March 2, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 45-48. ……………

74. PANAMA RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 108)

To express the sense of Congress that the situation in Panama constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The resolution urges the United States to impose additional diplomatic, political, and ecomomic pressure on General Manuel Noriega to obtain his extradition from Panama, and suggests that the United States consider a comprehensive package of emergency financial and other economic assistance to be offered to President Delvalle's transitional government after General Noriega has left the country. March 25, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ……………

83. NICARAGUAN CEASE-FIRE ASSISTANCE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 523)

To provide $47.9 million from unobligated funds from FY 1986 defense appropriations accounts for aid in Nicaragua, including $17.7 million of humanitarian aid for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance to be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and to remain available through September 30, 1988. The resolution provides another $17.7 billion for medical relief for children who have been victims of the conflict in Nicaragua. Only non-political private and voluntary organizations (PVO's) and international relief agencies would distribute this aid. Another $10 million is authorized to support the activities of the cease-fire Verification Commission and $2.5 million is provided for AID's administrative expenses. March 31, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-7. ……………

84. PANAMA RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 403)

To express the sense of the Senate that the President should exercise his authority under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to prevent future transfers of credit or currency, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to the Noriega regime in Panama. The resolution asks the President to consider placing into an escrow account any financial resources that would otherwise be transferred to the Noriega regime. March 31, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-1. ....

96. NARCOTICS CONTROL/BAHAMAS (S.J. RES. 292)

To disapprove the President's certification that The Bahamas has cooperated fully with U.S. efforts to control narcotics production, trafficking, and money laundering. April 14, 1988. REJECTED, 40-53. ....

97. NARCOTICS CONTROL/MEXICO (S.J. RES. 268)

To disapprove the President's certification that Mexico has cooperated fully with U.S. efforts to control narcotics production, trafficking, and money laundering. April 14, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 63-27. ....

131. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA (S. 2355)

McCain motion to table the Kennedy-Hatfield et al. amendment to prohibit the introduction of U.S. troops into Honduras or Nicaragua for combat, unless: (1) Congress has declared war or authorized the presence of such forces in advance; or (2) the President has determined that the presence of such forces is necessary to protect American lives, to provide for the immediate evacuation of U.S. citizens, or to respond to a clear and present danger of military attack on the United States. May 12, 1988. TABLED, 60-37. ....

143. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/PANAMA CANAL DEFENSE FUND (S. 2355)

Helms amendment to prohibit the authorization or appropriation of funds for the Panamanian Defense Force unless the President certifies to Congress that: (1) no Soviet, Cuban, or Nicaraguan armed forces are present in Panama; and (2) General Noriega has been removed as Commander of the Panamanian Defense Force. The amendment would also provide that nothing shall prohibit the President from obligating or expending funds necessary to defend the Panama Canal and would require the President to submit to Congress a report on the Panamanian situation. May 17, 1988. AGREED TO, 95-0. ....

144. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/NORIEGA INDICTMENT (S. 2355)

Dole et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the United States should not make arrangements nor conduct negotiations with General Noriega, of Panama, that would involve the dropping of the federal drug-related indictments against him. May 17, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 86-10. ....

183. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION/LOANS TO SOVIET BLOC NATIONS (H.R. 4586)

Sasser et. al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that during the Toronto Economic Summit, the President should consult with leaders of the allied countries on the impact on Western security of tied and untied loans, trade credits, direct investments, joint ventures, lines of credit, and guarantees or other subsidies to the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua. June 15, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

184. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4586)

As amended, to appropriate $8.7 billion for FY 1989 appropriations for Department of Defense military construction. The bill appropriates $5.4 billion for military construction and $3.2

billion for military family housing. More specifically, the bill: (1) adheres to the spending limit allocated by the FY 1989 Budget Resolution in both budget authority and outlays; (2) approves a number of National Guard and Reserve account projects which were not specifically authorized by the Authorization committee, resulting in a funding increase of $185.3 million; (3) includes the entire budget request for construction of facilities at Warren AFB, Wyoming, to support the rail-garrison basing mode for the MX ICBM, contingent upon Presidential certification of the MX program; (4) prohibits use of appropriated funds for overseas military construction to pay foreign contractors from countries which permit their national banking institutions to make untied, general purpose loans to the U.S.S.R., Warsaw Pact nations, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua; (5) prohibits the use of appropriated funds to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing from Torrejon Air Base, Spain, to southern Italy; (6) expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should consult with allied leaders on the impact on western security of tied and untied loans, trade credits, direct investments, joint ventures, lines of credit, and guarantees, or other subsidies to the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua (see vote no. 188); and (7) includes funds for construction of Navy facilities at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, to provide base support for E-A6 TACAMO surveillance aircraft squadrons; these funds may not be spent before October 15, 1988. June 15, 1988. **PASSED**, 93-2. ....

231. FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 4637)

As amended, to appropriate $14.3 billion for FY 1989, including $1.5 billion in multilateral economic assistance, $6.3 billion in bilateral economic assistance, $5.8 billion in military assistance, and $730 million in export assistance. More specifically, the bill includes: Multilateral economic assistance--(1) $71 million for the World Bank, the first of six installments of the proposed U.S. contribution to the Bank's general capital increase (GCI); and (2) $952.8 million for the International Development Asso[illegible] the concessional lending affiliate of the World Bank. Bilateral economic assistance--$5.58 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), including $3.27 billion for the Economic Support Fund. Military assistance--the bill merges the Military Assistance Program (MAP) into an all Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Forgiven Program, which is provided $4.46 billion. The bill also recommends $10.9 billion for the Export-Import Bank, which is the primary export assistance vehicle providing loans to foreign countries for the purpose of facilitating purchases of U.S.-made products. Other provisions include: (1) a ban on any arms sales to Qatar until the country returns all illegally purchased or acquired Stinger missiles; (2) the elimination of U.S. economic and military assistance to Panama as well as Panama's sugar export quota to the United States; and (3) a boost in funding for the Philippine government by $40 million, resulting in $125 million in military aid, $124 million in ESF, and $40 million in development assistance funds. July 7, 1988. **PASSED**, 76-15. ....

248. DOI APPROPRIATIONS/NICARAGUA (H.R. 4867)

Byrd et al. second-degree amendment to the Dole underlying amendment to express the sense of the Senate's condemnation of the most recent violations of the Esquipulas II accord's human rights provisions by the Sandinista regime. The Byrd second-degree amendment would provide a substitute to the Dole amendment to express the sense of the Senate's disappointment over the situation in Nicaragua. More specifically, the Byrd amendment would urge that the United States: (1) strengthen democracy and the independent media; (2) provide the democratic opposition with assistance; and (3) renew humanitarian and possibly military aid if Sandinista violations persist. July 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 91-4. ....

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294. CENTRAL AMERICAN AID RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 63)

As amended, to express the sense of the Congress that the President should encourage and assist, as requested, the Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, and Nicaragua in their planning and formulation of a comprehensive long-range plan for their economic recovery and development. The resolution also encourages progress toward peaceful relations and peacekeeping mechanisms as set forth in the Peace Plan of August 7, 1987, and encourages that progress be made toward the establishment of open political systems with respect for democratic principles and political pluralism. August 5, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-3. ....

304. DIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 5026)

Byrd motion to table the Dole et al. amendment to: (1) state that it is the policy of the United States to advance democracy, security, and peace in Central America in a manner compatible with the Guatemala Peace Accord of August 7, 1988 and the Sapoa Agreement of March 23, 1988; (2) call for genuine democracy in Nicaragua, an end to Cuban and other Communist bloc military assistance, an end to Nicaraguan aggression and subversion against other countries in Central America, and a reduction of the Nicaraguan military forces to a level consistent with the security of other countries in the region; (3) provide $27.14 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance to remain available through March 31, 1989; and (4) allow for the immediate transfer of $16.3 million in previously appropriated lethal aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance. NOTE: The Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill was later passed by voice vote. August 10, 1988. **TABLED**, 57-39. ....

305. DOD APPROPRIATION/CONTRA AID (H.R. 4781)

Byrd perfecting second-degree amendment, to the Byrd first-degree amendment, to appropriate $27 million in humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan armed resistance, available through March 1989, but not before October 1, 1988. The amendment would release an estimated $16.3 million worth of previously appropriated lethal aid under two conditions: (1) the President must certify (with a detailed report of findings), prior to sine die adjournment of Congress and after consultation with the four democratic presidents in Central America, that the Sandinistas have "caused an emergency situation"; and (2) both houses of Congress (with the House of Representatives voting first) must act to accept the President's certification. NOTE: The Byrd second-degree amendment was in substance identical to the Byrd first-degree amendment. August 10, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 49-47. ....

308. DOD APPROPRIATION/FINAL PASSAGE (H.R. 4781)

As amended, to appropriate $282.649 in obligatory authority for the Department of Defense in FY 1989. The bill: (1) provides $689.9 million for the MX/Rail Garrison ICBM, $50 million for the small ICBM program (Midgetman), $3.7 billion for SDI, and $600 million to finance national security-related space activities; (2) recommends that $114.9 million for ATBM development and theater missile defense activities in SDI be transferred to the Army; (3) fully funds authorized amounts for the Advanced Technology Bomber and the Advanced Cruise Missile; (4) provides funding for an active-duty military force of 2,137,000, including a 4.3 percent pay raise; (5) provides an additional $844 million for National Guard and Reserve equipment, including M-1 tanks, M-113 APC's, and C-130 aircraft; (6) provides $27 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters and allows for expedited legislative procedures to provide the freedom fighters $16.3 million in previously appropriated lethal aid if the President certifies to Congress that emergency conditions exist in Nicaragua (see vote No. 305); (7) establishes a new burdensharing initiative to achieve a more balanced sharing of both defense and foreign aid burdens among the United States, NATO, Japan, and Korea, including a cap on the number of military personnel stationed in Korea and Japan (see vote No. 307); (8) requires that all Defense Department consultants register with the Office of Standards and Conduct at the DOD; and (9) incorporates by reference the FY 1989 Defense Authorization Bill passed by the Senate on July 14, 1988 (see vote No. 306). August 11, 1988. **PASSED**, 90-4.

378. MONTANA WILDERNESS BILL/HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

Pell motion to table the modified McCain amendment to express the sense of the Senate condemning the continued suppression of human rights and blatant violations of the Esquipulas II accords by the Sandinista government. The amendment would call for all who seek peace and freedom in Central America to join in this condemnation and reaffirm their support for humanitarian assistance to the Democratic Resistance. Pending to the McCain amendment at the time of the vote was a Harkin sense of the Senate perfecting amendment to: (1) recognize fully and appreciate the desire of the Chilean people for a restoration of a civilian democratic government; (2) commend the Government and Armed Forces of Chile for conducting a free and fair plebiscite; (3) call upon the government of Chile to respect the results of the plebiscite to hold free, fair, and competitive presidential elections in 1989; and (4) encourage all discussions toward restoration of full democracy in Chile. NOTE: Following the vote, the Senate adopted the McCain amendment, as amended by the Harkin amendment, by voice vote. Subsequently, the Senate passed the Montana Wilderness Bill by voice vote. October 18, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 12-54.

Soviet Bloc

98th Congress, 1st Session

119. IMF QUOTA INCREASE/COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP (S. 695)

Heinz motion to table Humphrey amendment to add language barring the increase in the U.S. quota in the IMF as long as Communist nations remain members. June 8, 1983. **TABLED**, 60–32.

121. IMF QUOTA INCREASE/LOANS TO REPRESSIVE COUNTRIES (S. 695)

Heinz motion to table Humphrey amendment to add language requiring the U.S. representative to the IMF to oppose loans to certain countries which fail to hold internationally supervised free elections or which restrict free emigration, including Afghanistan, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, Nicaragua, People's Republic of China, Romania, South Yemen, Yugoslavia, and Vietnam. June 8, 1983. **TABLED**, 63–30.

245. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/RECALL OF U.S. AMBASSADOR (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 1 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should recall the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union for urgent consultations. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 70–25.

246. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/REAPPRAISAL OF U.S.-U.S.S.R. RELATIONS (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 2 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should conduct a comprehensive reappraisal of the complete spectrum of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations, including arms control, human

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rights, East-West trade, and regional issues. September 15, 1983. AGREED TO, 69-26. ....

247. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/SOVIET RECORD ON ARMS CONTROL (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 3 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress on the record of Soviet compliance or noncompliance with the letter and spirit of all existing strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreements and other arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 50-45. ....

248. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/ARMS CONTROL AND SOVIET BEHAVIOR (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 4 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should direct the U.S. negotiators at the strategic arms reduction talks at Geneva to link the possible success of such talks with the willingness of the Soviet Union to abide by international law as a responsible member of the community of nations, paying specific attention to the KAL 007 massacre, Soviet violations of the Helsinki accords, the Soviet invasion and subjugation of Afghanistan, the repression of Poland and its free labor movement, and the use of chemical and biological weapons in contravention of existing treaties. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 82-14. ....

249. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/MONROE DOCTRINE AND SOVIET BEHAVIOR (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 5 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should re-emphasize the inconsistency of the Soviet military presence in the Western Hemisphere with the Monroe Doctrine. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 60-36. ....

250. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/CONTROLS ON EXPORTS TO U.S.S.R. (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 6 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should tighten substantially the foreign policy and military controls over the export of machine tools, high technology products, and equipment for the development of Soviet oil and gas resources. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 66-29. ....

251. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/CONTROLS ON IMPORTS FROM U.S.S.R. (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 7 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use existing statutory authority to prevent the import of any product or material produced in the Soviet Union with the use of forced labor. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 52-43. ....

252. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/SOVIET OFFICIAL PRESENCE (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table Huddleston et al. amendment to add language declaring U.S. intent to reduce substantially the Soviet official presence within the United States in order to establish real equivalence with the U.S. official presence in the Soviet Union. September 15, 1983. **TABLED**, 49-45. ....

253. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 353)

To: (1) Condemn the Soviet crime of destroying Korean Air Lines flight 007 and murdering the 269 innocent people aboard; (2) call for a full and frank explanation from the Soviet Union for this brutal massacre; (3) extend sympathy to the families of the victims and support their rights to obtain reparations from the Soviet Union; (4) call on the Soviet Union to assist international efforts to recover the remains of the victims; (5) call for an international investigation by the International Civil Aviation Organization into this heinous incident; (6) declare U.S. intention to work with the international community in demanding that the Soviet Union modify its air defense procedures to assure the safe passage of commercial airliners; (7) state that this tragic incident, and the Soviet government's refusal to acknowledge responsibility for its wanton conduct, will make it more difficult for the United States and other nations to accept the Soviet Union as a responsible member of the international community; and (8) urge our allies and other nations to cooperate with the United States in continuing to demand that the Soviet Government unequivocally apologize for its actions, fully compensate the families of the innocent victims, and agree to abide by internationally recognized and established procedures which are purposefully designed to prevent the occurrence of such tragedies. September 15, 1983. AGREED TO, 95–0.

307. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. (S. 1342)

Baker motion to table Wallop-Helms amendment to authorize the President to prevent the Soviet Union from occupying the new embassy buildings on Mount Alto in Washington, D.C., until he certifies to Congress that the United States has acquired a new embassy location in Moscow of substantially equal character. October 20, 1983. **TABLED**, 46–42.

98th Congress, 2d Session

104. SAKHAROV AND BONNER RESOLUTION (H. Con. Res. 304)

To express the sense of Congress that Elena Bonner, wife of Andrei Sakharov, should be allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union to seek medical treatment; and urge President Reagan to protest continued violation of human rights in the Soviet Union, including those of the Sakharovs. May 18. AGREED TO, 76–0.

136. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/NUCLEAR-RISK-REDUCTION CENTERS (S. 2723)

Nunn et al. amendment to express the support of the Senate for the expansion of confidence-building measures between the United States and the Soviet Union, including the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers, in Washington and Moscow, with modern communications systems linking the centers. June 15, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 82–0.

142. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR AFGHANISTAN (S. 2723)

Byrd et al. amendment to add sense of the Congress language in support of the furnishing of food and medical supplies by the free world to the people of Afghanistan needed in their resistance against the Soviets. June 19, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 98–0.

185. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS/SANCTIONS ON BULGARIA (H.R. 5712)

Chafee motion to table Helms et al. amendment to add language prohibiting the Departments of State and Commerce from expending any funds to promote trade with Bulgaria; and state the sense of Congress that Bulgaria should be declared to be engaged in state-sponsored terrorism within the meaning of the Export Administration Act. June 28, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 14–79. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Helms et al. amendment.)

Vote No. | Voted

190. SAKHAROV AND BONNER RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 332)

To express the sense of Congress that the Soviet Union should provide the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act with information as to the whereabouts, health, and legal status of Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner. July 24, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 93–0. ....

270. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN PEOPLE (S. CON. RES. 74)

To state that it should be U.S. policy to: Encourage and support the people of Afghanistan to continue their struggle against Soviet domination; and pursue a negotiated settlement of the war in Afghanistan, based on the total withdrawal of Soviet troops and the recognition of self-determination for the Afghan people. October 3, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 97–0. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

87. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT (S. 1160)

Specter amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union should meet at the earliest practical time to work toward a mutual, equitable, and verifiable reduction in nuclear arms. May 21, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 84-10. ....

144. ANTI-APARTHEID ACT/HELSINKI ACCORDS (S. 995)

Dole et al. motion to table the Humphrey amendment to broaden the focus of the bill by authorizing the President to impose sanctions, similar to those called for in S. 995 (see vote No. 149), on signatories of the 1975 Helsinki Accords that were determined not to be in compliance with the human rights and humanitarian affairs provisions of that agreement. July 11, 1985. **TABLED**, 67-29. ....

146. ANTI-APARTHEID ACT/HUMAN RIGHTS (S. 995)

Wallop-Laxalt-Symms amendment to extend the sanctions called for in S. 995 to the Soviet Union, Poland, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, East Germany, Libya, Syria, Iran, Cuba, China, and any other countries that the President determines have human rights records equal to or worse than that of South Africa, as well as any countries that encouraged terrorist attacks on Americans. July 11, 1985. **REJECTED**, 37-57. ....

183. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS (S. 1200)

Simpson motion to table the Symms-Goldwater-Trible amendment to provide that no agency of the United States should extend any loan or credit to any North American country that allows access to its ports to any Soviet vessel capable of delivering nuclear weapons. September 17, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-30. ....

273. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE/SOVIET ESPIONAGE (H.R. 2965)

Moynihan et al. amendment to appropriate $1 million of FBI funds to counter the interception of domestic American telecommunications by agents of the Soviet Union and its allies. Furthermore, by June 1, 1986, the Director of the FBI would submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the bureau's ability to counter the interception of U.S. telecommunications by foreign agents. November 1, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 96-1. ....

304. GENEVA SUMMIT RESOLUTION (S. RES. 257)

To express the sense of the Senate that the Senate wishes to commend the President for taking the initiative to meet with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva on November 19-20, 1985. The Senate extends its full support to the President to engage Mr. Gorbachev in a constructive dialog and encourages the President: (1) To pursue a framework for progress on a full range of arms control questions now being negotiated with the Soviets; (2) to press for a change in Soviet aggressive behavior toward the Third World, particularly the removal of Soviet combat forces from Afghanistan; (3) to emphasize the need for demonstrable progress in Soviet adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights; (4) to include confidence building measures on the summit agenda; and (5) to attempt to make progress on a number of other bilateral cooperative and exchange programs. November 13, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 99-0. ……………

360. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/U.N. FUNDING (H.J. Res. 465)

Hatfield motion to table the Wallop amendment to limit U.S. voluntary contributions to the United Nations and its agencies to $15 million, the same amount contributed by the Soviet Union. December 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 42-35. ……………

363. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/SPECIAL PANEL ON ASYLUM (H.J. RES. 465)

Hatfield question of germaneness on the Humphrey-Dixon amendment to establish a Special Panel on Asylum to conduct an investigation and study of the general problem of persons from Communist countries asking the United States for asylum, including recent instances involving such persons. December 10, 1985. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 46-47. ……………

99th Congress, 2d Session

92. DOD REORGANIZATION/STINGER MISSILE RESTRICTIONS (S. 2295)

Goldwater motion to table the DeConcini amendment to provide that no Stinger missiles may be provided to democratic resistance forces in Afghanistan and Angola unless the President certifies to Congress that the proposed recipient would provide strict safeguards, including steel vaults, 24-hour armed security, and the U.S. right to conduct random inventories. May 7. **TABLED**, 63-34. ……………

138. WELCOMING THE AFGHAN ALLIANCE/PASSAGE (S.J. RES. 365)

To reaffirm U.S. support for the struggle of the Afghan people, and to welcome the delegation of the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahideen. June 18, 1986. **PASSED**, 98-0. ……………

151. DIPLOMATIC SECURITY/AFGHANISTAN (H.R. 4151)

Byrd et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the United States, so long as Soviet military forces occupy Afghanistan, should support the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to regain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their nation. To achieve this objective, the U.S. should provide material support, renew multilateral initiatives aimed at encouraging Soviet withdrawal, and the Secretary of State should determine whether the actions of Soviet forces in Afghanistan violate the Genocide Treaty. (Note: The Diplomatic Security Act, authorizing $1.1 billion to bolster security at U.S. embassies around the world, was passed by voice vote.) June 25, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ……………

204. DOD AUTHORIZATION/TRADE WITH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS (S. 2638)

Dole motion to table the Moynihan amendment to prohibit the U.S. government from subsidizing the sale or transfer of goods or services to a Communist government. August 9, 1986. **TABLED**, 72-24. ……………

Vote
No. Voted

239. SOUTH AFRICA/SOVIET UNION (S. 2701)

Wallop et al. amendment to provide that the provisions applicable to South Africa under the bill shall be equally applicable to the Soviet Union. August 15, 1986. **REJECTED**, 41-57. ....

243. SOUTH AFRICA/SOVIET UNION (S. 2701)

Humphrey-Hecht amendment to prohibit the takeoff and landing rights in the United States of Aeroflot. August 15, 1986. **REJECTED**, 33-66. ....

248. SOUTH AFRICA/SOVIET UNION (S. 2701)

Lugar motion to table the Denton et al. amendment to require the President to provide to Congress, before any sanction takes effect, a report containing a detailed written analysis of the effects of any recommended or approved sanctions on the U.S. economy and on our strategic interests, and a certification that the Soviet Union and its allies will derive no direct benefit from the imposition of such sanctions. August 15, 1986. **TABLED**, 73-26. ....

256. DANILOFF RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 486)

Resolution to condemn the Soviet Union for the unjustifiable arrest and indictment of Nicholas Daniloff and demand his immediate and unconditional release from custody by the Soviet Union. It further expresses deep concern that, unless the Soviet Union immediately resolves this matter, U.S.-Soviet relations will be threatened and the hopes for a summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev will be jeopardized: it also urges that all responsible news organizations should consider appropriate actions to underscore the demand for Daniloff's release. September 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

298. DRUG BILL/DANILOFF ARREST (H.R. 5484)

Moynihan-Humphrey et al. amendment to declare that the Soviet action in imprisoning and falsely charging Nicholas Daniloff reflects the failure of the Soviet Union to observe internationally recognized standards of human rights and civil conduct and raises profound doubts about Soviet willingness to live up to their responsibilities and commitments under any international or bilateral agreement. September 27, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 57-29. ....

315. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/SOVIET UN DELEGATION (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Heinz et al. amendment was germane. The amendment would prohibit U.S. funds to the United Nations, until the President certifies to Congress that the Secretary General of the United Nations has undertaken an investigation examining: (1) the use of salary remission arrangements among employees of the UN secretariat; (2) the excessive use of secondment of member states, whereby employees of the secretariat do not become regular career employees; and (3) the blatant control of secretariat employees through regular supervision and evaluation by the nationals' permanent missions to the United Nations. October 2, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 46-53. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

2. SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN (S. RES. 31)

Resolution to express the sense of the Senate condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It calls upon the executive to investigate and to evaluate our policy of maintaining an embassy in Kabul and permitting their regime to operate an embassy in Washington. It also asks for the administration to determine whether Soviet actions in Afghanistan constitute the international crime of genocide. January 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

5. SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 8)

Resolution to identify some of the Soviet Union's deceptive new emigration regulations and to demand Soviet observance of internationally recognized human rights. It further calls for the immediate release or emigration of several prisoners of conscience. January 21, 1987. **AGREED TO, 99-0.** ....

72. HOMELESS BILL/U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW (H.R. 558)

Wallop et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should not meet with the Soviet Foreign Minister in Moscow unless and until a thorough examination of the security situation in Moscow has been made and the facilities there are determined to be secure. Unless such a determination can be made prior to April 13, the State Department should seek a change in venue for the upcoming meeting to a location in which the United States can occupy secure facilities. April 9, 1987. **AGREED TO, 70-30.** ....

121. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/ANGOLA (H.R. 1827)

DeConcini et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President and the Secretary of State should consistently convey to the Soviet leadership that the continued Soviet and Cuban military build-up and presence in Angola directly hinders the U.S.-Soviet relationship. It further requests the President to use his special authorities under the Export Administration Act to block U.S. business transactions that conflict with U.S. security interests in Angola. May 21, 1987. **AGREED TO, 94-0.** ....

160. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN TREATMENT (S. 1420)

Bentsen motion to table the Armstrong et al. amendment to suspend Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Romania for six months because of severe, continuous, and systematic violations of basic human rights by the government of that country. NOTE: The Armstrong et al. amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 161). June 26, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 44-49.** ....

161. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN STATUS (S. 1420)

Armstrong et al. amendment to suspend the Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Romania for six months because of severe, continuous, and systematic violations of basic human rights by the government of that country. NOTE: The Senate previously failed to table the Armstrong et al. amendment, see vote No. 160. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO, 57-36.** ....

164. TRADE BILL/AFGHANISTAN (S. 1420)

Humphrey et al. modified amendment to authorize the President to prohibit trade between the United States and the Soviet-sponsored Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO, 83-0.** ....

191. TRADE BILL/COMMODITY EXPORTS TO CUBA (S. 1420)

Helms motion to table the Baucus et al. amendment to require the President to maintain a list of agricultural commodities and products that may be exported on a cash basis to Cuba, and to permit U.S. exporters to export those commodities and products. July 14, 1987. **TABLED, 71-25.** ....

198. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN STATUS (S. 1420)

Armstrong motion to table the Danforth et al. amendment to allow the President to waive the Armstrong amendment, to suspend most favored nation status (MFN) for Romania for six months, if he determines that the amendment would hinder human rights progress in Romania or endanger emigration from the country. July 15, 1987. **TABLED, 53-44.** ....

Vote
No.

Voted

215. HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI/SOVIET EMBASSY (S. RES. 248)

Pell motion to table the Symms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that Soviet espionage agents have installed listening devices in the structure of the new American embassy in Moscow in blatant defiance of the spirit of the embassy agreements and certain recognized norms of international relations; and that it is well known that Soviet espionage agents intend to use the new Soviet embassy in this country as a platform to conduct highly sophisticated electronic surveillance of the U.S. government, to undermine U.S. national security. The amendment also expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should: (1) void the current embassy agreements; and (2) enter into negotiations for a new agreement under which the Soviet Union will move its new embassy to a site in the District of Columbia that is not more than 90 feet above mean sea level. NOTE: After this vote, the Symms amendment was separated by unanimous consent from S. Res. 248, considered as a freestanding resolution (S. Res. 261), and agreed to by voice vote. July 30, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 26-71. ....

249. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/TYPEWRITER SALES (S. 1174)

Dixon et al. amendment to allow Warsaw Pact nations to compete in connection with the U.S. Department of Defense's procurement and acquisition of manual typewriters. September 17, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 53-41. ....

265. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/SOVIET EMBASSY (S. 1174)

Symms amendment to void certain agreements relating to the site of the Soviet Union's embassy in Washington D.C. It would also require the President to negotiate with the Soviets to move their new embassy to a site that is not more than 90 feet above mean sea level. NOTE: The Senate previously considered this issue in the form of a sense-of-the-Senate resolution (see vote No. 215). September 24, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 70-27. ....

302. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/DEFENSE PROGRAMS (S. 1394)

Pell motion to table the Helms modified amendment to the Wallop amendment, to provide that no U.S. national defense program shall be impeded or delayed in order to comply with any treaty or proposed treaty which the President has certified to Congress that the Soviet Union is violating. Such programs could be impeded or delayed only after the President has certified to Congress that the Soviet Union is no longer violating such treaty and that the Soviet Union has given formal assurance that it will not use impact areas adjacent to any State or territory of the United States for testing nuclear weapons delivery systems. NOTE: The Wallop amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 303). October 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 52-43. ....

303. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/SOVIET MISSILE TESTS (S. 1394)

Wallop et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress concerning the recent Soviet ICBM tests near the State of Hawaii. It condemns the Soviet actions that demonstrated disdain for civilized and acceptable standards of international bahavior. It demands an immediate public apology to the American people as well as assurances that tests like this will not occur in the future. October 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

307. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/EAST BLOC MISSIONS IN U.S. (S. 1394)

Pell motion to table the Roth et al. amendment to require the Secretary of State to apply the same restrictions to diplomats in the United States from Soviet bloc countries as are applied to U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union, unless the President determines that national security and foreign policy circumstances require a waiver. NOTE: The Roth et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. October 7, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 36-60. ....

315. FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 1777)

To authorize $3.63 billion in appropriations for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency (USIA), and the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) for fiscal year 1988. The bill will make the following appropriations: $2.69 billion for the State Department, $15.7 million for the Asia Foundation and other programs and $314.45 million for refugee programs; $777 million for the USIA, including $377 million for salaries and expenses, $180 million for the Voice of America, $185 million for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Exchange, and $15 million for the National Endowment for Democracy; $162 million for the BIB, which oversees the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The bill also: requires the Soviet Union to relocate its new embassy complex in Washington from Mount Alto to a lower-elevation site that is less well-suited for electronic surveillance; bars U.S. participation in the U.N. Economic and Social Council until Israel is allowed to participate fully; prohibits the State Department from closing U.S. diplomatic and consular posts abroad unless certain conditions are met; and bars the establishment of an official Washington residence for the Secretary of State. October 8, 1987. **PASSED**, 85-8. ....

333. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 2763)

As amended, to appropriate $14.28 billion for FY88: $2.54 billion for the Commerce Department; $5.3 billion for the Justice Department; $2.5 billion for the State Department; $1.4 billion for the Judiciary; and $2.51 billion for related agencies. Among its individual provisions, the bill: provides $310 million for the Legal Services Corporation; recommends $190 million for the Economic Development Administration's development assistance programs and $150 million for its loan guarantee authority; deletes House language (similar to current law) prohibiting Justice Department funding of prison abortions, except when the mother's life is endangered or in cases of rape; recommends $41.4 million for the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) and defers action on the administration's proposal to transfer MBDA to the Small Business Administration (SBA); provides $238.8 million for Office of Justice programs, including $75 million for anti-drug abuse grants; prohibits funding for further construction at the new U.S. embassy complex in Moscow and ensures that the Secretary of State may not unilaterally allow the Soviets to occupy its new chancery in Washington until problems of our embassy in Moscow are resolved; and provides $5.9 million for the Civil Rights Commission. October 15, 1987. **PASSED**, 82-9. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

32. SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN (S. RES. 386)

To express the sense of the Senate on U.S. policy toward Afghanistan, especially toward the possibility of a Soviet troop withdrawal. More specifically, the resolution states the sense of the Senate that: all Soviet and Soviet bloc advisers must be removed from Afghanistan during the period of troop withdrawal; the Pakistani government should not be put under any pressure to agree to Soviet terms for a settlement and that the future of Afghanistan should not be driven by the desire or schedule for a U.S.-Soviet summit; the U.S. government should not cease, suspend, diminish, or otherwise restrict assistance to the Afghan resistance or take actions that might limit the ability of the resistance to receive assistance until it is absolutely clear that the Soviets have terminated their military occupation; the U.S. President should support strongly the formation of an interim government in Kabul acceptable to the resistance, address the issue of the future status of the nearly 400 bilateral treaties the Soviet have made with the puppet Kabul regime, and address the repatriation by the Soviet Union of the more than 10,000 Afghan children who have been forcibly deported to the Soviet Union; and that the only acceptable formula for settlement of the Afghan situation is one which provides for the self-determination of the Afghan people and results in a government genuinely representative of the Afghan people. February 29, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 77-0. ....

64. BERING SEA RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 396)

To express the sense of the Senate on the need to stop uncontrolled fishing in the international waters of the Bering Sea. The resolution suggests that the Secretary of State initiate immediately negotiations with the Soviet Union toward concluding a bilateral agreement that establishes a moratorium on all fishing in the so-called "Doughnut" area of the Bering Sea and North Pacific. The agreement would set forth measures that the United States and Soviet Union would take against other nations that do not abide by such a moratorium. March 21, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 78-0. ....

141. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/AFGHAN ACCORD (S. 2355)

Dixon motion to table the Helms amendment to prohibit the expenditure of funds for implementation of the April 13, 1988, U.S.-Soviet Afghan agreement until the President has submitted the agreement as a treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent. May 16, 1988. **TABLED**, 63-30. ....

183. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION/LOANS TO SOVIET BLOC NATIONS (H.R. 4586)

Sasser et. al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that during the Toronto Economic Summit, the President should consult with leaders of the allied countries on the impact on Western security of tied and untied loans, trade credits, direct investments, joint ventures, lines of credit, and guarantees or other subsidies to the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua. June 15, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

184. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL/ PASSAGE (H.R. 4586)

As amended, to appropriate $8.7 billion for FY 1989 appropriations for Department of Defense military construction. The bill appropriates $5.4 billion for military construction and $3.2 billion for military family housing. More specifically, the bill: (1) adheres to the spending limit allocated by the FY 1989 Budget Resolution in both budget authority and outlays; (2) approves a number of National Guard and Reserve account projects which were not specifically authorized by the Authorization committee, resulting in a funding increase of $185.3 million; (3) includes the entire budget request for construction of facilities at Warren AFB, Wyoming, to support the rail-garrison basing mode for the MX ICBM, contingent upon Presidential certification of the MX program; (4) prohibits use of appropriated funds for overseas military construction to pay foreign contractors from countries which permit their national banking institutions to make untied, general purpose loans to the U.S.S.R., Warsaw Pact nations, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua; (5) prohibits the use of appropriated funds to relocate the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing from Torrejon Air Base, Spain, to southern Italy; (6) expresses the sense of the Senate that the President should consult with allied leaders on the impact on western security of tied and untied loans, trade credits, direct investments, joint ventures, lines of credit, and guarantees, or other subsidies to the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua (see vote no. 188); and (7) includes funds for construction of Navy facilities at Tinker AFB, Oklahoma, to provide base support for E-A6 TACAMO surveillance aircraft squadrons; these funds may not be spent before October 15, 1988. June 15, 1988. **PASSED**, 93-2. ....

206. TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS/ POINT OF ORDER (H.R. 4775)

Decision of the Chair that the McClure amendment, to link compliance with the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act with extension of Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to any signatory of that Act, is legislation on a general appropriations bill, and is therefore out of order. June 27, 1988. **SUSTAINED**, 57-24. ....

286. TRADE BILL/MFN STATUS (H.R. 4848)

Bentsen motion to table the McClure amendment to require the President, in granting most-favored-nation (MFN) status, first, to consider the extent to which that country is in compliance with its obligations under the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, and second, to report to Congress on the extent of that compliance. August 3, 1988. **TABLED**, 67-28. ....

309. ROMANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES/PASSAGE (S. RES. 461)

To express the sense of the Senate's condemnation of Romania's human rights abuses, particularly its plan to raze agricultural villages in traditionally Hungarian areas. The bill: (1) condemns the Romanian government's continued practice of systematically violating a whole range of internationally recognized human rights of its citizens; (2) protests strongly the planned program of wholesale destruction of traditional settlements in violation of the human rights, minority cultural rights, and property rights of their inhabitants; (3) urges the Romanian government to revise its human rights policies and institute meaningful reforms to comply with international agreements that are binding to Romania; (4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to continue to call the above violations to the attention of Romanian officials and demand meaningful reforms; and (5) urges the President to make clear to the Romanian Government that restoration of Romania's most-favored-nation status or any extension of other favorable trading privileges should not be considered by the United States until Romania implements a thorough reform of its human rights practices. August 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

377. MONTANA WILDERNESS BILL/LOANS TO WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES

Symms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the President should instruct the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, and Commerce to consult immediately with allied governments on the impact on Western security of various types of private and public loans to and debt reschedulings for the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, and Nicaragua. The amendment would call for a multilateral voluntary initiative--supervised by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development--to end untied, general-purpose lending to these countries for reasons both of national security and prudent commercial banking. October 18, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 64-2.

LABOR

Vote
No. Voted

LABOR

98th Congress, 1st Session

13. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION PROGRAMS (H.R. 1718)

Bradley et al. amendment to add sense-of-the-Senate language that Congress opposes any further reductions in education programs. March 9, 1983. AGREED TO, 82–10. ....

14. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TARGETING OF FUNDING (H.R. 1718)

Hatfield motion to table Abdnor et al. amendment to strike the provision targeting one-third of the funding to long-term unemployment States (defined as those where the unadjusted unemployment rate was above the unadjusted national unemployment rate for each month of calendar year 1982). March 9, 1983. TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 43–51. ....

15. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TARGETING OF FUNDING (H.R. 1718)

Abdnor motion to table Hatfield et al. perfecting amendment (to maintain the three-tiered system of distributing title 1 funds, while redefining States with "long-term unemployment," for the purposes of tier 2, to be those States with unadjusted unemployment rates above the unadjusted national unemplyment rate for the 6 months ending December 31, 1982—thereby, in effect, adding 6 States to the 15 eligible for tier 2 funding under the original bill) to Abdnor et al. amendment (to strike the tier 2 provision targeting one-third of the funding to long-term unemployment States (defined as those where the unadjusted unemployment rate was above the unadjusted national unemployment rate for each month of calendar year 1982). March 9, 1983. TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 43–51. (Subsequent to the rejection of the tabling motion, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Hatfield et al. perfecting amendment. On March 15, again by voice vote, the Senate agreed to a Hatfield et al. compromise substitute relating to the targeting formula. The substitute would allocate one-third of the targeted funds to tier 1; one-sixth of the funds to tier 2; and one-half of the funds to tier 3. The effect of the substitute is to expand the number of States eligible for tier 2 funding from the original 15 to 21. On March 17, the Abdnor et al. amendment, as amended, was withdrawn.) ....

16. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/DEMOCRATIC "EMERGENCY" PACKAGE (H.R. 1718)

Levin et al. amendment to add a total of $1.67 billion to the bill in three principal areas: (1) $1.28 billion for job creation/stimulus (including $1 billion for community development block grants; $75 million for senior citizens employment through the Older Americans Act; $100 million for summer youth employment; and $100 million for Economic Development Administration); (2) $100 million for emergency food and shelter (including $50 million for food distribution and shelter through private charities; and $50 million for funds to cities for shelter acquisition and preparation); and (3) $290 million for emergency health care (including $120 million for maternal and child health; $70 million for community health centers; and $100 million for aid for public and community hospitals to pay for services provided to the indigent). March 11, 1983. REJECTED, 34–53. ....

17. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (H.R. 1718)

Ford question of germaneness on Ford et al. amendment to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to make unemployed railroad workers with less than 10 years of service eligible for 10 weeks of Federal supplemental unemployment benefits. March 11, 1983. HELD GERMANE, 70–18. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

18. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (H.R. 1718)

Nickles perfecting amendment (to require that additional unemployment benefits paid to unemployed railworkers with less than 10 years of services must come from the railroad unemployment insurance trust fund) to Ford et al. amendment (to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to make unemployed railroad workers with less than 10 years of service eligible for 10 weeks of Federal supplemental unemployment benefits) March 11, 1983. **REJECTED**, 30–60. (Immediately following the rejection of the Nickles perfecting amendment, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Ford et al. amendment.) ....

19. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS (H.R. 1718)

Heinz et al. amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to make quarterly general revenue sharing payments to local governments at the start of each quarter, beginning April 1, 1983. March 14, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 73–21. ....

20. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/HEALTH CARE (H.R. 1718)

Eagleton et al. amendment to: (1) Add to the bill $75 million for maternal and child health, $40 million for community health centers, and $14 million for preventive health services for the unemployed, bringing the total level for these programs to $189 million; (2) reinstate House provisions to earmark funds for inpatient hospital services for certain infants and pregnant women and allocating maternal and child health funds to States according to a formula that mulitiplies the number of children under age 6 in a State by that State's unemployment rate; and (3) incorporate changes made in the sections of the bill pertaining to community health centers (Hatch unprinted amendment No. 27, adopted by voice vote March 9) that earmarked $5 million of community health centers funds for home health care services and $5 million for a new program to train persons who deliver home health care services. March 14, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 80–14. ....

21. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TITLE I (H.R. 1718)

Humphrey amendment to delete title I from the bill, thus striking approximately $3.9 billion in funds for job-related programs and humanitarian aid. March 14, 1983. **REJECTED**, 17–80. ....

22. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TITLE I (H.R. 1718)

Mattingly amendment to delete all of title I except those provisions to provide $100 million for WIC supplemental nutrition programs, $175 million for the Department of Agriculture surplus commodity distribution program; and $50 million for an emergency food and shelter program. March 14, 1983. **REJECTED**, 20–77. ....

23. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TITLE I (H.R. 1718)

Mattingly amendment to achieve savings of $400 million by: (1) Eliminating $100 million from rural water and waste disposal; (2) reducing new budget authority for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' projects by $100 million; (3) cutting by one-half ($150 million) funding for the social services block grant; and (4) reducing college work-study funding by $50 million. March 14, 1983. **REJECTED**, 16–80. ....

Vote
No. Voted

24. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/WATER AND SEWER PROJECTS (H.R. 1718)

Moynihan et al. amendment to modify funding figures recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee in three areas by: (1) Reducing appropriations for the Corps of Engineers by $188 million to $141 million; (2) reducing appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation by $21.7 million to $79.3 million; and (3) increasing the appropriations for the EPA construction grant program by $200 million to $200 million. March 15, 1983. REJECTED, 45–51. ....

26. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BILL (H.R. 1718)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on the bill to provide $16.34 billion in total new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal 1983; and to repeal (under the pending Kasten amendment) the withholding of tax from interest and dividends and to require statements (form 1099) to be filed by the taxpayer with respect to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends). March 16, 1983. CLOTURE REJECTED, 50–48, three-fifths majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having been necessary. ....

27. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1718)

Kasten et al. motion to close debate on Kasten et al. perfecting amendment (to repeal the withholding of tax from interest and dividends and to require statements (form 1099) to be filed by the taxpayer with respect to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends) to Abdnor et al. amendment (to modify the provisions relating to targeting so that jobs-creation funds would be distributed to the States one-half according to the ratio a State's unemployment bears to national unemployment and one-half on the basis of provisions of law authorizing specific programs). March 16, 1983. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 59–39, three-fifths majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having been necessary. (Subsequently, on March 17, the Senate reached a unanimous consent agreement to remove the Kasten withholding repeal from H.R. 1718 and resume consideration of it on April 15 as an amendment to S. 144, the trade reciprocity bill.) ....

30. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 1718)

As amended, to provide $16.34 billion in total new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1983 (with the total including $5.2 billion for job-related programs and humanitarian aid; $5.03 billion for advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund; and $5.71 billion for reimbursement for net realized losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation). March 17, 1983. **PASSED**, 82–16. ....

44. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 1718)

To provide a total of $15.59 billion in new budget authority for fiscal 1983 (with the total including $4.65 billion for job-related programs and humanitarian aid; $5.03 billion for advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund for payments in 27 States and the District of Columbia; and $5.71 billion for reimbursement for net realized losses for the Commodity Credit Corporation). March 22, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 82–15. ....

45. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CONFERENCE REPORT (REVENUE SHARING) (H.R. 1718)

Hatfield motion to table Heinz appeal from the ruling of the Chair that Heinz amendment (to accelerate from the end of each fiscal quarter to the beginning in the payment of general revenue sharing, with the effect amounting to $1.15 billion in accelerated payments) violated section 311 of the Budget Act and was therefore out of order. March 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 62–32. (With adoption of the tabling motion, the point of order was sustained and the amendment fell.)

51. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/UNEMPLOYMENT VOUCHERS (H.R. 1900)

Quayle amendment to establish an FSC voucher program whereby an individual may elect to receive 75 percent of his or her projected FSC benefits in the form of an unemployment voucher which could be used for wages or to satisfy any obligation to the U.S. Treasury under withholding, FICA, or FUTA. March 23, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 53–40.

64. IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL/EMPLOYER SANCTIONS (S. 529).

Kennedy amendment to require that section 101 of the bill, setting forth the employer sanctions program and the work verification system, will terminate 30 days after Congress receives the last (i.e. fifth) GAO report regarding discrimination if: That report determines that a widespread pattern of discrimination has resulted against U.S. citizens or eligible workers seeking employment; and Congress, within that 30-day period, adopts a concurrent resolution, under expedited procedures, approving the findings of the Comptroller General regarding discrimination. April 28, 1983. **REJECTED**, 40–51.

71. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (S. CON. RES. 27)

Domenici motion to table Metzenbaum amendment to: (1) Increase income security (function 600) by $900 million in BA and $1.95 billion in O for fiscal 1984; (2) instruct the Finance Committee to suspend the definition of insured unemployment rate (IUR) which excludes claimants receiving extended benefits from the IUR calculation; and (3) instruct the Finance Committee to suspend the requirement that the IUR be 20 percent higher than the State's IUR during the comparable period in the 2 preceding years. May 5, 1983. **TABLED**, 63–34.

72. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED (S. CON. RES. 27)

Kennedy et al. substitute amendment (to increase health insurance (function 570) by $2.7 billion in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984) for modified Dole et al. amendment (to increase the health account (function 550) by $900 million in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984, with a revenue offset for the sums added). May 5, 1983. **REJECTED**, 36–63.

73. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED (S. CON. RES. 27)

Modified Dole et al. amendment to increase the health account (function 550) by $900 million in BA and O (over the committee-reported levels) for fiscal 1984, with a revenue offset for the sums added. May 5, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 90–9.

94. IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL/TEMPORARY WORKERS (S. 529)

Wilson amendment to extend the DeConcini-Wilson transition period from 3 years to 5 years if the Secretary of Labor finds that the new H-2(a) temporary worker program has had an adverse impact upon the ability of agricultural employers to produce perishable commodities or upon the price or availability of such commodities to American consumers. May 17, 1983. **REJECTED**, 20–72.

Vote
No. Voted

95. IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL/EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION CLAIMS (S. 529)

Hart et al. amendment to: (1) Prohibit employers of more than 3 persons presently exempted from the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 from discriminating in hiring on the basis of national origin or allegiance; (2) establish, within the newly created U.S. Immigration Board, a Special Counsel to investigate claims filed before the Board by individuals alleging that an unfair immigration-related employment practice has occurred or is occurring; (3) grant the Special Counsel cease-and-desist enforcement power, in addition to authority to impose fines and order payment of up to 1 year of back pay; and (4) prohibit individuals seeking relief under Title VII from seeking relief under these provisions, unless such individual is the alleged victim of employment discrimination for a reason in addition to national origin. May 17, 1983. **REJECTED**, 29–59. ....

101. IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL/PASSAGE (S. 529)

As amended, to revise and reform the Immigration and Nationality Act, in order to increase control over both legal and illegal immigration, with specific provisions to: (1) Impose civil and criminal sanctions against employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens and against persons who knowingly and for a fee recruit or refer for employment such illegal aliens; (2) establish a system to verify that employees and potential employees are eligible to work in the U.S.; (3) modify exclusion, deportation and asylum procedures in order to reduce the time illegal aliens are allowed to remain in this country after apprehension; (4) place an overall limitation of 350,000 on the number of family reunification visas per year, with immediate relatives of U.S. citizens exempt from such a ceiling; (5) limit the admission of independent preference and nonpreference immigrants to 75,000 per year; (6) amend the existing H-2 temporary worker program to establish a special procedure for providing seasonal workers in agriculture; (7) require foreign students to reside and be physically present in their home country for 2 years after departure from the U.S. in order to change their residency status; (8) grant permanent resident status to illegal immigrants who entered this country prior to January 1, 1977, and temporary resident status to illegal immigrants who entered this country prior to January 1, 1980; (9) provide legalization impact aid in the form of block grants to the States; (10) require INS officers to possess a valid search warrant before entering a farm or other agricultural operation; (11) require the Federal Government to reimburse State governments for the cost of incarcerating in State prisons illegal aliens and refugees who commit felonies; (12) require presidential and GAO reports to Congress; and (13) state the sense of Congress that English is the sole official language of the United States. May 18, 1983. **PASSED**, 76–18. ....

146. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/UNEMPLOYED HEALTH INSURANCE (H.R. 3069)

Moynihan et al. amendment to appropriate $225 million for health benefits for the unemployed, contingent upon enactment of an authorization for such a program (either under title XX of the Social Security Act or the Public Health Service Act); and provide that amounts not obligated prior to October 1, 1983, remain available for obligation in fiscal 1984. June 15, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 75–23. ....

158. LABOR MANAGEMENT RACKETEERING ACT/PASSAGE (S. 336)

To afford greater protection for unions and employee benefit plans from corrupt union and management officials by increasing the penalties for violating the Taft-Hartley Act and prohibiting persons, upon conviction of certain crimes, from holding office in or certain positions related to labor organizations and employee benefit plans; and to clarify certain responsibilities of the Department of Labor. June 20, 1983. **PASSED**, 75–0. ....

240. RAILROAD RETIREMENT SOLVENCY ACT (H.R. 1646)

To amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, to assure sufficient resources to pay current and future benefits to railroad retirees. August 2, 1983. **PASSED**, 95–2. ....

243. TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS/OPM REGULATIONS (H.R. 3329)

Mathias motion that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with Mathias et al. amendment to prohibit funds to be used prior to October 15, 1983, for the implementaion of Office of Personnel Management regulations which would change the civil service system in order to link Federal employee pay and job security to performance. August 3, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 75–18. (Previously, by voice vote during floor debate, the Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 3329 to provide a total of $10.932 billion in new budget authority for fiscal 1984 for Department of Transportation and related agencies.) ....

275. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS/REVISED FSC PROVISIONS (S. 1887)

Moynihan et al. amendment to: (1) Provide for computation of the duration of benefits on either the insured unemployment rate (IUR) or the total unemployment rate (TUR), whichever results in longer benefit duration; (2) provide benefits for 7, 9, 12, or 14 weeks; (3) provide an additional 4 weeks of reach-back benefits for persons whose benefits expired between April and October, 1983; and (4) extend the program for 9 months. September 29, 1983. **REJECTED**, 34–59. ....

276. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS/REACH-BACK BENEFITS (S. 1887)

Byrd et al. amendment to allow unemployed persons, who have exhausted all available unemployment benefits, including FSC, since April 1, 1983, to receive up to three-fourths of the number of weeks (up to 8 weeks) of benefits which new FSC beneficiaries will receive. September 30, 1983. **REJECTED**, 37–54. ....

277. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS/EXTENDED BENEFITS (S. 1887)

Levin et al. amendment to add language allowing an optional 10 weeks of extended benefits (EB) for States with an average insured unemployment rate (IUR) of 6 percent or more, 8 weeks of EB for States with an average IUR between 5 and 6 percent, and 6 weeks EB for States with an average IUR between 4 and 5 percent, since January 1982. September 30, 1983. **REJECTED**, 26–64. ....

278. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS/PASSAGE (S. 1887/H.R. 3929)

As amended, to extend the FSC program for 18 months with a restructured payment system. September 30, 1983. **PASSED**, 89–0. ....

281. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/JOB TRAINING (H.R. 3913)

Baker motion to table Quayle et al. amendment to increase fiscal 1984 appropriations for Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs by $364 million; and to stipulate that after July 1, 1985, the JTPA programs will be funded at fiscal 1983 levels. October 4, 1983. **TABLED**, 50–44. ....

Vote
No. Voted

282. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3913)

As amended, to make appropriations totaling $98.85 billion for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education and related agencies. October 4, 1983. **PASSED**, 70–23. ....

308. PUBLIC HOLIDAYS CAP/PASSAGE (S. 1970)

To amend title 5 of the U.S. Code to limit the number of legal public holidays to 10 (the current number counting the Martin Luther King Holiday). October 20, 1983. **PASSED**, 86–2. ....

352. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/UNEMPLOYED HEALTH CARE (H.J. RES. 413)

Riegle appeal from the ruling of the Chair sustaining Nickles point of order that Riegle et al. amendment (to add language appropriating $500 million for health care benefits for the unemployed only if a program authorizing such benefits is enacted into law) constitutes legislation on an appropriations bill and is therefore out of order. November 10, 1983. **RULING UPHELD**, 47–36. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

6. CRIME CONTROL/PASSAGE (S. 1762)

As amended, to amend title 18 of the U.S. Code to: (1) Permit pretrial detention of "dangerous" defendants; (2) revise sentencing procedures to minimize disparities; (3) expand the Government's authority to require forfeiture of proceeds from organized crime and narcotics trafficking; (4) restrict the insanity defense; (5) increase penalties for drug traffickers; (6) provide Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies; (7) provide for the transfer of surplus Federal property to States for prison use; and (8) increase penalties for labor racketeering. February 2, 1984. **PASSED**, 91–1. ....

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58. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/EMPLOYEE SERVICE AWARDS (H.R. 2163)

Metzenbaum perfecting amendment (to delete the provision granting new income-tax exclusion for awards received from an employer for length of service, productivity, and safety achievement) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 9, 1984. **REJECTED**, 18–64. ....

62. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/UNEMPLOYED HEALTH INSURANCE (H.R. 2163)

Heinz-Specter perfecting amendment (to add language making $700 million in Federal block grants available to the States to provide health benefits to the long-term unemployed) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 11, 1984. **REJECTED**, 39–57. ....

67. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LIQUOR TAXES AND ENTERPRISE ZONES (H.R. 2163)

Ford perfecting amendment (to strike both the $2 increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits and the enterprise zone provisions to grant tax incentives and regulatory relief for economic activity in certain distressed areas) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **REJECTED**, 15–76. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

72. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/EARNED-INCOME TAX CREDIT (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to add language providing for the indexing of the earned income tax credit, beginning in 1986) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED**, 64–25. ....

76. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/DEDUCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Melcher et al. perfecting amendment (to broaden travel and transportation deductions for construction workers who work at sites more than 40 miles from home) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED**, 50–31. ....

108. BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENTS/POLITICAL USES OF UNION DUES (H.R. 5174)

Mathias motion to table Helms et al. substitute No. 3111 (to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act to bar the use of compulsory union dues for political purposes) for Helms amendment No. 3086 (to make the same change). May 22, 1984. **TABLED**, 65–32. (Subsequently, Senator Helms withdrew amendment No. 3086.) ....

251. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 6028)

As amended, to make appropriations of $94.8 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies in fiscal 1985. (The bill includes funding in the following areas: $6.35 billion for the Department of Labor; $70.1 billion for HHS; $17.6 billion for the Department of Education; and $792.7 million for related agencies. (Note: Including advance funding, the total in the bill comes to $105.9 billion.) (Also included in the bill are provisions to: Allow the expenditure of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest (not just when the life of the mother is threatened, as is the case in current law); and prohibit the use of funds to prevent individual voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools.) September 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 71–20. ....

273. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/FEDERAL PAY EQUITY (GERMANENESS) (H.J. RES. 648)

Baker question of germaneness on Cranston et al. amendment to add language prohibiting the appropriation of funds for the Office of Personnel Management unless a study on pay equity is reported to Congress by September 1, 1985. October 3, 1984. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 41–57. ....

281. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/CRIME BILL (H.J. RES. 648)

Thurmond motion to table committee amendment to strike the Comprehensive Crime Control bill to amend title 18 of the U.S. Code to: (1) Permit pretrial detention of "dangerous" defendants; (2) revise sentencing procedures to minimize disparities; (3) expand the Government's authority to require forfeiture of proceeds from organized crime and narcotics trafficking; (4) restrict the insanity defense; (5) increase penalties for drug traffickers; (6) provide Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies; and (7) provide for a mandatory sentence for certain three-time felons caught in possession of a firearm. (Note: For final conference provisions on crime control, see Vote No. 287.) October 3, 1984. **TABLED**, 97–0. ....

Vote
No. Voted

99th Congress, 1st Session

26. FSC UNEMPLOYMENT AID PHASEOUT/6-MONTH EXTENSION (H.R. 1866)

Specter et al. amendment to extend the Federal supplemental compensation (FSC) program, which provides unemployment benefits to individuals whose other benefits have expired, for 6 months. April 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 34-58. ....

27. FSC UNEMPLOYMENT AID PHASEOUT/FEDERAL-STATE EXTENDED BENEFITS (H.R. 1866)

Levin et al. amendment to change the extended benefit threshold from 6 percent to 5 percent, thereby expanding the number of those qualifying for benefits. April 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 32-62. ....

28. FSC UNEMPLOYMENT AID PHASEOUT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1866)

As amended, to phase out the Federal supplemental compensation (FSC) program, which provides unemployment benefits to individuals whose other benefits have expired. Specifically, the bill allows no new beneficiaries to qualify for FSC, while allowing people already on the rolls to draw their remaining benefits. April 3, 1985. **PASSED**, 94-0. ....

42. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WALSH-HEALEY OVERTIME REQUIREMENT (S. CON. RES. 32)

Nickels et al. perfecting amendment to add language stating the sense of Congress that "overall Federal outlays should be reduced and it is assumed that legislation should be enacted to conform the overtime requirements under the Walsh-Healey Act and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act with the Fair Labor Standards Act, and that the resulting outlay reductions shall be utilized to achieve the previously agreed-upon program outlay savings." May 6, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 86-5. ....

56. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ARC, UDAG, EDA, RURAL HOUSING (S. CON. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the Sasser et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore funding for community and regional development programs (such as the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG), and Economic Development Association (EDA)) at fiscal 1985 levels and to restore funding for Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) rural housing programs at 75 percent of the fiscal 1985 level. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-44. ....

69. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (S. CON. RES. 32)

Hatfield motion to table the Dixon perfecting amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 500 (Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services) by $160 million in each of fiscal 1986-88 for summer youth employment, thereby maintaining the program at the fiscal 1985 level. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 62-35. ....

71. BUDGET RESOLUTION/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table Hollings et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 450 (Community and Regional Development) by amounts necessary to reflect a restoration to the fiscal year 1985 level of $200 million of funding for the Economic

Vote
No.

Voted

Development Administration during fiscal 1986-88. May 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 64-33.

72. BUDGET RESOLUTION/FINAL BUDGET PACKAGE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole-Domenici perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to make changes in the GOP Senate-White House budget plan (see vote No. 34) to reflect the final budget package (the revised or "Dole II" budget). The amendment would set the following for fiscal 1986: budget authority at $1.069 trillion; outlays at $965 billion; revenues at $794 billion; and the deficit at $171 billion. The amendment would also set preliminary goals for fiscal 1987-88, revise budget levels for fiscal 1985, and give reconciliation instructions to House and Senate committees to recommend legislative savings to meet the budget targets. The budget targets would cut deficits by about $295 billion over the next 3 years, fiscal 1986-88, starting with $56 billion next year. The deficit would decline to $104 billion by fiscal 1988. In addition, the amendment would terminate the trade adjustment assistance program, the Economic Development Administration, the work incentive program for welfare recipients, and cut the Job Corps Program by 30%. May 10, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 50-49.

97. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/DAVIS-BACON ACT (S. 1160)

Kennedy et al. amendment to delete the following provisions in the bill regarding the Davis-Bacon Act's application to military construction projects: (1) The change in the basis for determining "prevailing wages" from 30 percent of a job classification paid the identical rate to 50 percent; (2) the ban on the use of urban wage data to determine the prevailing wage in rural areas and vice versa; (3) the requirement that the Labor Department recognize helper classifications in areas where they are a prevailing practice; and (4) the increase in the threshold application of Davis-Bacon from $2,000 to $1 million. June 4, 1985. **REJECTED**, 49-49.

98. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/DAVIS-BACON ACT (S. 1160)

Gramm motion to table the Dole motion to reconsider the vote by which the Kennedy amendment was rejected (see vote No. 97). June 4, 1985. **TABLED**, 49-48.

176. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SEASONAL WORKER PROGRAM (S. 1200)

Simpson motion to table the Hatch amendment to create a "seasonal worker" program to allow foreign workers into the country for up to nine months each year for agricultural work. Specifically, the amendment requires that: (1) Growers interested in participating in the program file a petition with the Attorney General; (2) Only if the number of domestic workers is inadequate may growers hire legal foreign workers; (3) Growers pay an adverse effect wage rate set by the Department of Agriculture; (4) Growers provide either housing or a reasonable housing allowance to seasonal workers as well as workers' compensation or comparable insurance; (5) Growers notify the Department of Justice within 72 hours after each worker either enters or leaves their employment; (6) Growers withhold 20 percent of gross wages to be deposited in the worker's home country and retrieved by the worker himself so that he has sufficient incentive to return home. September 12, 1985. **TABLED**, 50-48.

186. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SEASONAL WORKER PROGRAM (S. 1200)

Wilson amendment to create a seasonal worker program to allow foreign workers into the country for up to 9 months each year to help in the harvest of perishable commodities, with a cap allowing no more than 350,000 of these workers into the United States at

Vote
No.

Voted

any one time for the first 3 years of the program's existence: at the conclusion of the 3-year period, the Attorney General is to determine whether that number is adequate. September 17, 1985. **AGREED TO, 51-44.** ....

18[illegible]. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SEASONAL WORKER PROGRAM (S. 1200)

Wilson motion to table the Simon amendment to terminate the "seasonal worker" program after three years unless Congress votes to continue it. (The Senate subsequently agreed to the Simon amendment by voice vote.) September 18, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED, 40-56.** ....

191. IMMIGRATION REFORM/PASSAGE (S. 1200)

As amended, to restructure U.S. immigration laws on illegal immigration. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Create a new system of employer sanctions for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens; (2) expand and streamline an existing temporary agricultural workers program (the H-2 program); (3) establish a seasonal worker program for perishable-crop growers that would allow up to 350,000 foreign workers into the country at any one time; (4) require INS officers to obtain warrants before searching "open fields" for illegal aliens; and (5) create a program to grant legal status to certain illegal aliens already in the country to begin no later than 3 years after enactment. September 19, 1985. **PASSED, 69-30.** ....

235. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPPRIATIONS/JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (H.R. 3424)

Weicker motion to table the Dixon et al. amendment to increase funding by $122.5 million for the Job Training Partnership Act that helps retrain displaced workers. The proposed increase would restore the program to its fiscal 1985 funding level. October 21, 1985. **TABLED, 53-33.** ....

236. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/WIN PROGRAM (H.R. 3424)

Proxmire amendment to terminate the Work Incentive Program (WIN), providing jobs and training services for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). October 21, 1985. **REJECTED, 20-66.** ....

237. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/DISCRETIONARY FUNDING CUT (H.R. 3424)

Proxmire amendment to cut 5 percent, or $1.65 billion, from all discretionary funding in the bill. October 22, 1985. **REJECTED, 29-69.** ....

238. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3424)

As amended, to provide $105.1 billion in fiscal 1986 appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agency programs. The bill includes provisions to: (1) restore Job Corps, proposed for elimination, to its fiscal year 1985 level of $617 million; (2) increase major entitlements by $2.44 billion for Medicaid, $696 million for Social Security Insurance, $689 million for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and $104 million for payments to health care trust funds; (3) increase disease control by $62.7 million to $476.7, including $205.5 million for AIDS research; (4) appropriate $5.46 billion for National Institutes of Health; (5) increase funding for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADMHA) by $74 million to $995.5 million; (6) maintain at fiscal year 1985 levels the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program, Work Incentive Program, Community Services Block Grant, and aging programs; (7) hold compensatory education for disadvantaged at fiscal year 1985 level; and (8) increase education for the handicapped by $89.7 million and rehabilitation by $125.8 million. The bill is $4.95 billion more than the President's budget request and $678.88 million less than the House Bill. October 22, 1985. **PASSED**, 83-15. ....

272. COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (H.R. 2965)

Chafee et al. amendment to delete funding for the Economic Development Administration except for $15 million for salaries and expenses while terminating the program. November 1, 1985. **REJECTED**, 39-57. ....

286. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS/DAVIS-BACON ACT (H.R. 3327)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Appropriations Committee amendment to exempt certain military constructions projects from provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act was germane to the bill. November 7, 1985. **HELD NOT GERMANE**, 45-49. ....

379. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3128)

As reported by the conferees, to reduce the deficit by $83 billion over fiscal 1986-1988 through spending cuts and added revenues, including cuts in the following areas: (1) Superfund. Raises $10 billion over 5 years to finance the Superfund program through petroleum and chemical feedstock taxes and the imposition of a broad-based manufacturers tax. (2) Trade Adjustment. Extends the authorization of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which assists workers and firms hurt by unfair foreign competition. This program would be financed by a new tax on all imports within two years. (3) Medicare. Mandates that State and local employees hired after January 1, 1986 be covered by Medicare, thereby requiring them and their employers to contribute to the program through payroll taxes; Restricts both payments for doctors and hospitals and the benefits for elderly patients. (4) Offshore Oil Revenues. States would be rewarded at least 27 percent of escrowed bonuses, rents, and royalties to settle the legal dispute between the Federal government and several States regarding their disposition. (The House rejected the conference report, opposing the Superfund tax provision. The House and Senate failed to settle their disagreement, sending the bill back to conference.) December 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 78-1. ....

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12. CONRAIL/PASSAGE (S. 638)

As amended, would: (1) implement the Transportation Secretary's plan to sell Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) to Norfolk Southern Corporation (NS) according to the terms of a memorandum of intent signed by the Department of Transportation (DOT) and NS officials; (2) provide that the Secretary cannot transfer Conrail to NS until the Department of Justice has approved the required divestitures of certain rail lines and facilities; (3) provide for right of first hire on NS and Conrail for employees of railroads affected by the sale. February 4, 1986. **PASSED**, 54-39. ....

67. HOBBS ACT/CLOTURE (S. 1774)

Dole et al. motion to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 1774, the Anti-Violence Amendment to the Hobbs Act, which makes labor-related violence subject to penalties of the Federal extortion law. Specifically, the bill (1) defines the term extortion to mean the obtaining of property from another, with his or her consent, induced by use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear thereof, or wrongful use of fear not involving force or violence, or under color of official right; (2) provides that nothing in the bill should be construed as indicating Congress' intent to exclude Federal jurisdiction over the offenses described in the Act "on the ground that the conduct is a violation of State or local law, or that the conduct, if it involves force, violence or fear of force or violence, takes place in the course of a legitimate business or labor dispute or objective"; (3) provides that nothing in the bill should be construed as indicating Congress' intent to "chill legitimate activity by authorizing Federal prosecution for offenses occurring during a labor dispute which do not involve extortion." April 16, 1986. CLOTURE REJECTED, 44-54. ....

86. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/WIN PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 120)**

Moynihan et al. amendment to restore funding for the Work Incentive Program (WIN), $211 million for each of the fiscal years 1987-89. To offset this spending increase, the Finance Committee would be instructed to raise the required revenues. April 30, 1986. AGREED TO, 55-40. ....

118. **URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (H.R. 4515)**

Johnston motion to waive section 401 of the Budget Act on the Johnston et al. amendment to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to make workers and firms that supply parts and services for the oil and gas industry eligible for trade adjustment assistance (Note: The Johnston amendment was later agreed to by voice vote). June 6, 1986. **MOTION AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

193. **DOD AUTHORIZATION/SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (S. 2638)**

Division 1 of the Kennedy-Metzenbaum amendment to delete language in the committee reported bill to raise to $1 million the threshold on military contracts to which the Service Contract Act applies. (Note: Division 2 of the amendment, which dealt with the Davis-Bacon Act, was later rejected, see vote No. 194.) August 8, 1986. AGREED TO, 62-34. ....

194. **DOD AUTHORIZATION/DAVIS-BACON (S. 2638)**

Division 2 of the Kennedy-Metzenbaum amendment to delete language in the committee bill that would raise to $250,000 the threshold on Department of Defense (DOD) contracts to which the Davis-Bacon Act applies. (Division 1 of the amendment, which dealt with the Service Contract Act, was previously agreed to, see vote No. 193.) August 8, 1986. **REJECTED**, 44-51. ....

195. **DOD AUTHORIZATION/CIVIL SERVICE REFORM (S. 2638)**

Quayle motion to table the Stevens amendment to delete a provision in the bill establishing in the Department of Defense a separate management and pay system for acquisition, scientific, and technical personnel. (Note: The Stevens amendment was later agreed to by voice vote.) August 8, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED**, 44-52. ....

260. **LABOR, HHS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 5233)**

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1987 $113.7 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education and related agencies. This appropriation is an increase of $8.56 billion over the President's request and approximately $10 billion over the House figure. September 10, 1986. PASSED, 83-12. ....

274. **BUDGET RECONCILIATION/AIRLINE EMPLOYEE SECURITY (S. 2706)**

Danforth motion to waive the Budget Act on the Danforth et al. amendment to provide for mandatory seniority list integration by the surviving air carrier if the Transportation Secretary finds that an airline merger would result in complete or partial "operational integration" of the affected carriers. Either party, management or labor, could require binding arbitration of controversies arising in the integration process. This amendment would apply retroactively only to cover the TWA-Ozark acquisition. No other completed acquisition would be affected. Note: A three-fifths vote, or 60 votes, is necessary to waive the Budget Act. September 19, 1986. **REJECTED**, 43-52. ....

283. HIGHWAY BILL/DAVIS-BACON (S. 2405)

Symms amendment to raise from $2,000 to $250,000 the minimum for application of Davis-Bacon wage rates to contracts for Federal-aid highway construction. September 23, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 49-46. ....

305. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/AIRLINE MERGERS (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgment of the Senate whether the Danforth amendment was germane. The Danforth amendment would ensure the preservation of employee seniority rights in airline mergers and similar transactions. It would further require that representatives of the acquiring company and all affected employee groups negotiate a fair and equitable integration of seniority lists. If the acquiring carrier and the employees cannot agree on an integrated seniority list, the dispute would then be submitted to binding arbitration. If the parties already had an agreement that provided for arbitration, then that agreed process would be used to settle the dispute. October 1, 1986. **HELD NONGERMANE**, 49-49. ....

307. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (H.J. RES. 738)

Dixon motion to waive section 302 (f) of the Budget Act on the Dixon amendment to provide $100 million to the Summer Youth Employment Program, title II-b of the Job Training Partnership Act. It would also provide that allocation of these funds be offset by an equal amount from unassigned budget outlays in the bill. October 1, 1986. **REJECTED**, 31-67. ....

348. IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE REPORT/BUDGET ACT WAIVER (S. 1200)

Simpson motion to waive section 303 of the Budget Act on the conference report to: (1) create employer sanctions against the hiring of illegal aliens, (2) provide amnesty to illegal aliens already residing in the U.S., (3) permit aliens entering the U.S. before 1982 to apply for permanent residency and eventual citizenship, and (4) allow legalized aliens to become eligibile for certain Federal welfare programs. October 16, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 75-21. ....

355. IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE REPORT/CLOTURE (S. 1200)

Simpson motion, for himself and others, to close debate on the conference report on S. 1200, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to control unauthorized immigration to the United States. NOTE: The Senate later agreed to the conference report (see vote No. 357). October 17, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 69-21. ....

357. IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (S. 1200)

As reported by the conferees, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to control unauthorized immigration into the United States. Among its key provisions, are a new system of penalties against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, amnesty for illegals who came to the United States before 1982, $4 billion in appropriations to help States pay the costs of legalizing aliens, and a special program to ensure that growers have enough workers to harvest their crops. October 17, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 63-24. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

100th Congress, 1st Session

61. JEDI/PASSAGE (S. 514)

As amended, to establish an incentive bonus program for States to move welfare recipients into jobs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and allow States more flexibility in managing summer youth employment funds. April 2, 1987. PASSED, 99-0. ....

124. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/EMPLOYER SANCTIONS (H.R. 1827)

Excepted committee amendment to delay for four months the June 1 effective date of the employer sanctions provision in last year's immigration reform law. NOTE: After the vote, both Senators DeConcini and Simpson moved to reconsider the vote, and Senator Harkin moved to table the motion. On May 28, the Senate agreed to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to (see vote No. 130). May 21, 1987. AGREED TO, 48-45. ....

128. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM (H.R. 1827)

Dixon motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Dixon-Metzenbaum amendment to provide an additional $100 million in FY 1987 for the Summer Youth Employment and Training Program. In order to offset the cost of the amendment, it would also reduce the severance plan proposed for the World Bank by $100 million. (NOTE: This offset, however, would provide for a $100 million reduction in budget authority, but no budget outlays. Because the amendment requires a $85 million outlay for FY 1987, it would exceed the outlay ceiling for FY 1987.) May 27, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-62. ....

130. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/EMPLOYEE SANCTIONS (H.R. 1827)

Harkin motion to table the DeConcini-Simpson motion to reconsider the vote by which the excepted committee amendment No. 4 was agreed to (see vote No. 124). The amendment would delay for four months the June 1 effective date of the employer sanctions provisions in last year's immigration reform law. May 28, 1987. **TABLED**, 47-43. ....

180. TRADE BILL/PLANT CLOSINGS (S. 1420)

Quayle amendment to strike the plant closing and layoff provisions from the bill. Under these provisions, businesses with more than 100 full-time employees will be required to give 60 days advance notice to their employees prior to closing down operations or laying off more than 50 employees. Employers actively seeking capital or business to avoid plant closing will be exempt from notice if this provision will damage their efforts. Seasonal and part-time employees will also be exempt from both the plant closing and layoff provisions. July 9, 1987. **REJECTED**, 40-60. ....

185. TRADE BILL/TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (S. 1420)

Armstrong amendment to place a $400 million cap on the amount spent annually on the trade adjustment assistance program. July 9, 1987. **REJECTED**, 39-53. ....

208. TRADE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 3)

As amended, to authorize negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements and strengthen U.S. trade laws. It includes the following provisions: **Trade Negotiations.**—Gives the President authority to negotiate bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to reduce or eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Directs the President to consult regularly with Congress and the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations (ACTN) on the status of negotiations and trade policy matters. Provides expedited "fast track" procedures for congressional approval of trade agreements, while requiring close presidential consultation with Congress. **Enhancing Competitiveness.**—Requires industries petitioning for trade relief, to submit a relief plan to the International Trade Commission (ITC). The bill will further allow the President to reject the ITC's recommendations only where national security is threatened or where domestic competitors will be hurt. Expands employee eligibility for benefits to include workers who supply essential goods or services to firms directly affected by imports. **Unfair International Trade.**—Directs the President to initiate negotiations with countries whose trade barriers deny substantially equivalent opportunities to U.S. firms to achieve certain negotiating objectives. Requires the USTR to investigate possible trade agreement violations and have the President (with some exceptions) to retaliate against those practices. **Export Promotion.**—Expands farm export subsidies if negotiations fail to reduce foreign agricultural subsidies. Establishes an Office of International Market Development and Export Promotion in the Department of Agriculture. Relaxes controls on low- and high-technology products to Western countries. **Miscellaneous.**—Requires companies employing 50 or more workers to provide employees and State and local governments with advance notice of plant closings. Repeals the windfall profits tax for oil companies. And bans imports of Toshiba products for 2 to 5 years. July 21, 1987. **PASSED**, 71-27.

214. POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES/ADVERSE PERSONNEL ACTION (H.R. 348)

Helms et al. amendment to extend the bill's Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) appeal rights to include all postal employees, not just postmasters and postal supervisors and those covered by collective bargaining agreements. July 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 18-74.

284. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/DAVIS-BACON ACT (S. 1174)

Dixon motion to table the Gramm amendment to limit the application of the Davis-Bacon Act, by raising the threshold on DOD construction contracts and exempting contracts worth less than $250,000. The Davis-Bacon Act requires that the "local prevailing wage," traditionally near union scale, be paid to workers constructing federal buildings. September 29, 1987. **TABLED**, 56-41.

285. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/APPLICABILITY OF SERVICE CONTRACT ACT (S. 1174)

Dixon motion to table the Gramm amendment to limit the DOD in its application of the Service Contract Act of 1965 to contracts worth more than $1 million. Presently the limit is set on contracts that are worth more than $2,500. The amendment would also require that the SCA only be applied to contracts primarily promoting sevices. September 29, 1987. **TABLED**, 67-30.

326. LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3058)

As amended, to appropriate $129.4 billion for FY88 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. More specifically, the bill appropriates $8.6 billion for the Labor Department, $85.3 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services, $21.2 billion for the Department of Education, and $787.9 million for related agencies. The bill includes the following provisions: (1) **Labor**—provides $346 million for community service employment of older Americans; restores $50 million for trade adjustment assistance; (2) **HHS**—recommends $946.4 million for research, prevention, information and education for AIDS programs; $30 billion for grants to States for Medicaid; $25.4 billion for payments to health

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care trust funds; $9.5 billion for Supplemental Security Income; $9.6 billion for Aid to Families with Dependent Children; $802.9 million for the Centers for Disease Control, of which $310 million is for AIDS-related activities; increases funds for the National Institutes of Health to $6.9 billion; provides $1.2 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; continues the ban on the use of federal funds to perform abortions except when the life of the mother is endangered; (3) **Education**—recommends $150 million for science and math education; $140 million for adult literacy activities; and increases funds for education for the handicapped by almost 13 percent over FY87 to a level of $1.97 billion; and (4) **Related Agencies**—provides $173 million for ACTION, of which $20.7 million is for VISTA. October 14, 1987. PASSED, 81-15. ....

359. AIR PASSENGER PROTECTION BILL/DRUG TESTING (S. 1485)

Inouye motion to table the Danforth et al. amendment to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue rules, within 12 months of enactment, to establish drug and alcohol testing programs for certain individuals employed in safety-sensitive positions in the aviation, rail, and motor carrier industries. The amendment would require the Secretary to supervise and ensure accountability of testing, to provide confidentiality of test results and medical histories, and to ensure nondiscriminatory and impartial testing methods. NOTE: The Danforth et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. October 29, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 7-83. ....

360. AIR PASSENGER PROTECTION BILL/LABOR PROTECTION PROVISIONS (S. 1485)

Adams et al. amendment to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1985 by extending the Labor Protection Provisions (LPP) policy. The amendment would transfer the responsibility for administering this policy from the Secretary of Transportation to the Secretary of Labor. More specifically, it would require that in any case in which the Secretary of Labor determines that the transaction or merger would tend to reduce employment or adversely affect the working conditions of any air carrier employee, the Secretary shall impose LPP's, designed to mitigate such adverse consequences. October 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 64-28. ....

408. MCLAUGHLIN NOMINATION/SECRETARY OF LABOR

Nomination of Ann D. McLaughlin, of the District of Columbia, to be Labor Secretary. December 11, 1987. **CONFIRMED**, 94-0. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

13. ILO CONVENTION NO. 144/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to establish administrative machinery to ensure effective tripartite consultations between labor, government, and employers on ILO-related matters. The United States attached a declaration stating that differences between U.S. federal law and the convention will be resolved through the normal legislative process. February 1, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 81-2. ....

14. ILO CONVENTION NO. 147/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to improve employment conditions on merchant ships and to expand the ability of "port states" that are party to the Convention to take steps to protect the health and safety of seamen manning merchant vessels calling in those states. The United States appended five understandings to the Convention, which define terms and clarify how the United States expects the Convention to be implemented. February 1, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 84-0. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

33. POLYGRAPH BILL/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 1904)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1904, to prohibit the use of polygraph tests by private-sector employers except in the specific circumstance when an employer is investigating "economic loss or interest" to his or her business. The bill: exempts from its coverage federal, State, and local governments, as well as private contractors working with federal agencies on security or intelligence matters; outlines specific guidelines for limited instances when an employer may use a polygraph, allowing certain rights to the examinee during all phases of the polygraph examination; requires the examiner to meet certain standards of conduct, competency, bonding, instrumentation, training, and record-keeping; provides that the bill shall not preempt State or local law or collective bargaining agreement that is more restrictive than the bill; and costs $1 million for FY88. No costs to the federal government are estimated for FY 1989-93. March 1, 1988. **AGREED TO, 74-19.**

35. POLYGRAPH BILL/DRUG TESTING (S. 1904)

Quayle amendment, as amended, to permit employers to administer a scientifically valid test, other than a lie detector test, to a prospective employee to determine whether and the extent to which the prospective employee has used a controlled substance. March 2, 1988. **AGREED TO, 96-0**

36. POLYGRAPH BILL/SECURITY SERVICES EXEMPTION (S. 1904)

Kennedy motion to table the Thurmond amendment to exempt private security employers from the bill's provisions, thereby enabling them to use polygraph tests for preemployment screening. NOTE: The Thurmond amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. March 2, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED, 20-76.**

37. POLYGRAPH BILL/VOLUNTARY TESTS (S. 1904)

Kennedy motion to table the Boschwitz amendment to allow employers to administer a polygraph test if the employee requests the test. March 2, 1988. **TABLED, 56-38.**

38. POLYGRAPH BILL/COMMON CARRIER EXEMPTION (S. 1904)

Kennedy motion to table the Gramm amendment to exempt all common carrier employers from the bill's provisions thereby enabling them to administer lie detector tests to any employee or prospective employee who would be involved in the transport or hauling of passengers or freight by ground, air, and water. March 2, 1988. **TABLED, 55-37.**

39. POLYGRAPH BILL/STATES' RIGHTS (S. 1904)

Kennedy motion to table the Cochran substitute amendment to permit State and local governments to assume responsibility for developing and enforcing regulations concerning the use of polygraph tests. March 2, 1988. **TABLED, 65-29.**

40. POLYGRAPH BILL/DOD GUIDELINES FOR TESTING (S. 1904)

Kennedy motion to table the Gramm amendment to provide an exemption for private sector employees who administer polygraph tests in accordance with the guidelines set forth in a 1984 Defense Department directive. March 2, 1988. **TABLED, 57-35.**

41. POLYGRAPH BILL/WORLD BANK LOAN TO MEXICO (S. 1904)

Dodd motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the World Bank loan of $400 million, which will provide Mexico's steel companies with subsidized financing, is not in the U.S. best interests nor in Mexico's best interests for economic revitalization. The amendment would also state that it is the sense of the Senate that the World Bank reject the proposal. NOTE: The Metzenbaum et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by division vote. March 2, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 45-48.

42. POLYGRAPH BILL/CLOTURE (S. 1904)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the committee substitute to S. 1904, to prohibit the use of polygraph tests by private-sector employers except in the specific circumstance when an employer is investigating "economic loss or injury" to his or her business. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. The Polygraph Bill was subsequently passed: see vote No. 43 for a more detailed description of the bill. March 3, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 77-19.

43. POLYGRAPH BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 1212)

As amended, to prohibit the use of polygraph tests by private-sector employers except in the specific circumstance when an employer is investigating "economic loss or injury" to his or her business. The bill includes the following major provisions: (1) exempts from its coverage federal, State, and local governments, as well as private contractors working with federal agencies on security or intelligence matters; (2) outlines specific guidelines the employer must follow to protect the rights of the examinee, such as providing the examinee with sufficient prior notice of the examination and of the questions to be asked; allowing the examinee the right to consult counsel and to terminate the exam at any time; prohibiting questions regarding religious, racial, political, or sexual beliefs; and giving the examinee the chance to respond to the test results before any adverse action is taken; (3) requires the examiner to meet certain standards of conduct, competency, bonding, instrumentation, training, and record-keeping; (4) provides that the bill shall not preempt any State or local law or collective bargaining agreement that is more restrictive than the bill; (5) allows employers to administer a scientifically valid test other than a lie detector test to a prospective employee to determine whether and the extent to which the prospective employee has used a controlled substance (see vote No. 35); (6) allows private security employers to use polygraph tests for preemployment screening (see vote No. 36); (7) expresses the sense of the Senate that the proposed World Bank Loan of $400 million, which will provide subsidized financing to Mexico's steel companies, is not in the U.S. nor Mexico's best interests, and that the World Bank should reject the plan (see vote No. 41); and (8) costs $1 million for FY 1988; no costs to the federal government are estimated for FY 1989-93. March 3, 1988. **PASSED**, 69-27.

48. IMMIGRATION BILL/JOB CREATION (S. 2104)

Simpson motion to table the Bumpers amendment to eliminate a job creation provision, making up to 5,000 visas available to aliens who invest at least $2 million in new commercial enterprises in the United States and create at least 10 new jobs for U.S. workers. March 14, 1988. **TABLED**, 51-33.

50. IMMIGRATION BILL/PASSAGE (S. 2104)

As amended, the bill will establish for the first time a national immigration level within which all new permanent entrants are counted, except refugees and asylees, who will continue to be counted under the provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980. A total of 590,000 visas will be issued annually for the first three years--100,000 visas over current yearly levels. Two separate immigrant visa "preference systems" comprise the 590,000 annual visa allowance: one for close family members (470,000 visas); and the second for a new jobs-related "independent" category (120,000 visas). The latter category's quota will be increased to 150,000 visas after three years. The bill adjusts the family connection preference system to give greatest priority to the closest family members and provides an additional 30,000 visas for three years to reduce the existing backlog within the preference system for brothers and sisters of adult U.S. citizens. The new "independent" category also includes 55,000 additional visas for immigrants who qualify on the basis of a newly established point system. This category of immigrants will not require individual labor certification, which is the case under current law. The bill requires the administration to review how immigration affects the United States economically and socially, and if necessary, to make proposals to revise the national level of immigration at least every three years. March 15, 1988. **PASSED**, 88-4.

68. HIGH-RISK BILL/CLOTURE (S. 79)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the committee substitute to S. 79, to authorize $75 million in FY's 1988-90 to create a new federal program to identify and notify workers determined to be at risk of occupationally induced diseases. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. After the fourth cloture vote (vote No. 79), the bill was withdrawn from consideration by the Senate. March 23, 1988. **REJECTED**, 33-59.

69. HIGH-RISK BILL/CLOTURE (S. 79)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the committee substitute to S. 79, to authorize $75 million in FY's 1988-90 to create a new federal program to identify and notify workers determined to be at risk of occupationally induced diseases. Note: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. After the fourth cloture vote (vote No. 79), the bill was withdrawn from consideration by the Senate. March 24, 1988. **REJECTED**, 2-93.

70. HIGH-RISK BILL/TORT REFORM (S. 79)

Hollings motion to table the Danforth amendment to attach the Tort Liability Reform Act. More specifically, the amendment would: (1) apply to civil actions filed in State and federal courts based on negligence, strict liability, breach of implied warranty, or professional malpractice; (2) provide that joint and several liability shall apply only with respect to those defendants whose proportionate responsibility for injury to the plaintiff exceeds 50 percent; (3) make the defendant liable, in general, only if shown to be negligent and such negligence was the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury; (4) hold the manufacturer liable only if the product was in an unreasonably dangerous condition and such condition was the proximate cause of the injury, and a product seller liable only for the seller's own negligence or express warranties; (5) provide that punitive damages may be awarded only if the plaintiff establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the harm suffered was the result of conduct manifesting a conscious, flagrant indifference to the safety of those who might be harmed by a product; (6) require action subject to this amendment to be filed within 2 years of the time the injury is discovered and provide that actions subject to this amendment concerning capital goods must be initiated within 25 years of delivery of the product and requires that manufacturers of goods other than capital goods shall not be liable for harm caused after a product's useful life; (7) provide that damages paid to the plaintiff shall be reduced by the amount paid to the plaintiff as workers' compensation; and (8) allow for expedited liability settlements. March 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-39.

71. HIGH-RISK BILL/ACID RAIN LEGISLATION (S. 79)

Mitchell motion to table the Nickles amendment and the second-degree Rudman amendment. The Nickles amendment and the second-degree Rudman amendment would add title II of the Clean Air Standards Attainment Act of 1987 (S. 1894) to the High-Risk Bill. Title II requires each State to adopt enforceable measures to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in three stages between 1993 and 2000, and to reduce oxides of nitrogen

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emissions by 1996. The title provides additional measures to control air pollutant emmissions and promote cooperative efforts between the United States and Canada and Mexico. March 24, 1988. **TABLED, 70-22.** ....

73. HIGH-RISK BILL/FINANCIAL IMPACT STATEMENT (S. 79)

Murkowski perfecting amendment to the Nickles amendment to require the Director of the General Accounting Office (GAO) to prepare a financial impact statement to accompany the conference report on the High-Risk Bill. The statement must include the bill's cost impact on consumers, businesses, State and local governments, and the federal government. It must also assess the bill's effect on domestic industries' ability to compete internationally. The Murkowski perfecting amendment includes essentially the same provisions as the Nickles amendment, but also requires the financial impact statement to assess the bill's effect on total health expenditures. NOTE: The underlying Nickles amendment was subsequently passed by voice vote. March 24, 1988. **AGREED TO, 92-0.** ....

75. HIGH-RISK BILL/AIDS NOTIFICATION (S. 79)

Kennedy motion to table the Helms amendment to designate as "a population at risk" health and emergency workers who are at risk of occupational exposure to the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or the HTLV-III virus or LAV virus. March 25, 1988. **TABLED, 45-33.** ....

77. HIGH-RISK BILL/CLOTURE (S. 79)

Byrd et al. motion to bring to a close debate on the modified committee substitute to S. 79, to authorize $75 million in FY's 1988-90 to create a new federal program to identify and notify workers determined to be at risk of occupationally induced diseases. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. After the fourth cloture vote (vote No. 79), the bill was withdrawn from consideration by the Senate. March 28, 1988. **REJECTED, 41-44.** ....

78. HIGH-RISK BILL/AIDS NOTIFICATION (S. 79)

Kennedy motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to distribute information and educational materials to all health care and emergency workers concerning their risk of AIDS infection and appropriate means of reducing their risk of AIDS infection. The information would be based on guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and would be distributed within 120 days of the bill's enactment. March 28, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED, 0-86.** ....

79. HIGH-RISK BILL/CLOTURE (S. 79)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the modified committee substitute to S. 79, to authorize $75 million in FY's 1988-90 to create a new federal program to identify and notify workers determined to be at risk of occupationally induced diseases. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. The Senate previously rejected three motions to invoke cloture on the committee substitute (see vote Nos. 68, 69, and 77). The bill was later withdrawn from consideration by the Senate. March 29, 1988. **REJECTED, 42-52.** ....

110. TRADE BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 3)

As reported by the conferees, seeks to enhance the competitiveness of American industry. More specifically, it includes the following highlights: (1) Requires the President to include a trade policy agenda in the annual report on the trade agreements program which states and explains trade objectives, priorities, proposed actions, and legislation. (2) Requires a termination of fast-track procedures, or "reverse fast track," if the U.S. Trade

Representative (USTR) fails or refuses to consult with Congress on trade negotiations. (3) Reestablishes presidential authority to enter into multilateral tariff agreements until May 31, 1993. Allows the President to proclaim limited changes in the U.S. rate of duty required to implement such agreements. (4) Extends presidential authority to enter into bilateral tariff and nontariff barrier agreements until May 31, 1993, subject to the same fast-track and reverse fast-track procedures as for multilateral authority. (5) Implements the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. (6) Transfers authority from the President to the USTR to make determinations of whether section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act is applicable to a trade dispute, and also whether and what types of retaliatory actions are to be taken. (7) Requires that, in cases involving foreign violations of trade agreements or other unjustifiable practices, the USTR must take retaliatory action proportional to the burden on U.S. commerce within a predetermined amount of time. Exceptions can be made in several circumstances, including if taking such action would harm U.S. national security. (8) Requires mandatory relief in the form of presidential action from imports determined by the International Trade Commission (ITC) to have an adverse effect on a U.S. producer. This mandatory relief would occur regardless of whether unfair trading practices on the part of the foreign competitor are involved. (9) Requires that the cost of the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs be funded by general revenues until such time as the President can attain agreement by the GATT countries to permit the United States to impose a general import tariff to pay for TAA. (10) Clarifies the dumping provisions with respect to imports from nonmarket economy countries so that the value of such imports is determined in a comparable fashion as these from market economies. (11) Repeals the windfall profits tax on crude oil. (12) Limits exports of refined oil from a new refinery in Alaska. (13) Imposes a 3-year ban on U.S. government purchases from Toshiba and Kongsberg Trade along with prospective sanctions against future export control violations. (14) Creates major new agricultural subsidies. (15) Requires 60 days advance notice of: (a) a business closing that results in employment loss of at least 50 employees, or (b) a layoff of more than 6 months that results in employment loss for 50 or more employees if 33 percent of the workforce at the site of employment is affected, or that results in an employment loss of 500 employees, whether or not 33 percent of the workforce is affected. NOTE: The Senate later sustained the President's veto of the bill (see vote No. 169) and passed a revised Trade Bill (see vote Nos. 284-288). April 27, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 63-36.

169. TRADE BILL/VETO (H.R. 3)

To override the President's veto. NOTE: On April 21, 1988, the House passed H.R. 3 by a vote of 312-107, and the Senate passed it on April 27, 1988, by a vote of 63-36 (see vote No. 110). June 8, 1988. **VETO SUSTAINED**, 61-37.

173. POLYGRAPH CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1212)

As reported by the conferees, to prohibit private-sector employers from requiring that an employee or job applicant submit to a lie-detector test and from discriminating, discharging, or disciplining any employee or applicant who refuses to take the test. June 9, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 68-24.

197. PLANT CLOSINGS/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 2527)

Dole motion to table the Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of S. 2527, to require any employer with 100 or more employees, who work at least 20 hours per week and have been employed for more than 6 months, to provide 60 days advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs. NOTE: The Senate later agreed to the motion to proceed to S. 2527, see vote No. 197. June 22, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 30-61.

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198. PLANT CLOSINGS/MOTION TO PROCEED (S. 2527)

Byrd motion to proceed to consideration of the bill to require any employer with 100 or more employees, who work at least 20 hours per week and have been employed for more than 6 months, to provide 60 days advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs. NOTE: Earlier the Senate failed to table a motion to proceed to consideration of the Plant Closings Bill (see vote No. 197). June 22, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 64-29. ....

202. PLANT CLOSINGS/SEVERENCE PAY (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Quayle modified amendment to allow employers who do not give prior notice of a plant shutdown or layoff to provide 60 days' severance pay in lieu of that notice. The amendment would require that severance pay compensation be made in full within three weeks after a plant shutdown or layoff. June 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 59-31. ....

203. PLANT CLOSINGS/LABOR VIOLENCE (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Thurmond amendment to reverse the Supreme Court's decision in *United States* v. *Enmons* by amending the Hobbs Anti-Racketeering Act of 1951. In that decision, the Court created an exemption in the application of the Hobbs Act that allowed labor unions to engage in extortion and violence if such actions are in furtherance of legitimate collective bargaining objectives. The Thurmond amendment would amend the Hobbs Act to prohibit this exemption by redefining the term extortion as the obtaining of the property of another by: (1) threatening or placing another person in fear that any person will be subjected to bodily injury or kidnapping or that any property will be damaged; or (2) conducting such activities under color of official right. June 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 60-27. ....

208. PLANT CLOSINGS/LAYOFF NOTIFICATION (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Kassebaum substitute amendment to eliminate from the bill a provision requiring employers to give 60-days' advance notification of plant layoffs. June 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 64-32. ....

209. PLANT CLOSINGS/ECONOMIC STRIKERS (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Hatch amendment to clarify that nothing in the bill would require an employer to serve written notice when permanently replacing a person who is deemed to be an economic striker under the National Labor Relations Act. June 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-37. ....

210. PLANT CLOSINGS/BANK EXEMPTION (S. 2527)

Proxmire motion to table the Gramm et al. amendment to exempt banks and savings and loan associations from the bill's provisions if, in the opinion of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, they are in danger of closing. June 27, 1988. **TABLED**, 63-29. ....

211. WIN EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 4731)

To extend for 2 years, the authority for the Work Incentive Program (WIN). NOTE: The Welfare Bill (S. 1511), which passed the Senate on June 16, 1988, will replace WIN with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS). S. 1511 requires all States to have the JOBS program for education, on-the-job training, skills training, work supplementation, community work experience, job search, or other activities. The temporary WIN extension is intended to keep WIN in operation until the implementation of the new JOBS program. June 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 97-0. ....

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212. PLANT CLOSINGS/ECONOMIC STRIKERS (S. 2527)

Hatch et al. amendment to clarify that nothing in the bill would require an employer to serve written notice when permanently replacing a person who is deemed to be an economic striker under the National Labor Relations Act. In addition, the amendment provides that nothing in the bill shall be deemed to validate or invalidate any judicial or administrative ruling relating to the hiring of permanent replacements for economic strikers under the National Labor Relations Act. NOTE: On June 27, the Senate tabled a similar Hatch amendment containing the same language as this, except for the added language regarding judicial/admin-istrative rulings (see vote No. 209). June 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 91-0.

213. PLANT CLOSINGS/STRIKE-RELATED CLOSINGS AND LAYOFFS (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Quayle amendment to require no advance notification if the plant closing or mass layoff is due, directly or indirectly, to a strike. June 28, 1988. **TABLED**, 60-37.

214. PLANT CLOSINGS/DOMENICI SUBSTITUTE (S. 2527)

Domenici substitute amendment to retain the 60-day notice requirement for plant closings, but in the case of layoffs, the notice would only be mandatory in three situations: (1) bidders acquire companies through a hostile takeover; (2) firms which have successfully defended an attempted takeover; and (3) companies change hands at more than 150 percent of the book value of the stock. Employers involved in these situations would be required to give 60-days' advance notice of any layoff affecting 100 or more employees. This requirement would be imposed for 18 months after the takeover, or for 18 months from the tender offer or proxy solicitation in the case of failed takeover attempts. June 28, 1988. **TABLED**, 62-34.

215. PLANT CLOSINGS/EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION (S. 2527)

Hatch modified amendment to provide that an employer fulfills his or her obligation under the act to notify affected employees by either mailing the notification to the employee's last known address or including the notice in the employee's paycheck. June 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 95-0.

216. PLANT CLOSINGS/PURCHASER LIABILITY (S. 2527)

Hatch modified amendment to provide that in the case of a sale of part or all of an employer's business, the seller is reponsible for providing notice for any plant closing or mass layoff up to and including the effective date of the sale. After the effective date of the sale of part or all of the employer's business, the purchaser would be responsible for providing notice of any plant closing or mass layoff in accordance with section (3) of the Act. June 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0.

217. PLANT CLOSINGS/TECHNICAL AMENDMENT (S. 2527)

Hatch amendment to make three technical changes to the bill: (1) to clarify that an employer is not required to give notice twice and that an employer is not required to consult with employees prior to notifying them of a plant closing or mass layoff; (2) to clarify the bill's faltering company exemption, which allows companies suffering financial difficulty an exemption from the notification requirement if they can demonstrate that giving notice will cause the company to go bankrupt; and (3) to neutralize the bill's attorney's fee provision to protect employers against frivolous lawsuits. June 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0.

218. PLANT CLOSINGS/NATURAL DISASTERS (S. 2527)

Dole et al. modified amendment to require no advance notice of plant closings or mass layoffs that are caused by any form of natural disaster, such as a flood, earthquake, or the drought currently ravaging the farmlands of the United States. June 28, 1988 **AGREED TO**, 95-0. ....

219. PLANT CLOSINGS/EMPLOYEE DISRUPTIONS (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Gramm amendment to allow an employer to order a plant closing or mass layoff before the conclusion of the 60-day period if, following the provision of notice, 50 percent or more of the notified employees voluntarily terminate their employment, or if sufficient employees voluntarily terminate their employment so as to disrupt the efficient functioning of the business enterprise. June 28, 1988. **TABLED**, 59-34. ....

221. PLANT CLOSINGS/CLOTURE (S. 2527)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the bill to require any employer with 100 or more employees, who work more than 20 hours per week and have been employed for more than 6 months, to provide 60-days' advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. June 29, 1988 **REJECTED**, 58-39. ....

222. PLANT CLOSINGS/CLOTURE (S. 2527)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the bill to require any employer with 100 or more employees, who work more than 20 hours per week and have been employed for more than 6 months, to provide 60 days' advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. The Senate later passed S. 2527 (see vote No. 225). July 6, 1988 **AGREED TO**, 88-5. ....

223. PLANT CLOSINGS/GOVERNMENT-RELATED SHORTAGES (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Wilson amendment to waive the provision that requires employers to give 60 days' advance notification if a plant closing or layoff is due to shortages of supplies created by government programs. July 6, 1988 **TABLED**, 58-37. ....

224. PLANT CLOSINGS/NOTIFICATION CEILINGS (S. 2527)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Quayle amendment to raise the notice requirement threshold for mass layoffs from a 33-percent employment loss at a single site of employment during any 30-day period to a 50-percent employment loss under those same conditions. In addition, the amendment would define a plant closing as an employment loss during any 30-day period for 75 or more employees excluding any part-time employees. (The bill currently defines a plant closing as an employment loss of 50 or more employees under those same conditions.) July 6, 1988 **TABLED**, 63-32. ....

225. PLANT CLOSINGS/PASSAGE (S. 2527)

As amended, to require any employer with 100 or more employees, who work at least 20 hours per week and have been employed for more than 6 months, to provide 60 days' advance notification of plant closings and mass layoffs. A plant closing is defined as a permanent or temporary shutdown of a single site of employment that results in an "employment loss" during any 30-day period of at least 50 employees. A mass layoff is defined as a layoff of more than 6 months duration that results in an employment loss for 50 or more employees during any 90-day period if one-third of the workforce at the site of employment is affected. Any employment loss of 500 employees during a 90-day period is also considered a mass layoff, regardless of the percentage of the workforce affected. The bill also provides for a penalty for employers who fail to provide proper advance notification, holding them liable for back pay for each day of the

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violation, and damages to the community of $500 per day to a maximum of $30,000. July 6, 1988 **PASSED**, 72-23. ....

270. LABOR-HHS-APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 4783)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $140.4 billion, an increase of $11.2 billion over FY 1988. Of the amounts appropriated, $9.3 billion is recommended for the Labor Department, $111.1 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services; $21.8 billion for the Department of Education; and $1.05 billion for Related Agencies. Entitlement programs constitute 72 percent of the total amounts appropriated in the bill, or $101 billion, whereas only 28 percent, or $39.4 billion is for discretionary programs. July 27, 1988 **PASSED**, 80-16. ....

335. MINIMUM WAGE/CLOTURE (S. 837)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the bill to prevent, with limited exceptions, employers from paying workers less than $4.55 per hour. The bill will raise the minimum wage in three steps from the current $3.35 to $3.75 in 1989, $4.15 in 1990, and $4.55 in 1991. S. 837 will, however, permit retail and service enterprises whose annual gross sales are below $500,000 to continue to pay a minimum of $3.35. The current floor on gross sales is $362,500. In addition, the bill applies the higher minimum wage requirement to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but will allow the Puerto Rico Minimum Wage Board to petition the U.S. Secretary of Labor when raising the minimum wage is expected to cause substantial job losses. NOTE: A three-fifths (60) majority vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. The Senate later voted a second time to invoke cloture on S. 837 (see vote No. 336). September 22, 1988. **REJECTED**, 53-43. ....

336. MINIMUM WAGE/CLOTURE (S. 837)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on S. 837, the Minimum Wage Restoration Act, to raise the minimum wage in three steps from the current $3.35 per hour to $3.75 in 1989, $4.15 in 1990, and $4.55 in 1991. The bill will permit retail and service enterprises whose annual gross sales are below $500,000 to continue to pay a minimum of $3.35, and it applies the minimum wage requirement to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. NOTE: A three-fifths (60) majority vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. The Senate earlier failed to invoke cloture on S. 837 (see vote No. 335). S. 837 was subsequently returned to the Senate Calendar. September 23, 1988. **REJECTED**, 56-35. ....

339. PARENTAL LEAVE/CHILD PORNOGRAPHY (S. 2488)

Thurmond modified amendment to amend Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the buying and selling of children for the purpose of producing child pornography. (NOTE: Since the Parental Leave Bill was later returned to the Senate Calendar (see vote No. 355), the Thurmond amendment was adopted as part of the Senate Drug Bill.) September 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0. ....

344. PARENTAL LEAVE/MOTION TO POSTPONE (S. 2488)

Byrd motion to table the Dole motion to postpone consideration of S. 2488 until 4:00 p.m., Thursday, October 6. As amended, the bill mandates that federal and private employers, of 50 or more employees, grant their workers up to 10 weeks unpaid parental and medical leave to attend to family obligations related to the birth, adoption, or the serious illness of a child or themselves. On September 29, Senator Byrd moved to recommit the bill to the Labor and Human Resources Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with Byrd first and second degree amendments. In effect, this motion would attach the anti-pornography provisions mentioned above and child care legislation essentially similar to S. 1885, which was reported from the Labor Committee on August 1, 1988. In response to Senator Byrd's motion to recommit, Senator Dole moved on September 30, to postpone the Parental Leave Bill. NOTE: S. 2488 was later returned to the Senate Calendar, see vote Nos. 349 and 355. September 30, 1988. **TABLED**, 52-42. ....

349. PARENTAL LEAVE/CLOTURE ON MOTION TO RECONSIDER (S. 2488)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the Byrd motion to recommit the Parental Leave Bill with instructions to report back forthwith with a Byrd substitute amendment. The Byrd substitute amendment would insert S. 2488, the Parental Leave Bill, the text of S. 1885, the Act for Better Child Care Services of 1988, and the previously agreed to modified Thurmond anti-pornography amendment (see vote No. 339). NOTE: Senator Byrd moved to recommit the bill with instructions on September 29; see vote No. 344 for more details. A later attempt to invoke cloture on S. 2488 failed, and the bill was returned to the Senate Calendar (see vote No 355). October 3, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-6. ....

355. PARENTAL LEAVE/CLOTURE (S. 2488)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on the committee substitute amendment to the bill. The committee substitute contains the Parental Leave Bill, the text of S. 1885 (the Act for Better Child Care Services of 1988), and the previously agreed to modified Thurmond anti-pornography amendment No. 3293 (see vote Nos. 339, 344, and 349). The Parental Leave section of the substitute amendment mandates that federal and private employers, of 50 or more employees, grant their workers up to 10 weeks unpaid leave to attend to family obligations related to the birth, adoption, or the serious illness of a child or themselves. S. 1885 authorizes $2.5 billion for FY 1989 and undetermined sums for FY's 1990 through 1993 for a federal program of grants to States for child care and related services. NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. S. 2488 was later returned to the Senate Calendar. October 7, 1988. **REJECTED**, 50-46. ....

357. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/COMPARABLE WORTH (S. 2238)

Evans motion to table the Evans modified second-degree amendment to the Cranston amendment. The Evans amendment would provide for a study of the federal wage system to determine if the existing policies of Title V of the United States Code relating to fair and equitable pay for federal employees are being met and not based on considerations of sex, race, or national origin. NOTE: Senator Evans moved to table his amendment in order to expedite action on the Technical Corrections Bill. After the vote, Senator Cranston then moved to withdraw his first degree amendment, which was offered with the Evans amendment to fill the amendment tree, also to expedite action on the bill. October 7, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 14-72. ....

362. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT INCREASE (S. 2238)

Baucus motion to table the Bradley amendment to increase the phase-in rate of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) from 14 to 15 percent to accommodate the 1988 increase in the payroll tax. The amendment would fund the EITC increase by striking most federal revenue-reducing provisions from the bill. October 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 85-2. ....

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Miscellaneous

99th Congress, 1st Session

137. IMPUTED INTEREST/CONTINUING-CARE FACILITIES (H.R. 2475)

Heinz motion to table the Chafee modified amendment to delete from the bill a Heinz-sponsored committee amendment to exempt from the Internal Revenue Code's imputed interest rules deposits up to $90,000 that people 65 or over pay to enter for-profit "continuing care facilities" (retirement communities combining independent living and some medical care). June 26, 1985. **TABLED, 73-24**

297. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESPIRATORY CARE (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Heinz-Bradley amendment to authorize programs to provide home respiratory care to ventilator-dependent Medicare and Medicaid patients, establish a 3-year demonstration program for home and community based waivers, and establish a 2-year program to help foster children make the transition from foster care to independent living. (The Heinz amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) November 12, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED, 25-73.**

99th Congress, 2d Session

84. BUDGET RESOLUTION/AIDS AND ALZHEIMER'S RESEARCH (S. Con. Res. 120)

Wilson amendment to transfer funds in the following manner: (a) increase health research funding for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, within function 550, Health by $277.5 million to provide increased spending for research into AIDS and Alzheimer's disease; (b) increase funding for the U.S. Trade Representative by $1 million; and (b) offset the above increases by deleting funds for congressional newsletters within function 800, General Government. April 30, 1986. **AGREED TO, 95-2.**

122. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.R. 4515)

Question of germaneness on the Kennedy et al. amendment to increase nutrition funding by transferring funds from the Department of Defense for research on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Specifically, $62 million would go to nutrition programs under the Older Americans Act for meals for the elderly. June 6, 1986. **RULED NONGERMANE, 45-47.**

326. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/HEALTH PLANNING (H.J. RES. 738)

Kennedy appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Kennedy et al. amendment violates Senate Rule XVI. The amendment would provide 6 months of funding, totaling $29 million, for the health planning program. October 3, 1986. **SUSTAINED, 75-23.**

100th Congress, 1st Session

47. HOUSING BILL/ELDERLY RENTAL PAYMENTS (S. 825)

Reid amendment to reduce the rental contribution for senior citizens in low-income housing from 30 percent of adjusted gross income to 25 percent. March 31, 1987. **REJECTED, 43-55.**

125. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/CPI FOR THE ELDERLY (H.R. 1827)

Melcher amendment to require the Secretary of Labor to develop a consumer price index (CPI) that reflects the impact of inflation on elderly Americans, from funds already appropriated to the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1987. Further, the Secretary would furnish the Congress with the data and index within 90 days after the bill's enactment. May 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 95-0.

126. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Heinz motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act for the Heinz modified amendment to provide an additional $10 million for community service employment for older Americans under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The amendment would require $2 million in budget outlays for fiscal year 1987, and would offset this spending by reducing funding intended for the Philippines, Morocco, and Kenya by $2 million in budget authority for fiscal year 1987. NOTE: The Heinz modified amendment was later agreed to, see vote No. 127. May 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 74-21.

127. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/OLDER AMERICANS ACT (H.R. 1827)

Heinz modified amendment to provide an additional $10 million for community services employment for older Americans under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The amendment would require $2 million in additional budget outlays for fiscal year 1987 and would offset this spending by reducing funding intended in the bill for the Philippines, Morocco, and Kenya by $2 million in budget authority for fiscal year 1987. May 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 88-7.

138. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 1827)

Melcher motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act for the Melcher amendment to transfer up to $1.4 million in unobligated funds from section 311 of the Older Americans Act to the Meals on Wheels Program. NOTE: The motion to waive section 311 of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. The Melcher amendment was subsequently adopted (see vote No. 139). May 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 66-16.

139. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/MEALS ON WHEELS (H.R. 1827)

Melcher amendment to transfer up to $1.4 million in unobligated funds from section 311 of the Older Americans Act to the Meals on Wheels Program. NOTE: The Senate earlier agreed to waive the Budget Act for consideration of the amendment (see vote No. 138). May 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 70-5.

176. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/CPI FOR THE ELDERLY (H.R. 1827)

Stennis motion to table the Melcher amendment to require the Secretary of Labor to develop data for and publish a consumer price index that accurately reflects the impact of inflation on the goods and services purchased by those individuals who are 62 years of age or older and have retired from the work force. July 1, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-42.

229. OLDER AMERICANS ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1451)

As amended, to amend and to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965 for fiscal years 1988-92. The bill: (1) authorizes $100 million for States to provide home health care services for low-income individuals who are not eligible for other federal programs; (2) requires outreach efforts to identify older individuals who are eligible and have greater need for assistance; (3) strengthens the requirements of the ombudsman programs at the State level by requiring the Commissioner to conduct a study of ombudsman activities for residents in board and care facilities and of the effectiveness of utilizing volunteer ombudsmen; (4) strengthens the current Indian grant program; (5) requires the Director of the National Institute on Aging to conduct clinical trials on various means to treat Alzheimer's disease; and (6) makes grants and contracts more available to agencies and organizations representing minorities. August 6, 1987. **PASSED**, 98-0.

350. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT (S. 1127)

Heinz-Mitchell et al. modified amendment to add a prescription drug benefit and provide for Medicare cost-sharing under the Medicaid program for such benefits. More specifically, the amendment would phase-in Medicare coverage of prescription drugs over a 4-year period beginning in 1990. In 1990, Medicare would cover chemotherapeutic, immunosuppressive, and home intravenous drugs; in 1991--cardiovascular drugs and diuretics; and in 1993--all drugs. The amendment would cover 80 percent of the Medicare beneficiary's drug expenses exceeding the deductible. The deductible would be $600 in 1990 and subsequently would be indexed according to the drug program's Medicare charges. Premiums for the program would similarly be indexed to increase with the program's rising costs. Lastly, the amendment requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to take any measures necessary to reduce program costs and maintain the set premiums. October 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 88-9.

351. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/VOLUNTARY OPTION (S. 1127)

Wallop-Helms amendment to make the catastrophic program voluntary by allowing part B participants to elect to receive catastrophic coverage. Under S. 1127, individuals who had previously elected to participate in the Medicare part B physicians' services program would be automatically enrolled in the catastrophic coverage program. October 27, 1987. **REJECTED**, 18-77.

352. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/RAISING TAXES (S. 1127)

Bentsen motion to table the Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that because the American taxpayer is already overburdened, federal tax rates should not be increased either directly or indirectly and no new taxes should be created. The amendment also provides that any discussions between the President and Congress concerning the budget deficit should not entertain any propositions that would increase taxes or create new ones. October 27, 1987. **TABLED**, 65-32.

353. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2470)

As amended, to expand Medicare coverage for acute care. Medicare beneficiaries will be entitled to up to 365 days of free hospital care per year. The bill also caps at $1,850 the out-of-pocket cost on certain nondrug-related services, and provides that each Medicare recipient pay $4 per month in added premiums for catastrophic benefits. Some beneficiaries will be subject to an income-related premium of approximately $1.08 per year for each $150 of federal income tax liability. The cap for this premium will be $800 for 1988, and will rise to $1000 by 1992. Catastrophic illness coverage will be compulsory for anyone who wishes to be covered under the current Part B (medical insurance) of Medicare. Anyone opting out of Part B will be held to the current level of Part A benefits. October 27, 1987. **PASSED**, 86-11.

373. OLDER AMERICANS ACT CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1451)

As reported by the conferees, to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 and the Native Americans Programs Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1988-91. The report will: (1) authorize funds to provide nonmedical in-home services to the frail elderly; (2) modify the current title VI program of grants to Indian tribal organizations to ensure that older American Indians can receive services under titles III or IV; (3) strengthen, through a series of amendments, the operation of the Long-Term Ombudsman Program; (4) include several changes which will strengthen the administration of the Act at both the federal and local levels; and (5) authorize the President to call a White House Conference on Aging in 1991. November 12, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-0.

100th Congress, 2d Session

170. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 2470)

As reported by the conferees, amends title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand Medicare coverage for acute care and establish a new prescription drug benefit. More specifically, the conference report will: Under Part A of Medicare--(1) cover 365 days per year of hospital care after the participant pays the deductible ($580 in 1989); (2) cover home-health care 7 days a week for at least 38 days (and more, if a physician certifies additional need); and (3) increase from 100 to 150 days the coverage for skilled nursing facilities, eliminate the requirement of 3-day prior hospitalization, and require the patient to pay 20 percent of the average day's cost (but only for the first 8 days). Under Part B of Medicare--(1) cap patient payment for outpatient and physician care (under $1,400 for 1990), which will rise annually to hold "catastrophic" beneficiaries constant at about 7 percent of the Medicare enrollment. Additional Provisions--1) establish an outpatient prescription drug benefit (50 percent of costs, rising to 60 percent in 1992 and 80 percent thereafter), with an initial deductible of $600; (2) finance increased Part A benefits with increases in the current monthly flat-premium benefit of $24.8 (increases would be $4 for 1989 and $10.2 by 1993); (3) pay for approximately 63 percent (in 1993) of catastrophic coverage and drug benefit by income tax surcharge on elderly ("supplemental premium"); (4) require States by 1992 to pay all Medicare premiums, deductibles, and copayments for elderly beneficiaries below the poverty level, and prenatal and infant health care in families below the poverty level; and (5) provide coverage for up to 80 hours of respite care per year if beneficiary exceeds either Part B or drug deductible, and is unable to perform certain activities. June 8, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 86-11.

204. TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS/IRS USER FEES (H.R. 4775)

Bentsen motion to table the Melcher amendment to restrict the use of funds by the Internal Revenue Service to impose user fees on certain nonprofit organizations providing services to older Americans. June 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 63-21.

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28. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/EMPLOYER DEPOSIT TIMETABLE (H.R. 1900)

Armstrong-Baucus amendment to raise from $3,000 to $5,000 the threshold under which an employer would be required to deposit social security and income tax receipts 15 days after the calendar month in which the taxes are collected. March 17, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 96-0.

Vote
No. Voted

29. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/RETIREMENT AGE (H.R. 1900)

Symms amendment to raise the retirement age and early retirement age 1 month per year, beginning in calendar year 1984, for 36 years. In effect, this amendment would gradually increase the regular retirement age to 68 and the early retirement age to 65. March 17, 1983. **REJECTED**, 12-84. ....

31. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/COLAS (H.R.1900)

Symms amendment to make the COLA stabilizer, which bases the COLA on the lower of the increase in the CPI or the increase in the average wage, effective January 1, 1983, instead of January 1, 1988. March 17, 1983. **REJECTED**, 25-72. ....

32. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/ELIMINATING 1983 COLA (H.R. 1900)

Symms amendment to eliminate the 1983 social security cost-of-living adjustment so that the next COLA would not be made until January 1, 1985. March 18, 1983. **REJECTED**, 13-80. ....

33. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/MEDICAID COST CONTAINMENT (H.R. 1900)

Kennedy amendment to: Remove the requirement that a State have in place by July 1, 1981, a Medicaid cost-containment program in order to qualify for smaller reductions in annual Medicaid entitlements; and provide smaller reductions in Medicaid entitlements to any State which demonstrates that it has established a program that will reduce the rate of increase in hospital costs in that State to at least 2 percent below the national rate of increase in hospital costs. March 18, 1983. **REJECTED**, 28-64. ....

34. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/BENEFITS TO ALIENS (H.R. 1900)

Moynihan motion to table Nickles et al. amendment to prohibit the Social Security Administration from paying benefits to any alien who the Immigration and Naturalization Services states is living or working in the United States illegally; and require, effective January 1985, an individual filing for social security benefits to prove that he or she is living or working in the United States legally. March 18, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 28-64. (NOTE: The Senate later agreed to the amendment by voice vote.) ....

35. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/DISABILITY RETIREMENT (H.R. 1900)

Bradley et al. amendment to add a new section to the bill to provide a special benefit for individuals age 62 and over who are unable to delay full retirement until age 66 because of a work disability. March 21, 1983. **REJECTED**, 30-61. ....

39. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/UNIFIED BUDGET (H.R. 1900)

Domenici motion to table Heinz motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act to allow consideration of the Heinz amendment to remove the Social Security trust funds from the unified budget. March 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 56-41. ....

40. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/SEPARATE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES (H.R. 1900)

Dole motion to table Riegle amendment to establish separate budget categories for the Social Security trust funds and stipulate that those funds would not be subject to the reconciliation budget-cutting process. March 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 68-29. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

41. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/PAYROLL TAXES (H.R. 1900)

Armstrong et al. amendment to eliminate the payroll tax increases in the bill. March 22, 1983. **REJECTED, 27-67.** ....

42. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/EARNINGS LIMITATION (H.R. 1900)

Hawkins et al. amendment to move up by 2 years, from 1995 to 1993, the phase-out of the earnings limitation for beneficiaries who have reached retirement age. March 22, 1983. **REJECTED, 44-49.** ....

43. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INDEXATION (H.R. 1900)

Humphrey amendment to index the income threshold at which social security benefits would be subject to taxation. March 22, 1983. **REJECTED, 22-74.** ....

46. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/MARRIAGE PENALTY (H.R. 1900)

Boren amendment to raise the thresholds over which social security benefits will be subject to income taxes from $25,000 to $20,000 for single taxpayers and from $32,000 to $36,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. March 23, 1983. **REJECTED, 34-62** ....

47. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/COVERAGE OF FEDERAL WORKERS (H.R. 1900)

Modified Stevens-Mathias perfecting amendment to the modified Long et al. amendment (see vote No. 48), to nullify provisions in the bill extending social security coverage, effective January 1, 1984, to all federal workers, current members of Congress, the President, Vice President, Social Security Commissioner, and current congressional staff not under a federal retirement plan as of December 31, 1983. March 23, 1983. **REJECTED, 12-86.** ....

48. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/COVERAGE OF FEDERAL WORKERS (H.R. 1900)

Stevens substitute amendment to (to: (1) Extend social security coverage to new federal hires, effective January 1, 1984; (2) require Congress to establish a supplemental civil service retirement program for new federal hires not later than October 1, 1985; and (3) provide that federal employees hired after December 31, 1983, would receive credit in the new supplemental civil service retirement system, effective the date of their hire, without regard to the date on which the new system is established) Long et al. amendment (to strike the effective date of December 31, 1983 and substitute language that would: (1) Extend social security coverage to new federal hires, effective December 31, 1983, only if, before that date, a supplemental pension program for federal workers hired after that date has been enacted into law; (2) if no program has been enacted prior to that date, prohibit the extension of social security coverage to new federal workers until the first month ending at least 20 days after such a program has been enacted into law; and (3) provide that none of the changes made by the Long et al. amendment would apply to Members of Congress, the President, the Vice President, or the Social Security Commissioner.) March 23, 1983. **REJECTED, 45-50.** (NOTE: The Senate later agreed to the Long et al. amendment by voice vote.) ....

49. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/PAYMENT SCHEDULE (H.R. 1900)

Armstrong amendment to permit local units of government to make payments of social security taxes directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, rather than through their respective States as required under current law. March 23, 1983. **AGREED TO, 49-48.** ....

Vote
No. Voted

50. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INTEREST EXEMPTION (H.R. 1900)

Long et al. amendment to disregard tax-exempt interest income in the computation of adjusted gross income for the purposes of taxation of social security benefits. March 23, 1983. **REJECTED,** 44-52. ....

51. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/UNEMPLOYMENT VOUCHERS (H.R. 1900)

Quayle amendment to establish an FSC voucher program whereby an individual may elect to receive 75 percent of his or her projected FSC benefits in the form of an unemployment voucher which could be used for wages to satisfy any obligation to the U.S. Treasury under withholding, FICA, or FUTA. March 23, 1983. **AGREED TO,** 53-40. ....

52. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (H.R. 1900)

Armstrong amendment to extend social security coverage to employees of nonprofit tax-exempt organizations only if such employees are hired after December 31, 1983. March 23, 1983. **REJECTED,** 26-69. ....

53. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/PASSAGE (H.R. 1900)

As amended, to: (1) Extend social security coverage to federal workers hired after December 31, 1983, provided that a supplemental pension program for new federal workers is enacted into law; (2) extend coverage on a mandatory basis to all employees of tax-exempt nonprofit organizations; (3) prohibit State and local governments from terminating coverage for their employees; (4) delay the COLA to a calendar year basis, beginning in 1983; (5) provide a "fail-safe" mechanism whereby the COLA may be indexed to the increase in the average wage or eliminated altogether, if the OASDI trust fund ratio falls below 20 percent; (6) subject social security and tier one railroad retirement benefits to income tax based on thresholds of $25,000 for single taxpayers and $32,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns; and (7) accelerate the scheduled increases in FICA taxes. March 23, 1983. **PASSED,** 88-9. ....

54. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 1900)

As reported by the conference, the report followed the Senate version of the bill with the following major exceptions: (1) Social security coverage is extended to federal workers hired after December 31, 1983; (2) the "fail-safe" mechanism, whereby the Secretary of Health and Human Services may reduce or eliminate the COLA when the OASDI reserve drops to certain low levels, is deleted; (3) the COLA "stabilizer" is scheduled to take effect in 1985, triggered by a trust fund reserve of 15 percent before 1988 and 20 percent thereafter; (4) the retirement age will rise from 65 to 67 by the year 2027, and the Senate's accompanying benefit adjustments are deleted; (5) the Senate provision to eliminate gradually the retirement earnings test is struck, and replaced by a provision to liberalize the earnings test beginning in 1990; (6) the House provision to remove the social security system from the unified federal budget, beginning in fiscal year 1992, with social security shown as a separate function within the budget in the meantime, is included. March 24, 1983. **AGREED TO,** 58-14. ....

375. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY (H.R. 3959)

Garn motion to table Levin et al. amendment to revise procedures for reviewing eligibility of persons in the social security disability program by: (1) Requiring more complete notice to beneficiaries; (2) establishing a standard for consideration of pain; (3) requiring consideration of multiple impairments; (4) establishing

Vote
No

Voted

nationwide standards for termination decisions; (5) continuing authority for payment of benefits during appeal proceedings through December 31, 1985; and (6) requiring that standards for eligibility be subject to public notice and comment and binding on all administrative levels. November 17, 1983. **TABLED**, 49-46. ……………

381. SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY PAYMENTS (H.R. 3391)

As amended, to extend to June 7, 1984, the provision allowing payment of social security disability benefits during appeal; and to extend to December 31, 1986, supplemental security insurance for those who work despite a severe impairment. November 18, 1983. **PASSED**, 80-0. ……………

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66. DEFICIT REDUCTION PACKAGE/TAX-EXEMPT INTEREST AND SOCIAL SECURITY (H.R. 2163)

Chafee motion to table D'amato et al. perfecting amendment (to add language to amend present law to repeal the inclusion of tax-exempt interest from calculations for determining taxation of Social Security benefits) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 32-63. (NOTE: The Senate later agreed to the D'Amato amendment by voice vote.) ……………

109. SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY REVIEW (S. 476/H.R. 3755)

As amended, to change the Social Security disability review process and to provide payment of benefits to individuals whose cases are under appeal. May 22, 1984. **PASSED**, 96-0. ……………

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and cuts Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over FY's 1985-87. Included in the conference report is a provision which would allow a one-time, irrevocable election by a church (or church-controlled organization) to exclude from the Social Security tax base all payments received for services performed; and allows employees of nonprofit organizations covered by civil service retirement to be treated like federal employees under Social Security. June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 22-76. ……………

200. SOCIAL SECURITY COLA (H.R. 1428)

Moynihan-Dole et al. substitute to provide that there will be a cost-of-living adjustment in Social Security and SSI benefits for 1985 whether or not the inflation rate between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984 is below 3 percent. (Under existing law, if the inflation rate in the aforementioned period is less than 3 percent, Social Security beneficiaries would not receive a COLA.) July 26, 1984. **PASSED**, 87-3. ……………

210. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4325)

To amend part D (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of Title IV of the Social Security Act, to modify the child support enforcement program. (The bill includes provisions to: (1) Provide financial incentives for States to develop effective child support enforcement programs; (2) require States to impose mandatory wage withholding on absent fathers who are more than 30 days behind in child support payments; (3) require States to intercept State tax refunds from absent fathers who are delinquent in child support payments, in welfare and non-welfare cases alike; (3) provide 4 months of medicaid coverage to families going off the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program because of improved collections; and (5) require States to develop procedures that would expedite judicial proceedings on child support cases in civil courts.) August 1, 1984. **AGREED TO, 99–0.** ....

243. SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY REVIEW/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3755)

To: (1) Require a finding of medical improvement for disability benefits to be terminated; (2) establish uniform standards in determining disability; (3) provide for the continued payment of disability benefits during the appeals process; (4) require the Social Security Administration within 6 months to take over disability reviews in States that refuse to administer the program; (5) place a moratorium on reviews of those with mental disabilities until new standards can be established; (6) require a study of the use of subjective evidence of pain in determining whether a person is disabled; and (7) establish that the Department of Health and Human Services comply with all adverse circuit court decisions regarding disability cases, unless the agency seeks Supreme Court review of the disputed issue. September 19, 1984. **AGREED TO, 99-0.** ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

33. MOTION TO RECESS

Metzenbaum appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Metzenbaum motion, to recess for 15 minutes, then reconvene and immediately proceed to a vote on a Democratic amendment to restore existing treatment of Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, was out of order. April 30, 1985. **RULING UPHELD, 54-45.** ....

35. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA'S (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole (for Hawkins and D'Amato) amendment, to retain existing Social Security COLA's. (Note: The Senate GOP-White House budget given preliminary Senate approval April 30 (vote No. 34) set COLA's at the greater of 2 percent or the inflation rate minus 2 percentage points. Current law guarantees a full COLA if inflation exceeds 3 percent.) May 1, 1985. **AGREED TO, 65-34.** ....

50. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY FOR ILLEGAL AND NONRESIDENT ALIENS (S. CON. RES. 32)

Mattingly amendment, to express the sense of Congress that Social Security benefits paid to illegal and nonresident aliens should be limited to the amount of the wage-earner's contribution, plus interest, after January 1, 1986. May 8, 1985. **AGREED TO, 84-12.** ....

73. BUDGET RESOLUTION/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Moynihan et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 600 (Income Security) by amounts necessary to reflect funding for a full Social Security COLA in fiscal year 1986. May 10, 1985. **TABLED, 51-47.** ....

169. FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (S. CON. RES. 32, H. CON. RES. 152)

Domenici motion that the Senate concur in the further House amendment to the first concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1986. That amendment was the text of the conference report on the resolution, which set non-binding spending and taxing levels for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1986, as follows: budget authority, $1,069.7 billion; outlays, $967.6 billion; revenues, $795.7 billion; and deficit, $171.0 billion. The conference report's highlights include the following: (A) Revenues: (1) Makes no significant tax changes: (2) would increase revenues by $15.7 billion over 3 years through payroll taxes collected by requiring State and local government employees to participate in Medicare; by requiring newly hired State and local employees to be covered by Social Security; and through accelerated Social Security deposits by State and local governments, some user fees, trust fund contributions and "superfund" receipts; (B) program terminations: abolition of U.S. Travel and Tourism Agency, sale of Conrail, both in fiscal year 1986; elimination of general revenue sharing in fiscal year 1987; (C) defense: allows zero growth above inflation in fiscal year 1986 and 3 percent growth above inflation in fiscal year 1987 and fiscal year 1988; (D) cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's): Makes no changes in existing policy providing COLA's for retirement programs, including Social Security. (NOTE: These are Senate Budget Committee figures; Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and House Budget Committee figures may differ.) August 1, 1985. **MOTION TO CONCUR AGREED TO**, 67-32.

189. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SOCIAL SECURITY (S. 1200)

Heinz motion to table the Heinz et al. amendment to the Hawkins amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Social Security trust funds be removed as a component of the unified federal budget at the earliest possible date. (This was a procedural move designed to renew consideration of the amendment. For more action, see vote No. 190.) September 19, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 22-77.

190. IMMIGRATION REFORM/SOCIAL SECURITY (S. 1200)

Cranston amendment to the Riegle amendment to the Cranston et al. motion to commit the bill to the Budget Committee with instructions to report legislation by October 15 that would prevent the use of Social Security benefit reductions to help reduce the federal deficit. The motion also specified that the Budget Committee bill be sequentially referred to the Finance Committee, which must report legislation by November 3, 1985. The Cranston et al. motion to commit, as amended by the Riegle and Cranston amendments, was then agreed to by voice vote. The purpose of the motion to commit was to remove the Heinz amendment on Social Security from the debate on S. 1200. The Cranston and Riegle amendments were procedural moves that prevented other Senators from altering the substance of the motion.) September 19, 1985. **AMENDMENT AGREED TO**, 79-20.

213. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/GRAMM-RUDMAN (H.J. RES. 372)

Dole (for Gramm, Rudman, Hollings) amendment to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in 1991, and to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all federal spending except for Social Security, interest on the federal debt and existing contractual obligations, by enough to reduce deficits to the maximum established by the bill. The amendment also revises congressional budgeting procedures and removes Social Security from the unifed federal budget in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter. October 9, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 75-24.

215. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/SOCIAL SECURITY COLA'S (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Boren-Exon amendment to include cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security benefits in any emergency Presidential "sequestering" order reducing spending, as provided by the bill (except that the adjustments could not be reduced by more than 3 percentage points.) October 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-27.

Vote
No. Voted

222. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 372)

Passage of the joint resolution to raise the federal debt ceiling to $2.079 trillion from $1.824 trillion; to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in 1991; and to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all federal spending except Social Security, interest of the federal debt and existing contractual obligations, by enough to reduce deficits to the maximum as established by the bill. The joint resolution also revised congressional budgeting procedures and removed Social Security from the unified federal budget in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter. October 10, 1985. **PASSED**, 51-37. ....

238. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3424)

As amended, to provide $105.1 billion in fiscal year 1986 appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agency programs. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Restore the Job Corps, proposed for elimination, to its fiscal year 1985 level of $617 million; (2) increase major entitlements by $2.44 billion for Medicaid, $696 million for Social Security Insurance, $689 million for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and $104 million for payments to health care trust funds; (3) increase disease control by $62.7 million to $476.7, including $205.5 million for AIDS research; (4) appropriate $5.46 billion for National Institutes of Health; (5) increase funding for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADMHA) by $74 million to $995.5 million; (6) maintain at fiscal year 1985 levels the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program, Work Incentive Program, Community Services Block Grant, and aging programs; (7) hold compensatory education for disadvantaged at fiscal year 1985 level; and (8) increase education for the handicapped by $89.7 million and rehabilitation by $125.8 million. The bill is $4.95 billion more than the President's budget request and $678.88 million less than the House Bill. October 22, 1985. **PASSED**, 83-15. ....

278. 5-DAY DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3669)

As amended, to raise temporarily the limit of the federal debt by enough to permit the federal government to meet fiscal obligations without accelerated redemptions of Treasury securities from the Social Security trust funds or other federal trust funds, and also to bar such redemptions and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use the increased borrowing authority to restore, with interest, such securities as were redeemed from the Social Security or other trust funds after October 31, 1985, until enactment of the legislation. The legislation would permit the debt limit to increase temporarily to no more than $1.841 trillion, until Nov. 6, 1985, and to revert to its existing level of $1.824 trillion after that date. November 1, 1985. **PASSED**, 51-22. ....

285. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/PACKWOOD SUBSTITUTE (H.J. Res. 372)

Domenici motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with the Packwood substitute amendment to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-1991, declining to zero by the final year; provide for automatic, across-the-board cuts in federal programs (with certain exceptions) in years when congressional action fails to bring spending for the upcoming fiscal year to the maximum level specified for that year; otherwise revise the congressional budget process; and remove the Social Security program from the unified federal budget. November 6, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 74-24. ....

Vote
No. Voted

371. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 372)

As reported by the conferees, to raise the ceiling on the federal debt to $2.079 trillion from $1.824 trillion; to set maximum allowable federal deficits for fiscal years 1986-91, declining annually to zero in fiscal year 1991; to require the President, if projected deficits exceed those allowed, to issue an emergency order reducing all federal spending by the same percentage amount; to reduce deficits to the maximum allowed, with half of such cuts to come from defense and half from non-defense programs; to exempt Social Security, interest on the national debt, and certain poverty programs from such automatic cuts; to limit the size of such cuts as they affect certain health programs; to revise congressional budget procedures; to remove Social Security from the unified federal budget in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter; and to replenish the Social Security trust funds with any interest lost due to disinvestment or non-investment of those trust funds during periods in 1985 when the ceiling on the federal debt was about to be breached. December 11, 1985. **ADOPTED**, 61-31. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

32. BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT/SOCIAL SECURITY (S.J. RES. 225)

Thurmond motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to the Thurmond et al. substitute amendment to provide that no reduction in benefits payable under title II of the Social Security Act may be taken into account for the purposes of balancing the budget. March 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 57-42. ....

175. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSTION/SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (H.J. RES. 668)

Heinz motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to exempt the administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration from automatic cuts under the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act. August 1, 1986. **TABLED**, 45-36. ....

208. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 668)

As amended, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Raises the permanent public debt to $2,322.8 billion, an increase of $244.1 billion over the present limit of $2,078.7 billion; (2) provides rules relating to the investment of surplus moneys in the Social Security Trust Fund, and repeals (after June 30, 1990) the normalized tax transfers at the beginning of each month from the general funds in the Treasury Department to the Social Security Trust Fund; in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury will be prohibited from engaging in premature redemption of securities held by the trust funds during a debt limit crisis, even if such redemption is required in order to pay benefits; (3) amends Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to overcome the Supreme Court's objections to the original legislation by sending the sequester report to the Office of Management and Budget, an executive agency, rather than the General Accounting Office (a congressional agency); (4) makes unlawful the laundering of money and provides penalties for such unlawful activities; (5) provides emergency assistance to farmers and ranchers adversely affected by this year's drought and excessively hot weather; (6) makes advance deficiency payments available for the 1987 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and (7) repeals the crude oil windfall profits tax, which was passed in 1980. August 9, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 47-40. ....

268. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/DOMENICI-CHILES SUBSTITUTE (S. 2706)

Domenici-Chiles amendment, as modified, to increase from $3.9 billion to $13.3 billion the savings of the Senate-reported Reconciliation bill by exanding some of the bill's provisions and adding new ones. September 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 87-10. ....

Vote
No. Voted

277. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (S. 2706)

As amended, to provide for changes in law for programs under the jurisdiction of nine Senate committees to achieve $13.3 billion in deficit reductions in FY 1987. September 19, 1986. **PASSED,** 88-7. ....

358. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 5300)

As reported by the conferees, to reconcile current laws with the fiscal year 1987 budget resolution in order to achieve approximately $12 billion in deficit redudctions, and raise the debt ceiling to $2.3 trillion until May 15, 1987. October 17, 1986. **AGREED TO,** 61-25. ....

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224. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 324)

As amended, to raise the public debt limit from $2.1 trillion to $2.8 trillion, which will accommodate federal borrowing until May 1, 1989. It will also set fixed deficit targets for fiscal years 1988-92, with a $10 billion a year cushion: FY 88--$150 billion; FY 89--$130 billion; FY 90--$90 billion; FY 91--$45 billion; FY 92--$0. **Special conditions for FY 88.**—Provide for OMB/CBO average of economic variables, and prohibit accounting gimmicks and year-to-year shifts of funds. **Special conditions for FY 89.**—Avoid sequester if $36 billion in policy deficit reductions is enacted and prohibit sequester from exceeding $36 billion. **Sequester process.**—Average deficit estimates, OMB-CBO-GAO review; OMB certifies sequester order to President. Provide for congressional setting of economic assumptions for FY 89 and beyond. **Defense flexibility.**—Enable President to reduce or eliminate sequester for military personnel and to request modification of sequester levels for other programs. The measure also bars disinvestment of the Social Security trust fund for any purpose except to pay program benefits and costs; and requires Congress to vote openly on any future congressional pay increase and prevents automatic pay increases. July 31, 1987. **AGREED TO,** 54-31. ....

405. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/BUDGET REDUCTION COMPLIANCE (S. 1920)

Chiles motion to table the Kassebaum et al. perfecting amendment, to the Byrd-Dole et al. amendment, to: (1) freeze budget authority on all defense and non-defense appropriated accounts; (2) limit all COLA increases to 2 percent, except for SSI; and (3) freeze marginal tax rates at their 1987 levels for 1988. NOTE: The Byrd-Dole amendment would implement the summit agreement on deficit reduction. It was later agreed to by voice vote. December 10, 1987. **TABLED,** 71-25. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

86. BUDGET RESOLUTION/HIGHWAY AND AVIATION TRUST FUNDS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Symms et al. perfecting amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to express the sense of Congress that the definition of deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Highway and Aviation Trust Funds. The Chiles amendment would express the sense of Congress that the definition of deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Social Security trust fund. It also expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude this trust fund. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 12, 1988. **AGREED TO,** 85-8. ....

Vote No. | Voted

87. BUDGET RESOLUTION/POSTAL SERVICE FUND (S. CON. RES. 113)

Stevens et al. perfecting amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to express the sense of Congress that the receipts and disbursements of the U.S. Postal Service should not be counted when determining the federal deficit. The Chiles et al. amendment expresses the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must not include the surplus (or deficit) from the Social Security, highway, and aviation trust funds. It would also express the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude these trust funds. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 85-8. ....

88. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MILITARY & CIVILIAN RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Chiles motion to table the Gramm amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment to add the military and civil service retirement and unemployment trust funds to other trust funds included in the Chiles amendment. The Chiles et al. amendment would express the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacted that excludes in the definition of the deficit the Social Security, highway and aviation trust funds, the Postal Service, and various federal banking regulatory agencies. The amendment also urges Congress to enact legislation that would balance the budget within 5 years, excluding these trust fund surpluses (or deficits) in the calculation of the deficit. NOTE: The Gramm amendment was later adopted by voice vote. A Domenici substitute for the Chiles amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 45-49. ....

89. BUDGET RESOLUTION/UNFUNDED LIABILITIES (S. CON. RES. 113)

Chiles motion to table the Gramm amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment, to add to the Chiles amendment a provision expressing the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation making the definition of the deficit include the current value of the federal government's unfunded liabilities. The Chiles et al. amendment would express the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must not include the Social Security, highway and aviation trust funds, and several funds pertaining to the Postal Service and the federal banking system. It also urges Congress to enact legislation that would balance the budget within 5 years, excluding these trust fund surpluses (or deficits) in the calculation of the deficit. NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles et al. amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. April 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-43. ....

90. BUDGET RESOLUTION/DEFICIT ADJUSTMENT (S. CON. RES. 113)

Domenici motion to table the Chiles substitute amendment, to the Chiles et al. amendment (as amended), to express the sense of Congress that the definition of the deficit must exclude the surplus (or deficit) only from the Social Security trust fund. It also expresses the sense of Congress that Congress should enact legislation that would eliminate within 5 years the deficit when calculated to exclude the Social Security trust fund. The Chiles substitute amendment, in effect, would return the underlying Chiles et al. amendment to its original form (see vote Nos. 86-89). NOTE: A Domenici substitute for the Chiles et al. amendment, as amended, was later adopted by voice vote. The Domenici substitute expresses the sense of Congress that the National Economic Commission should study the budgetary treatment of the Social Security, airport and highway, military retirement, civil service retirement, unemployment and other trust funds, and certain self-supporting public enterprise funds pertaining to the Postal Service and the federal banking system. April 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 70-26. ....

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Social Security: Medicare

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70. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE FUNDING (S. CON. RES. 27)

Baucus et al. amendment to add $430 million in BA and $440 million in outlays for medical insurance (function 570) for fiscal year 1984. May 4, 1983. **REJECTED**, 45–50. ....

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77. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/DOLE-LONG TAX PACKAGE (H.R. 2163)

Modified Dole-Long amendment, as amended, to raise taxes by $47 billion and reduce spending by $14.8 billion, through September 30, 1987. The amendment includes provisions to: Increase monthly Medicare premium payments for physician-care coverage to $26.70 by 1989 from $14.60 currently; delays eligibility to the first day of the month after a person's 65th birthday (instead of on the birthday); and freezes the fees Medicare pays for doctor services at least 3 months immediately and continues the freeze for 2 years for doctors who charge patients more than the Medicare fee scale. April 12, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 76–5. ....

90. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table division I of Kennedy-Cranston amendment to delete provisions (under the Dole-Long amendment) to increase Medicare part B premium by permanently freezing that benefit at 25 pecent of the program costs; and increase the Medicare part B deductible by indexing that deductible based on the Medicare economic index in fiscal years 1985–87. May 9, 1984. **TABLED**, 58–36. ....

91. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Kennedy-Cranston amendment to strike the provision (under the Dole-Long amendment) transfering the date of Medicare eligibility to the first day of the following month (representing a possible delay in benefit eligibility of up to 30 days). May 9, 1984. **TABLED**, 59–36. ....

97. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE (H.R. 2163)

Baucus et al. perfecting amendment (to strike the provision under the Dole-Long amendment) which would index, and therefore raise, the Medicare part B deductible; and provide that the proposed Medicare part B premium increase would not be set at 25 percent of program costs in 1987, but instead, for that year, would only increase by the rate of general inflation instead of the rate of medical cost inflation) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 17, 1984. **REJECTED**, 44–50. ....

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal years 1985–87. (For specific provisions of the conference report, see Vote No. 161.) June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 22–76. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

161. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

To raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal years 1985–87. Specifically, the conference report includes provisions in the following areas: SPENDING PROVISIONS. PHYSICIAN FEES—Freezes physi-cian fees under Medicare from July 1, 1984, through September 30, 1985; PART B PREMIUMS—Increases Medicare part B premiums from $17.70 to $19.10 in fiscal year 1985 and from $18.60 to $21.30 in fiscal year 1986; COINSURANCE PAYMENT—Requires a 20-percent coinsurance payment for durable medical equipment provided by home health agencies; EMPLOYER COVERAGE—Requires employers to offer health care coverage for nonworking spouses, aged 65 to 69, of employees under age 65 (with Medicare becoming the secondary plan); MEDICAID—Establishes a child health assurance program requiring States to provide Medicaid coverage to certain poor women and children; and raises ceilings for Medicaid payments to Puerto Rico and the territories.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS: SSI—Limits the recovery rate for overpayments under supplemental security income (SSI); AFDC—Establishes a "work transition allowance" for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) recipients who lose benefits because they no longer qualify for the $30-plus-one-third disregard; SOCIAL SECURITY—Allows a one-time, irrevocable election by a church (or church-controlled organization) to exclude from the social security tax base all payments received for services performed; and allows employees of nonprofit organizations covered by civil service retirement to be treated like federal employees under social security. June 27, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 83–15.

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39. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood et al. perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore $2.6 billion in funding for Medicare and Medicaid for fiscal years 1986-88, leaving the total reduction at $1.2 billion. May 3, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 93-6.

64. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood motion to table the Kennedy et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add funding for the Medicare program. Specifically, it would increase Function 570 (Medical Insurance) by amounts necessary to reflect: (1) a rejection of the proposed increase in the Medicare, Part B, premium (Note: Part B deals with supplemental medical insurance.); (2) a rejection of the delay in Medicare eligibility by 1 month—from the first day of the month in which the beneficiary turns 65 to the first day of the month after the 65th birthday; and (3) a phase-out, rather than immediate elimination of the double adjustment for teaching hospitals. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 51-46.

66. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CIGARETTE TAX AND MEDICARE (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Bradley et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase the revenue total in each of fiscal years 1986-88 by assuming a continuation of the current 16-cents-per-pack cigarette tax (which is due to drop to 8 cents on October 1); and increase function 570 (Medical Insurance) by an amount necessary to offset proposed Medicare Part B premium increases. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 49-47.

74. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 570 (medical insurance) to restore funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Specifically, it would: (1) Reject the budget provisions to: raise the Medicare, Part B, premium; delay Medicare eligibility by 1 month; and eliminate the double adjustment for teaching hospitals; and (2) make full restoration of Medicaid funding. May 10, 1985. TABLED, 54-44. ....

241. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/STATE AND LOCAL MEDICARE (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table division I of the Mitchell et al. amendment, to delay for one year implementation of a provision in the bill mandating Medicare coverage for State and local government employees. (Division II of the Mitchell amendment, to increase the per-pack tax on cigarettes by 4 cents, was subsequently rejected by voice vote.) October 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-25. ....

280. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/MEDICARE (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Chiles et al. amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to consider Medicare an indexed program, thus placing it in category I. In effect, this provides that if automatic, across-the-board spending reductions were imposed, as provided by the Packwood amendment, any reductions would reduce scheduled automatic increases but not base-level spending. Under the Packwood amendment, a substitute amendment to the House-passed version of H.J. Res. 372, Medicare would not be considered an indexed program, thus it is treated as a category II, or "controllable" program. November 5, 1985. **TABLED**, 54-44. ....

297. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESPIRATORY CARE (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Heinz-Bradley amendment to authorize programs to provide home respiratory care to ventilator-dependent Medicare and Medicaid patients, establish a 3-year demonstration program for home and community based waivers, and establish a 2-year program to help foster children make the transition from foster care to independent living. (The Heinz amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) November 12, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 25-73. ....

312. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/LIVER TRANSPLANTS (S. 1730)

Durenberger motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to provide Medicare coverage for "reasonable and medically necessary" liver transplants performed on individuals aged 18 years and over. (Presently, Medicare will only pay for liver transplants for those under 18 years of age.) November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 51-47. ....

314. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3128)

As amended, to reduce the deficit by $85.7 billion over fiscal year 1986-88 through $69.9 billion in spending cuts and $15.8 billion in added revenues. Specifically, the bill includes the following provisions: (1) Agriculture: saves $8.084 billion over the next 3 years—$331 million from changes in export policies, $586 million from food stamp changes, and $7.167 billion from revisions in agriculture credit; (2) Housing: saves an estimated $10.464 billion for fiscal years 1986-88 by changing laws for public housing, rural housing, and community development programs; (3) Commerce and Transportation: would waive an estimated $775 million for fiscal years 1986-88; (4) Energy and natural resources:

Vote
No. Voted

saves an estimated $6 billion for fiscal years 1986-88; (5) Finance: reduces the deficit $37.9 billion for fiscal years 1986-88, with $22.2 billion in spending cuts and $15.7 billion in added tax revenues; (6) Labor and human resources: saves an estimated $1.7 billion for fiscal years 1986-88; (7) Education: makes changes to save a total of $810 million in projected outlays in fiscal years 1986-88 under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program; and (8) Veterans' Affairs: reduces spending for veterans' medical care and compensation to achieve estimated savings of $1.3 billion over 3 years. (House and Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement on H.R. 3128 before the end of the first session of the 99th Congress.) November 14, 1985. **PASSED**, 93-6. ....

357. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/MEDICARE HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE (H.J. RES. 465)

Packwood motion to table the Kennedy appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Kennedy-Burdick amendment is legislation on an appropriations bill. The amendment would postpone an increase in the Medicare inpatient hospital deductible scheduled for January 1, 1986 and increase the cigarette tax by 1 cent a pack for 3 years to avoid a deficit increase from the Medicare proposal. December 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 53-37. ....

358. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/MEDICARE HOSPITAL DEDUCTIBLE (H.J. RES. 465)

Hatfield motion to table the Heinz appeal of the ruling of the Chair that the Heinz amendment, to set a cap of $476 on the increase in the Medicare hospitable deductible scheduled for January 1, 1986, is legislation on an appropriations bill. December 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 45-41. ....

379. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3128)

As reported by the conferees, to reduce the deficit by $83 billion over fiscal years 1986-88 through spending cuts and added revenues, including cuts in the following areas: (1) Superfund. Raises $10 billion over 5 years to finance the Superfund program through petroleum and chemical feedstock taxes and the imposition of a broad-based manufacturers tax. (2) Trade Adjustment. Extends the authorization of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which assists workers and firms hurt by unfair foreign competition. This program would be financed by a new tax on all imports within two years. (3) Medicare. Mandates that State and local employees hired after January 1, 1986 be covered by Medicare, thereby requiring them and their employers to contribute to the program through payroll taxes; Restricts both payments for doctors and hospitals and the benefits for elderly patients. (4) Offshore Oil Revenues. States would be rewarded at least 27 percent of escrowed bonuses, rents, and royalties to settle the legal dispute between the federal government and several States regarding their disposition. (The House rejected the conference report, opposing the Superfund tax provision. The House and Senate failed to settle their disagreement, sending the bill back to conference.) December 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 78-1. ....

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67. FTC AUTHORIZATION/INSURANCE (S. 677)

Metzenbaum modified amendment to instruct the Commerce Commission to study: (1) the use of potentially unfair, deceptive or misleading practices in the sale of health insurance to the elderly, including the sale of policies marketed as supplements to Medicare coverage (so-called MediGap insurance); and (2) the increase in property and casualty insurance rates to small business owners, local governments, physicians, dentists, and child care centers over the last seven years. April 8, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 80-18. ....

Vote
No. Voted

87. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CHILES II (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles modified amendment to the Chiles amendment, to refashion the first Chiles budget package adopted on April 29 (see vote No. 84). Compared to the first proposal, Chiles II would increase taxes by an additional $8.8 billion in 1988 and provide for increased spending for certain domestic programs. Chiles II would raise budget outlays for defense by an additional $7 billion in FY 1988, but only if the additional $7 billion in new taxes are rec-onciled and signed by the President. May 6, 1987. AGREED TO, 57-42. ....

90. BUDGET RESOLUTION/PRESIDENT'S BUDGET (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles amendment to substitute the President's budget proposal, as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office, for the Chiles II budget proposal (see vote No. 87). Major provisions of the President's budget would: (1) increase revenues by $4.9 billion in FY 1988; (2) increase defense spending by $7.8 billion, providing for $298.3 billion in budget outlays for FY88 and $312 billion in BA; and (3) provide for total non-defense spending in FY88 of $741.5 billion, including spending reductions from programmatic changes in Medicare, Medicaid, farm price supports, REA, and other programs. May 6, 1987. **REJECTED**, 18-81. ....

93. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Chafee et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to add funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amendment would restore $1 billion to the Medicare program, resulting in total additional Medicare funding of $2 billion for fiscal year 1988, and would add $1 billion to the Medicaid Program, making a total of $1.2 billion available for next year. Medicaid outlays for future years would be $1.1. billion in fiscal year 1989, $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1990, and $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1991. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 69-29. ....

157. DEMOCRATIC BUDGET CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 93)

As reported by the conferees, to provide for a FY 1988 budget deficit of $133.8 billion (based on Congressional Budget Office assumptions), and set spending and revenue limits as follows: budget authority, $1.153 trillion; outlays, $1.041 trillion; and revenues, $932.8 billion. June 24, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 53-46. ....

221. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/TWO PRECENT ACROSS-THE-BOARD CUT (H.J. RES. 324)

Conrad motion to waive section 306 of the Budget Act for the Conrad-Boschwitz amendment to amend the current budget resolution by reducing federal spending 2 percent across-the-board, except for Social Security, the Internal Revenue Service, and most of Medicare. The Conrad-Boschwitz amendment violates section 306 because it was not reported from the Budget Committee but was within the Committee's jurisdiction. July 31, 1987. **REJECTED**, 36-53. ....

262. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 324)

As reported by the conferees, to establish a permanent debt ceiling at $2.8 trillion. It contains a "Gramm-Rudman fix" which includes provisions to reach a balanced budget in 1993 (instead of 1991), to cap the FY88 sequester at $23 billion and the FY 89 sequester at $36 billion, and to repair the sequester "trigger" which the Supreme Court ruled invalid. September 23, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 64-34. ....

350. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT (S. 1127)

Heinz-Mitchell et al. modified amendment to add a prescription drug benefit and provide for Medicare cost-sharing under the Medicaid program for such benefits. More specifically, the amendment would phase-in Medicare coverage of prescription drugs over a 4-year period beginning in 1990. In 1990, Medicare would cover chemotherapeutic, immunosuppressive, and home intravenous drugs; in 1991--cardiovascular drugs and diuretics: and in 1993--all drugs. The amendment would cover 80 percent of the Medicare beneficiary's drug expenses exceeding the deducible. The deductible would be $600 in 1990 and subsequently would be indexed according to the drug program's Medicare charges. Premiums for the program would similarly be indexed to increase with the program's rising costs. Lastly, the amendment requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to take any measures necessary to reduce program costs and maintain the set premiums. October 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 88-9. ....

351. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/VOLUNTARY OPTION (S. 1127)

Wallop-Helms amendment to make the catastrophic program voluntary by allowing part B participants to elect to receive catastrophic coverage. Under S. 1127, individuals who had previously elected to participate in the Medicare part B physicians' services program would be automatically enrolled in the catastrophic coverage program. October 27, 1987. **REJECTED**, 18-77. ....

352. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/RAISING TAXES (S. 1127)

Bentsen motion to table the Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that because the American taxpayer is already overburdened, federal tax rates should not be increased either directly or indirectly and no new taxes should be created. The amendment also provides that any discussions between the President and Congress concerning the budget deficit should not entertain any propositions that would increase taxes or create new ones. October 27, 1987. **TABLED**, 65-32. ....

353. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2470)

As amended, to expand Medicare coverage for acute care Medicare beneficiaries will be entitled to up to 365 days of free hospital care per year. The bill also caps at $1,850 the out-of-pocket cost on certain nondrug-related services, and provides that each Medicare recipient pay $4 per month in added premiums for catastrophic benefits. Some beneficiaries will be subject to an income-related premium of approximately $1.08 per year for each $150 of federal income tax liability. The cap for this premium will be $800 for 1988, and will rise to $1000 by 1992. Catastrophic illness coverage will be compulsory for anyone who wishes to be covered under the current Part B (medical insurance) of Medicare. Anyone opting out of Part B will be held to the current level of Part A benefits. October 27, 1987. **PASSED**, 86-11. ....

419. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H.R. 3545)

As reported by the conferees, to attempt to make the legislative changes necessary to conform to the 2-year deficit-reduction target of $76 billion set by congressional and administration negotiators in the budget summit. The bill reduces the budget deficit by an estimated $17.6 billion in FY88 and $22 billion in FY89, and includes $9.1 billion in new taxes for FY88 and $14.1 billion for FY89. The report includes the following provisions: **Revenues**—extends the 3 percent excise tax on telephone service, which would have expired at the end of 1987; continues for 3 years a 0.2 percent surtax on the unemployment (FUTA) insurance tax paid by employers; limits deductions for an estate sale of securities to an employee stock-ownership plan (ESOP); accelerates payments of corporate estimated taxes; bars employers from deducting contributions to "overfunded" pension funds (funds with assets exceeding 150 percent of current liability); tightens restrictions on use by long-term contractors of the "completed contract" method of accounting. **Asset Sales**—authorizes up to $2 billion in prepayment of REA loans and $220 million in prepayment of Rural Telephone Bank loans; authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to sell $130 million in 1988 in debts from farmers and other beneficiaries of federal water projects. **Medicare and Medicaid**—extends through March 31, 1988, automatic spending cuts of 2.3 percent in Medicare payments; provides for increases, beginning April 1, 1988, in FY88 payments to hospitals under Medicare's Prospective Payment System (PPS); allows States, beginning on July 1, 1988, to extend Medicaid eligibility to young children and pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty threshold. **Pensions**—increases base contributions companies make to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation from $8.50 to $16 per employee and levies an added charge on employers with underfunded pension plans of $6 for every $1,000 of underfunding, capped at $34 per employee. **Energy**—amends the 1982 Nuclear Waste Policy Act by directing the Department of Energy to drill an exploratory shaft at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for the nation's first permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste. **Agriculture**—reduces target prices and loan rates for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. **Other Provisions**—requires the Postal Service to pay $350 million in FY88 and $465 million in FY89 into a civil service retirement and disability fund and to absorb some employee health costs. December 22, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 61-28. ....

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167. BUDGET RESOLUTION CONFERENCE REPORT/ PASSAGE (H. CON. RES. 268)

As reported by the conferees, to set forth the congressional budget for the United States government for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991, and set FY 1989 spending limits at $1.2 trillion in budget authority and $1.1 trillion in outlays. The report allowed no revenue increases for deficit reduction beyond those already provided in the budget summit and implemented in the FY 1989 reconciliation law. Major provisions of the report included: (1) National Defense, $299.5 billion in BA, $294 billion in outlays; (2) International Affairs, $16.6 billion in BA, $16.2 billion in outlays; (3) Science and Space, $13 billion in BA, $12.6 billion in outlays; (4) Energy, $4.8 billion in BA, $4.4 billion in outlays; (5) Natural Resources, $15.8 billion in BA, $16.3 billion in outlays; (6) Medicare, $103.7 billion in BA, $86.9 billion in outlays; (7) Income Security, $176.55 billion in BA, $138.1 billion in outlays; and (8) Miscellaneous, "separate reserve fund" for pending anti-drug legislation, $2.6 billion in BA, $1.4 billion in outlays. June 6, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 58-29. ....

170. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 2470)

As reported by the conferees, amends title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand Medicare coverage for acute care and establish a new prescription drug benefit. More specifically, the conference report will: Under Part A of Medicare--(1) cover 365 days per year of hospital care after the participant pays the deductible ($580 in 1989); (2) cover home-health care 7 days a week for at least 38 days (and more, if a physician certifies additional need); and (3) increase from 100 to 150 days the coverage for skilled nursing facilities, eliminate the requirement of 3-day prior hospitalization, and require the patient to pay 20 percent of the average day's cost (but only for the first 8 days). Under Part B of Medicare--(1) cap patient payment for outpatient and physician care (under $1,400 for 1990), which will rise annually to hold "catastrophic" beneficiaries constant at about 7 percent of the Medicare enrollment. Additional Provisions--1) establish an outpatient prescription drug benefit (50 percent of costs, rising to 60 percent in 1992 and 80 percent thereafter), with an initial deductible of $600; (2) finance increased Part A benefits with increases in the current monthly flat-premium benefit of $24.8 (increases would be $4 for 1989 and $10.2 by 1993); (3) pay for approximately 63 percent (in 1993) of catastrophic coverage and drug benefit by income tax surcharge on elderly ("supplemental premium"); (4) require States by 1992 to pay all Medicare premiums, deductibles, and copayments for elderly beneficiaries below the poverty level, and prenatal and infant health care in families below the poverty level; and (5) provide coverage for up to 80 hours of respite care per year if beneficiary exceeds either Part B or drug deductible, and is unable to perform certain activities. June 8, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 86-11. ....

TAX REFORM

Vote
No.

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TAX REFORM

98th Congress, 1st Session

26. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON BILL (H.R. 1718)

Baker et al. motion to close debate on the bill to provide $16.34 billion in total new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1983; and to repeal (under the pending Kasten amendment) the withholding of tax from interest and dividends and to require statements (form 1099) to be filed by the taxpayer with respect to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends). March 16, 1983. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 50–48. (NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture.) ....

27. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/CLOTURE ON WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1718)

Kasten et al. motion to close debate on Kasten et al. perfecting amendment (to repeal the withholding of tax from interest and dividends and to require statements (form 1099) to be filed by the taxpayer with respect to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends) to Abdnor et al. amendment (to modify the provisions relating to targeting so that jobs-creation funds would be distributed to the States one-half according to the ratio a State's unemployment bears to national unemployment and one-half on the basis of provisions of law authorizing specific programs). March 16, 1983. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 59–39. (NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. Subsequently, on March 17, the Senate reached a unanimous consent agreement to remove the Kasten withholding repeal from H.R. 1718 and resume consideration of it on April 15 as an amendment to S. 144, the trade reciprocity bill.) ....

36. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INTEREST AND DIVIDEND WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1900)

Baker motion to table modified Melcher amendment to delay implementation of withholding provisions on interest and dividend income until January 1, 1984. March 21, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 37–58. ....

37. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INTEREST AND DIVIDEND WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1900)

Dole perfecting amendment (to delay the effective date of the withholding provisions until January 1, 1984, only if the average prime interest rate charged by the Nation's 10 largest banks is 6 percent or less on June 30, 1983, and the following 6 months, and if the minimum deposit required for money market deposit accounts is lowered from $2,500 to $300) to modified Melcher amendment (to delay implementation of the withholding provisions on interest and dividend income until January 1, 1984). March 21, 1983. **REJECTED**, 35–57. ....

38. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/INTEREST AND DIVIDEND WITHHOLDING (H.R. 1900)

Moynihan motion to table modified Melcher amendment to delay implementation of the withholding provisions on interest and dividend income until January 1, 1984. March 22, 1983. **TABLED**, 54–43. ....

57. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (CLOTURE VOTE NO. 1) (S. 144)

Kasten et al. motion to close debate on Kasten et al. amendment to add language to repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend payments and require statements to be filed by the taxpayer with regard to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends. April 19, 1983. **CLOTURE**

REJECTED, 34–53. (NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture.)

58. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (CLOTURE VOTE NO. 2) (S. 144)

Kasten et al. motion to close debate on Kasten et al. amendment to add language to repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend payments and require statements to be filed by the taxpayer with regard to interest, dividends, and patronage dividends. April 20, 1983. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 39–59. (NOTE: A three-fifths majority (60) of the Senate is required to invoke cloture.)

59. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (BUDGET WAIVER) (S. 144)

Dole motion to table Melcher amendment (to make the waiver apply to the withholding repeal amendment offered to all bills during this session of Congress) to Baker motion (to waive titles III and IV of the Budget Act with respect to all pending motions and amendments). April 20, 1983. **TABLED**, 60–37.

60. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING (BUDGET WAIVER) (S. 144)

Baker motion to waive titles III and IV of the Budget Act with respect to all pending motions and amendments. April 20, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 94–3.

61. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING REPEAL (S. 144)

Kasten motion to table Long perfecting amendment (to repeal the 10-percent withholding of tax on interest and dividends scheduled to take effect on July 1, 1983) to Kasten amendment (to: (1) Delay implementation of the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividends until July 1, 1987; (2) provide for a GAO report to Congress, due on January 1, 1987, showing the compliance percentage of taxpayers paying taxes on interest and dividends; (3) provide that, if this GAO report shows 95 percent compliance in paying taxes on both interest and dividends, the 10-percent withholding requirement will not take effect; (4) provide that, if this GAO report recommends that the 10-percent withholding requirement take effect, both the House and the Senate would have to agree with the GAO recommendation through a record vote in each chamber; and (5) provide for back-up withholding, the 1099 return format, IRS matching, IRS supplemental appropriations, stricter payor penalties, and a fraud penalty). April 21, 1983. **TABLED**, 55–40.

62. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/WITHHOLDING COMPROMISE (S. 144)

Dole substitute (containing essentially the same provisions as the Kasten amendment) to Kasten amendment (to: (1) Delay implementation of the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividends until July 1, 1987; (2) provide for a GAO report to Congress, due on January 1, 1987, showing the compliance percentage of taxpayers paying taxes on interest and dividends; (3) provide that, if this GAO report shows 95 percent compliance in paying taxes on both interest and dividends, the 10-percent withholding requirement will not take effect; (4) provide that, if this GAO report recommends that the 10-percent withholding requirement take effect, both the House and the Senate would have to agree with the GAO recommendation through a record vote in each chamber; and (5) provide for back-up withholding, the 1099 return format, IRS matching, IRS supplemental appropriations, stricter payor penalties, and a fraud penalty). April 21, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 91–5. (Subsequent to the adoption of the Dole substitute, the Senate by voice vote agreed to, first, the Kasten amendment (withholding compromise lan-

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guage), as amended; and second, the Dole-Kasten motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to, in effect, strip the bill of all pending amendments and add the Kasten-Dole compromise substitute on withholding. Immediately thereafter, Senator Dole, on behalf of the committee, reported the bill as instructed.) ....

63. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/ FOREIGN DUMPING (S. 144)

Danforth motion to table Specter et al. amendment to shift jurisdiction over antidumping and countervailing duty cases from the Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission to the U.S. federal courts. April 21, 1983. **TABLED**, 57-32. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote passed S. 144 to: (1) Supplement the President's power to retaliate against unfair foreign trading practices; (2) provide new authority to retaliate against countries that restrict investment by U.S. companies within their borders; and (4) change the withholding law with respect to tax on interest and dividends through the Kasten-Dole compromise language—see Vote No. 62.) ....

154. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 2973)

Long motion to table Dole substitute to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to correctly report interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46-51. ....

155. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE PROVISIONS (H.R. 2973)

Baker motion to table Pryor perfecting amendment (to delete all provisions from the Dole substitute except those that would repeal withholding of interest and dividend payments, and at the same time substitute new tax reporting requirements and penalties), to Dole substitute (to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to correctly report interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds). June 16, 1983. **TABLED**, 50-40. ....

156. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 2973)

Dole substitute to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to correctly report interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 48-41. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

157. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2973)

As amended, to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to correctly report interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **PASSED**, 86–4. ....

174. TAX RATE EQUITY ACT (H.R. 1183)

To amend the Internal Revenue Code to limit reductions in individual income taxes resulting from the third year of the Kemp-Roth tax cut to $700 per return. June 29, 1983. **NOT PASSED**, 45–55. ....

234. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2973)

To: (1) Amend the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–248) to repeal withholding of tax on interest and dividends; (2) require a 20-percent backup withholding under certain circumstances for those under-reporting or failing to report; and (3) authorize President to proclaim, for a 12-year period, duty-free treatment for certain imports from the Caribbean region (the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative). July 28, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 90–7. ....

326. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/RATIO OF SPENDING CUTS TO TAX INCREASES (H.J. RES. 308)

Kasten amendment to express the sense of the Senate that no further tax increases should be enacted until Congress fulfills the pledge made 1 year ago to reduce spending by $3 for every $1 in revenue raised by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (Public Law 97–248). October 31, 1983. **REJECTED**, 42–55. ....

98th Congress, 2d Session

58. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/EMPLOYEE SERVICE AWARDS (H.R. 2163)

Metzenbaum perfecting amendment (to delete the provision granting new income-tax exclusion for awards received from an employer for length of service, productivity, and safety achievement) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 9, 1984. **REJECTED**, 18–64. ....

60. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES (H.R. 2163)

Metzenbaum perfecting amendment (to delete certain tax breaks for the life insurance industry by phasing out over 4 years the special 20-percent life insurance company deduction; striking the alternative life insurance company deduction for small- and medium-sized growing companies; deleting provisions benefiting certain companies; and striking a special provision for the recapture of certain tax deductions) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 10, 1984. **REJECTED**, 3–89. ....

61. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/TAX INDEXING (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Chafee perfecting amendment (to add language delaying the implementation of tax indexing for 3 years,

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until January 1, 1988) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 10, 1984. **AGREED TO, 57–38.** ....

64. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CAPITAL GAINS HOLDING PERIOD (H.R. 2163)

Modified Bumpers perfecting amendment (to strike the provision reducing the capital gains holding period from 12 to 6 months for assets acquired after February 29, 1984) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 11, 1984. **REJECTED, 14–82.** ....

65. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/SYNTHETIC FUELS PROJECTS (H.R. 2163)

Wallop motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to bar synthetic fuels projects from receiving energy tax credits and financing from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation simultaneously) to Dole-Long amendment (to add Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 11, 1984. **TABLED, 52–43.** ....

66. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/TAX-EXEMPT INTEREST AND SOCIAL SECURITY (H.R. 2163)

Chafee motion to table D'Amato et al. perfecting amendment (to add language to amend present law to repeal the inclusion of tax-exempt interest from calculations for determining taxation of Social Security benefits) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 32–63.** (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the D'Amato et al. amendment.) ....

67. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LIQUOR TAXES AND ENTERPRISE ZONES (H.R. 2163)

Ford perfecting amendment (to strike both the $2 increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits and the enterprise zone provisions to grant tax incentives and regulatory relief for economic activity in certain distressed areas) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **REJECTED, 15–76.** ....

68. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LIQUOR AND WINE TAXES (H.R. 2163)

Wilson motion to table Ford perfecting amendment (to increase the tax on distilled spirits from $10.50 to $11.50 per proof gallon and increase the tax on wine from 17c to 37c per gallon) to Dole-Long amendment (to add Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 62–32.** ....

69. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HOME ENERGY TAX CREDITS (H.R. 2163)

Packwood motion to table Cohen et al. perfecting amendment (to delete the repeal of the residential energy conservation tax credit, as under the Dole-Long amendment, thereby extending it through 1985) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 38–55.** (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Cohen et al. perfecting amendment.) ....

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70. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CORPORATE MINIMUM TAX (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Metzenbaum-Kennedy perfecting amendment (to add language eliminating the present minimum corporate tax and establishing a minimum corporate tax of 15 percent on net earnings over $50,000) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 62–30.** ....

72. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/EARNED-INCOME TAX CREDIT (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to add language providing for the indexing of the earned income tax credit, beginning in 1986) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 64–25.** ....

73. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/LOW-INCOME HOUSING (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Cranston et al. perfecting amendment (to add language exempting for 1 year low- and moderate-income housing programs from those provisions in the Dole-Long amendment concerning the treatment of interest attributable to deferred payments) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 66–17.** ....

74. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/REAL PROPERTY DEPRECIATION (H.R. 2163)

Boschwitz et al. perfecting amendment (to increase real property depreciation to 20 years, phasing down to 18 years for property placed in service by the taxpayer after 1985) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **AGREED TO, 62–19.** ....

75. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MARRIAGE PENALTY AND ESTATE TAX (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Levin-Riegle perfecting amendment (to add language increasing the deduction available to two-income couples to offset the "marriage tax penalty" from 10 percent to 10.5 percent, and offsetting the revenue loss by retaining the maximum tax rate of 60 percent on an estate that exceeds $3.5 million, instead of reducing it to 50 percent in 1985) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 62–19.** ....

76. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/DEDUCTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Melcher et al. perfecting amendment (to broaden travel and transportation deductions for construction workers who work at sites more than 40 miles from home) to Dole-Long amendment (to add the Finance Committee's deficit-reduction package to reduce outlays by $14.8 billion and increase revenues by $48.02 billion over 4 years). April 12, 1984. **TABLED, 50–31.** ....

77. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/DOLE-LONG TAX PACKAGE (H.R. 2163)

Modified Dole-Long amendment, as amended, to raise taxes by $47 billion and reduce spending by $14.8 billion, through

September 30, 1987. (Specifically, the amendment includes provisions in the following areas: TELEPHONES.—Extends the 3 percent excise tax on local and long-distance service, due to expire after 1985. LIQUOR.—Raises the excise tax on distilled spirits from $10.50 to $12.50 per proof gallon. (See Vote Nos. 67–68.) INTEREST.—Postpones until 1988 from 1985 a provision under current law whereby a taxpayer could avoid taxation on up to $450 of interest earned each year ($900 for a couple filing a joint return) after subtracting interest paid for any purpose except business or a home mortgage. INCOME AVERAGING.—Permits taxpayers to income average if their latest year's taxable income is 40 percent (rather than 20 percent, as under current law) more than the average taxable income in the previous 3 years (rather than 4 years, as under current law). FRINGE BENEFITS.—Prohibits until 1986 the IRS from writing regulations on which employee fringe benefits financed by employers and specifically authorized in the law would be taxed. RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS.—Gradually boosts to $4,000 from $2,250 a year the contribution an individual with a nonworking spouse can make to a tax-deferred Individual Retirement Account (IRA). CAPITAL GAINS.—Reduces to 6 months from 1 year the length of ownership of assets, such as stocks, before they can qualify, when sold, for preferential capital-gains tax treatment; and cuts the amount of captial losses that could be deducted against ordinary income to $1,000 from $3,000. DIVIDENDS.—Repeals current law allowing a person to avoid taxation on up to $750 a year in utilities dividends that are reinvested in the utilities. TAX SHELTERS.—Eliminates a wide variety of tax-shelter, corporate-tax, and accounting "abuses" by preventing the inflation of and the selective allocation of deductions among taxshelter partners and curtailing the use of royalty trusts, a tax-avoidance device being considered by some big oil companies. LEASING.—Delays a scheduled liberalization of tax benefits available to unprofitable businesses that lease, rather than purchase, equipment; and curtails tax benefits when nonprofit organizations sell their property to taxable investors and then lease it back. FOREIGN EARNINGS.—Freezes at $80,000 the annual amount an individual may earn abroad without paying U.S. taxes. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Freezes at $5,000 the amount of business property, such as machinery, that may be fully deducted in the year it is purchased; and requires that any property be used at least 90 percent for business purposes before any depreciation or investment credit is allowed. BONDS.—Renews the tax exemption, which expired last year, for bonds issued by State and local governments to subsidize mortgages for first-time home buyers; and imposes new restrictions on the use of tax-free industrial development bonds for such private purposes as new retail stores and student loans. REAL ESTATE.—Stretches out the period over which real estate investors can write off their costs by increasing the depreciation period to 20 years (from 15 years, under current law) and then phasing in an 18-year period in 1986 and thereafter; and reduces tax benefits for older and historic buildings. (See Vote No. 74.) LIFE INSURANCE.—Makes major changes in life insurance company taxation, reducing the industry's tax burden from current law. HIGHWAY TAXES.—Raises the tax on diesel fuel to 15c a gallon from 9c; and sets a maximum use fee for the heaviest trucks at $600 (rather than $1,900 to be phased in by 1988). ENTERPRISE ZONES.—Authorizes up to 75 enterprise zones over 3 years to stimulate growth in depressed areas. R&D.—Makes permanent a 25 percent tax credit for businesses that expand research and development. SOCIAL SECURITY.—Repeals the current law requiring that tax-exempt interest on municipal bonds be considered in determining whether a portion of a retiree's Social Security benefits would be taxed. MEDICARE.—Increases monthly premium payments for physician-care coverage to $26.70 by 1989 from $14.60 currently; delays eligibility to the first day of the month after a person's 65th birthday (instead of on the birthday); and freezes the fees Medicare pays for doctor services at least 3 months immediately and continues the freeze for 2 years for doctors who charge patients more than the Medicare fee scale.) April 12, 1984. **AGREED TO.** 76–5. ....

88. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CHILES ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Chiles substitute (to: (1) Strike the appropriation caps; (2) state the sense of Congress that the total BA for defense and nondefense activities should not exceed $431.3 billion in fiscal year 1985, of which $290.8 billion is intended for defense and $140.5 billion is intended for nondefense discretionary activities; and (3) delay tax indexing for 2 years) for Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **REJECTED**, 49–49. ....

89. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/BRADLEY PLAN (H.R. 2163)

Domenici motion to table Bradley perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce the defense buildup from 7 percent real growth to 5 percent; (2) increase spending for nondefense discretionary programs by $3.6 billion in BA for fiscal year 1985; and (3) restore $600 million of the $9 billion in Medicare cuts) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 8, 1984. **TABLED**, 51–43. ....

90. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table division I of Kennedy-Cranston amendment to delete provisions (under the Dole-Long amendment) to increase Medicare part B premium by permanently freezing that benefit at 25 pecent of the program costs; and increase the Medicare part B deductible by indexing that deductible based on Medicare economic index in fiscal years 1985–87. May 9, 1984. **TABLED**, 58–36. ....

91. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY (H.R. 2163)

Dole motion to table Kennedy-Cranston amendment to strike the provision (under the Dole-Long amendment) transfering the date of Medicare eligibility to the first day of the following month (representing a possible delay in benefit eligibility of up to 30 days). May 9, 1984. **TABLED**, 59–36. ....

92. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/GORTON ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Gorton et al. perfecting amendment (to: (1) Reduce deficits by about $230 billion in fiscal years 1985–87; (2) reduce defense spending by $12.1 billion; (3) increase nondefense discretionary spending by $2.7 billion; (4) cap the COLA's in non-means-tested federal benefit programs; and (5) cap the personal income tax indexing) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 9, 1984. **REJECTED**, 23–72. ....

93. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/CHAFEE ALTERNATIVE (H.R. 2163)

Baker motion to table Chafee et al. perfecting amendment (to: (1) Strike the provisions dealing with the separate caps for defense and nondefense spending in fiscal years 1985–87; (2) combine those two caps into one aggregate figure for each fiscal year; and (3) set caps for the combined BA for defense and nondefense discretionary programs at $434.5 billion in fiscal year 1985, $472.3 billion in fiscal year 1986, and $514.6 billion in fiscal year 1987, thereby cutting BA totals contained in the Baker et al. package for those years by $2.3 billion, $5.6 billion and $8.8 billion, respectively, for a total savings of $16.7 billion) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 10, 1984. **TABLED, 48–46.** ....

97. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/MEDICARE (H.R. 2163)

Baucus et al. perfecting amendment (to strike the provision (under the Dole-Long amendment) which would index, and therefore raise, the Medicare part B deductible; and provide that the proposed Medicare part B premium increase would not be set at 25 percent of program costs in 1987, but instead, for that year, would only increase by the rate of general inflation instead of the rate of medical cost inflation) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 17, 1984. **REJECTED, 44–50.** ....

98. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HEALTH AND CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS (H.R. 2163)

Weicker motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to raise the spending cap for certain discretionary nondefense programs, mainly in the health and child abuse prevention areas, by $326.4 million in fiscal 1985–87) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 17, 1984. **TABLED, 63–32.** ....

101. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/PASSAGE (H.R. 2163/ H.R. 4170)

As amended, to make deficit reductions totaling over $140 billion over fiscal years 1985–87, with the savings achieved in the following areas: TAX INCREASES.—$47.7 billion (see Vote No. 77); DEFENSE REDUCTIONS.—$40 billion (see Vote No. 100); DOMESTIC SPENDING CUTS.—$35 billion (see Vote No. 100); and INTEREST SAVINGS.—$18 billion (see Vote No. 100). (Prior to passage, the Senate substituted the text of H.R. 2163 (the so-called Boat Bill), as amended, for the text of H.R. 4170, a House bill dealing with tax reform.) May 17, 1984. **PASSED, 74–23.** ....

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal 1985–87. (For specific provisions of the conference report, see Vote No. 161.) June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 22-76.** ....

Vote
No. Voted

161. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

To raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal years 1985–87. June 27, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 83–15. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

23. AUTO RECORDKEEPING RULES/USE OF BUSINESS AUTOS (H.R. 1869)

Wallop et al. perfecting amendment to Packwood amendment to allow income tax exclusion for limited personal use of: (1) emergency and utility vehicles, and (2) any vehicle that is used more than 75 percent for business and is not within the luxury car definition. April 3, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 51-42. ....

24. AUTO RECORDKEEPING RULES/USE OF BUSINESS AIRCRAFT (H.R. 1869)

Metzenbaum et al. perfecting amendment to Packwood amendment to add sense of the Congress language that the current IRS regulations governing the taxation of personal use of airplanes by top executives not be eased. April 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 46-47. ....

25. AUTO RECORDKEEPING RULES/PASSAGE (H.R. 1869)

As amended, to repeal the contemporaneous recordkeeping requirements added by the Tax Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-369, Vote Nos. 160-161, 98th Cong., 2d sess.). Under these requirements, detailed contemporaneous logs of business and personal use of autos and other equipment are necessary to qualify for business tax deductions. April 3, 1985. **PASSED**, 92-1. ....

38. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MINIMUM TAX (S. CON. RES. 32)

Modified Packwood perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to express the sense of Congress that a minimum tax should be imposed on corporations and individuals and that the resulting revenue should be used to offset individual rates or to raise the threshold upon which taxes are levied. May 2, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 79-17. ....

75. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MINIMUM CORPORATE TAX (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole motion to table the Metzenbaum perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase the revenue total by assuming the imposition of a 15 percent minimum tax on corporate earnings above $50,000, with the resulting revenues ($10.5 billion over fiscal years 1986-88) going to the reduction of the deficit. (NOTE: Following the tabling of the Metzenbaum amendment, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Dole-Domenici amendment, as amended, to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 32) to the Budget Committee. The Senate then agreed to the motion to recommit, whereupon Senator Domenici reported back to the Senate S. Con. Res. 32, as thereby modified. Later the Senate by voice vote agreed to the budget resolution, as modified.) May 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 61-37. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

60. WASHINGTON AIRPORTS/TAX REFORM (S. 1017)

Symms et al. amendment, as amended, to express the sense of the Senate that tax reform should not be considered or debated by the Senate until a firm, definite budget agreement has been reached between the President and Congress. April 10, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 72-24. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

124. TAX REFORM/IRA's (H.R. 3838)

Packwood amendment to the Roth amendment to express the sense of the Senate that Senate conferees on H.R. 3838 give highest priority to retaining maximum possible tax benefits for individual retirement accounts (IRA's) to encourage their use as a principal vehicle for ensuring retirement security. Further, the amendment states that the retention of the tax benefit for IRA's should be accomplished in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax rates for distribution by income class of the tax reduction otherwise provided for in the bill. June 11, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 96-4. ....

125. TAX REFORM/IRA'S (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the D'Amato-Dodd et al. substitute amendment to allow taxpayers to deduct Individual Retirement Account (IRA) contributions at the 15 percent rate only, and to offset the resulting revenue loss with an increase in the corporate and individual minimum tax rates from 20.0 to 22.6 percent. June 11, 1986. **TABLED**, 51-48. ....

126. TAX REFORM/IRA's (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Baucus amendment to provide a refundable tax credit for contributions to individual retirement plans (IRA's). This credit would be offset by denying $310 in itemized deductions for single tax returns and $620 for joint returns. June 11, 1986. **TABLED**, 76-21. ....

127. TAX REFORM/IRA's (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Dixon amendment to allow the deduction for contributions to individual retirement plans against the 15 percent tax credit Individual Retirement Account (IRA), and to finance that credit by imposing a 1 percent floor on all itemized deductions not otherwise subject to a floor. June 11, 1986. **TABLED**, 78-18. ....

128. TAX REFORM/OIL AND GAS (H.R. 3838)

Nickles motion to table the Weicker amendment to delete the exception in the bill allowing oil and gas investors in a working interest to deduct losses against unrelated income. Under the bill, passive investors cannot deduct losses against unrelated income. June 12, 1986. **TABLED**, 77-20. ....

129. TAX REFORM/STATE SALES TAX DEDUCTION (H.R. 3838)

Domenici-Chiles amendment to express the sense of the Senate that any tax reform legislation should preserve the full deduction for State and local sales, real and personal property, and income taxes. June 12, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 76-21. ....

130. TAX REFORM/CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Kasten-Inouye amendment to retain the charitable deduction for non-itemizers for annual contributions over $200. The revenue loss would be offset by changing the committee formula for accelerating the phaseout for the personal exemption. June 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 51-44. ....

131. TAX REFORM/UNOCAL (H.R. 3838)

Wilson motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to repeal a tax credit given the Unocal Corporation in the committee reported bill and to require that the $50 million in tax revenue raised be used to allow farmers to income average in calculating their taxes. (NOTE: The amendment was subsequently passed by voice vote.) June 13, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 33-60. ....

Vote
No. Voted

132. TAX REFORM/PHILLIPS PETROLEUM (H.R. 3838)

Boren motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to eliminate a transition rule exempting Phillips Petroleum from a 10 percent tax on funds withdrawn from its pension plan, and to use the $50 million in revenues raised thereby to permit farmers to continue using income averaging. June 16, 1986. **TABLED**, 73-14. ....

133. TAX REFORM/CIMARRON COAL (H.R. 3838)

Armstrong motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to strike a transition rule in the bill. The transition rule would provide an exemption to the Cimarron Coal Co. from a capital gains provision that would raise the maximum capital gains tax rate from 20 to 27 percent. June 17, 1986. **TABLED**, 68-31. ....

134. TAX REFORM/FOREIGN INVESTMENT (H.R. 3838)

Wallop motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to reinstate the capital gains tax on foreign investment in real estate in the U.S.; to apply $200 million of the revenues raised to allow farmers to use income averaging; and to apply $1 billion to reduce the "floor" on medical deductions, which the committee bill would increase from 5 percent to 10 percent of adjusted gross income. June 17, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE FAILED**, 18-80. (The Metzenbaum amendment was subsequently adopted on a division vote.) ....

135. TAX REFORM/FEDERAL RETIREES (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Trible et al. amendment to maintain the current method of taxing contributory pension benefits by retaining the 3-year basis recovery rule. The recovery rule permits retirees to receive previously-taxed retiree contributions tax-free for a 3-year period. It would offset the decrease in revenue by reducing the break-point between the 15 and 27 percent tax brackets by $525. June 17, 1986. **TABLED**, 57-42. ....

136. TAX REFORM/STEEL COMPANIES (H.R. 3838)

Heinz motion to table the Pryor amendment to delete the section of the bill allowing steel companies to carry back unused investment tax credits for 15 years. June 18, 1986. **TABLED**, 65-29. ....

137. TAX REFORM/THIRD TAX RATE (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Mitchell et al. amendment to establish a third tax rate of 35 percent; to lower the bottom rate from 15 percent to 14 percent; and to retain the differential treatment of capital gains. June 18, 1986. **TABLED**, 71-29. ....

139. TAX REFORM/CAPITAL GAINS (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Melcher amendment to allow a 30 percent capital gains exclusion for the sale of farm property by individuals actively engaged in farming, including owners of timberlands, whose income is less than $100,000, and to offset the resulting revenue loss by requiring deferred foreign income of U.S. controlled foreign corporations be included in computation of alternative minimum taxable income. June 18, 1986. **TABLED**, 63-32. ....

140. TAX REFORM/ESOPs (H.R. 3838)

Section 1271-1275, division 1, of the Finance Committee amendment, to put the Senate on record as endorsing the provisions that improve employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs) and make them more available to Americans. June 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 99-0. ....

141. TAX REFORM/FOREIGN TAX CREDIT (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the DeConcini amendment to lower the maximum individual tax rate from the Finance Committee reported 27 percent to 26 percent; to raise the break-point at which taxpayers move from the 15 percent tax bracket into the 27

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percent bracket. In order to offset the revenue loss, the amendment would shift the foreign tax credit to a deduction and raise the corporate and individual minimum tax by 1.25 percent. June 19, 1986. **TABLED**, 92-7. ....

142. TAX REFORM/INFLATION-INDEXING (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Harkin et al. amendment to provide for the inflation-indexing of a farm or small business sold by individuals age 55 or older, and to offset the resulting revenue loss by imposing a 1.1 percent excise tax on corporate mergers or aquisitions worth over $250 million. June 19, 1986. TABLED, 60-35. ....

143. TAX REFORM/PRIORITY (H.R. 3838)

Riegle amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Senate conferees on the Tax Reform Act of 1986 give the highest priority to increasing the tax cut for all middle-income Americans. June 19, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 94-1. ....

144. TAX REFORM/AMNESTY (H.R. 3838)

Bumpers motion to table the Baucus second-degree amendment (to the Bumpers et al. modified amendment) to reinstate provisions granting immunity from criminal prosecution, but not from civil penalties, to those who confess to unpaid taxes; to make the provisions contingent on a $200 million appropriation to the Internal Revenue Service for enforcement; to make the provisions inapplicable to income from illegal sources; and to limit the immunity from criminal prosecution to two years. June 20, 1986. **MOTION TO TABLE FAILED**, 41-41. (The Senate later rejected the Baucus second-degree amendment and adopted the Bumpers et al. modified amendment by voice vote.) ....

145. TAX REFORM/AMNESTY (H.R. 3838)

Baucus second-degree amendment (to the Bumpers et al. modified amendment) to strengthen the eligibility requirements for a voluntary disclosure provision in the bill, which grants immunity from federal criminal prosecution to people who voluntarily disclose past failure to pay taxes. (NOTE: The Bumpers et al. modified amendment would strike the voluntary disclosure provision. It was adopted by voice vote.) June 20, 1986. REJECTED, 40-43. ....

146. TAX REFORM/CAPITAL GAINS (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the Melcher motion to waive section 303 of the Budget Act for the Melcher et al. amendment No. 2156 to allow a 30 percent capital gains exclusion for the sale of property by an individual earning less than $100,000 a year and actively engaged in the trade or business of farming or woodlot operations. It would offset the revenue loss of $600 million by limiting future loss carrybacks by corporations. June 24, 1986. TABLED, 54-39. ....

147. TAX REFORM/PREVENT CHANGES (H.R. 3838)

Mattingly et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the provisions of the tax code amended by this legislation remain unchanged for a period of at least 5 years from the date of enactment in order to provide stability for the American taxpayer and the private sector. June 24, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 50-47. ....

148. TAX REFORM/PASSAGE (H.R. 3838)

As amended, to revise the federal income tax system by reducing individual and corporate tax rates, eliminating or curtailing many deductions, credits and exclusions, repealing the investment tax credit, taxing captial gains as regular income, and making other changes. June 24, 1986. **PASSED**, 97-3. ....

Vote
No. Voted

296. TAX CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 3838)

As agreed to, the conference report will set individual tax rates at 15% and 28%, effective about March 15, 1987, while the top corporate tax rate will be 34%, effective July 1, 1987. It raises business taxes $120.4 billion over five years, while individual taxpayers will receive a $121.7 billion reduction. A total of $320 billion in individual and corporate tax breaks will be either repealed or scaled back, generally effective January 1, 1987. September 27, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 74-23. ....

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88. BUDGET RESOLUTION/INCOME TAX RATES (S. CON. RES. 49)

Dole amendment (to Chiles amendment) to express the sense of the Senate that income tax rates should not be raised and that planned rate reduction should not be delayed. May 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 90-10. ....

192. TRADE BILL/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (S. 1420)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to report it to the Senate with all previously adopted amendments and with the Boren amendment to repeal the windfall profits tax on domestic crude oil. July 14, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 36-57. ....

193. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Cranston amendment (to the Bradley amendment to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley and Cranstan amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit. July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 74-20. ....

194. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Byrd amendment (to the Bradley amendment to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley, Byrd, and Cranston amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit (see vote Nos. 193-195). July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 77-18. ....

195. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Bradley amendment (to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley, Byrd, and Cranstan amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit (see vote Nos. 193-194). July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 75-19. ....

200. TRADE BILL/WINDFALL PROFITS TAX (S. 1420)

Boren amendment to repeal the windfall profits tax on domestic crude oil removed from the premises on or after the date of enactment of the underlying bill. July 16, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 58-40. ....

352. CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS BILL/RAISING TAXES (S. 1127)

Bentsen motion to table the Helms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that because the American taxpayer is already overburdened, federal tax rates should not be increased either directly or indirectly and no new taxes should be created. The amendment also provides that any discussions between the

President and Congress concerning the budget deficit should not entertain any propositions that would increase taxes or create new ones. October 27, 1987. **TABLED**, 65-32. ....

100th Congress, 2d Session

94. BUDGET RESOLUTION/CAPITAL GAINS (S. CON. RES. 113)

Bentsen motion to table the Armstrong et al. amendment to reduce the revenue base specified in the budget resolution by $100 million for FY 1989 and by $200 million for FY 1990, permitting phased-in indexing of the basis used in the computation of capital gains. The amendment would offset the lost revenue by transferring funds from function 450, community and regional development. April 14, 1988. **TABLED**, 66-29. ....

204. TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS/IRS USER FEES (H.R. 4775)

Bentsen motion to table the Melcher amendment to restrict the use of funds by the Internal Revenue Service to impose user fees on certain nonprofit organizations providing services to older Americans. June 24, 1988. **TABLED**, 63-21. ....

272. DROUGHT BILL/DIESAL AND HEIFER TAX EXEMPTIONS (S. 2631)

Karnes modified amendment to express the sense of the Senate that prior to sine die adjournment of the 100th Congress, Congress act on legislation to: (1) provide fishermen and farmers an exemption from the federal excise tax on diesel fuel used for farming or fishing purposes: and (2) repeal the application of Section 263A of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code to farm animals--commonly referred to as the "heifer tax." July 28, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

351. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/EDUCATION SAVINGS BONDS (S. 2238)

Kennedy amendment to provide that the gross income of an individual shall not include income from United States savings bonds which are transferred to an educational institution as payment for tuition and fees. October 6, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 94-0...............

352. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR ABORTION CLINICS (S. 2238)

Humphrey motion to table the Humphrey et al. amendment to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny tax-exempt status to organizations that perform or provide facilities for abortions. October 6, 1988. **TABLED**, 56-39. ....

353. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/DRUG BILL FUNDING (S. 2238)

Gramm motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report back forthwith with the Gramm amendment to transfer to the Attorney General, the Secretary of HHS, and the Secretary of Education, for the purposes of implementing the upcoming 1988 Omnibus Drug Bill, the following funds appropriated for FY 1989: (1) $182 million from the Economic Development Administration; (2) $58.5 million from the Legal Services Corporation; (3) $585 million from Amtrak; (4) $196.2 million from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund; and (5) $21 million authorized for a 300,000 ton coal purchase in the Department of Defense Stock Fund. In effect, the amendment reduces all of these programs to the level requested in the President's budget. NOTE: The Gramm motion to recommit was offered in response to the amendment tree being filled by the Rudman first- and second-degree amendments, which would fund the drug bill by increasing excise taxes on cigarettes, beer, wine, and distilled spirits. The Rudman amendment was later tabled (see vote No. 354). October 6, 1988. **REJECTED**, 22-72. ....

354. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/EXCISE TAXES (S. 2238)

Baucus motion to table the Rudman amendment to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the tax on cigarettes, distilled spirits, wines, and beer, and to appropriate the resulting revenues to fund the Omnibus Anti-Substance Abuse Act of 1988. October 6, 1988. **TABLED**, 60-33. ....

356. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/NON-PROFIT USE OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS (S. 2238)

DeConcini et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the Senate conferees on S. 2238 oppose the inclusion of section 367 of the House tax bill. Section 367, as passed by the House, would extend the existing restrictions that apply to the use of tax-exempt bonds by for-profit developers financing residential rental properties to 501(c)(3) organizations building housing with tax-exempt bonds. October 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 88-0. ....

357. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/COMPARABLE WORTH (S. 2238)

Evans motion to table the Evans modified second-degree amendment to the Cranston amendment. The Evans amendment would provide for a study of the federal wage system to determine if the existing policies of Title V of the United States Code relating to fair and equitable pay for federal employees are being met and not based on considerations of sex, race, or national origin. NOTE: Senator Evans moved to table his amendment in order to expedite action on the Technical Corrections Bill. After the vote, Senator Cranston then moved to withdraw his first degree amendment, which was offered with the Evans amendment to fill the amendment tree, also to expedite action on the bill. October 7, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 14-72. ....

358. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/MASS TRANSIT SUBSIDIES & GAS GUZZLER TAX (S. 2238)

Riegle motion to table the D'Amato et al. amendment to raise from $15 to $36 the tax-deductable compensation employers are allowed under Paragraph 4, section 132(h) of the 1986 Revenue Code to pay employees for using mass transit or other public transportation services. To offset its cost, the amendment would double the gas guzzler tax applicable to new automobiles whose average EPA-rated gas mileage falls below 22.5 miles per gallon. October 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 43-41. ....

359. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/D.C. ABORTION FUNDING (S. 2238)

Cranston motion to table the Cranston second-degree amendment (to the Bradley amendment) to allow D.C. funds to be used to pay for abortions. The underlying Bradley amendment would insert a new section into S. 2238 to repeal the abortion language contained in the 1989 D.C. Appropriations Bill. NOTE: During debate, Senator Cranston stated his intention to table his own amendment. Following the vote on the Cranston amendment, the underlying Bradley amendment was withdrawn. October 7, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 40-43. ....

360. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/SATELLITE TELEVISION FAIR MARKETING ACT (S. 2238)

Inouye motion to table the Gore amendment to add S. 889, the Satellite Television Fair Marketing Act, to the Tax Corrections Bill. The stated purpose of S. 889 is to improve home satellite dish owners' access to cable television services. October 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 43-36. ....

361. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD PARK (S. 2238)

Bumpers second-degree amendment to the Warner amendment. The underlying Warner amendment would direct the Secretary of the Interior to purchase 80 acres of land on which stood General Lee's headquarters during the Second Battle of Manassas in 1862 and annex this into the Manassas National Battlefield Park. Also, the Warner amendment would allow previously planned residential and retail construction adjacent to the newly acquired park land to proceed and would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the best means of relocating highways transecting the park's new addition. The Bumpers second-degree substitute amendment would increase to 600 acres the amount of land to be purchased, including the land presently sited for retail and residential construction. NOTE: The Warner amendment, as amended by the Bumpers amendment, was subsequently adopted by voice vote. October 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 50-25. ....

362. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT INCREASE (S. 2238)

Baucus motion to table the Bradley amendment to increase the phase-in rate of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) from 14 to 15 percent to accommodate the 1988 increase in the payroll tax. The amendment would fund the EITC increase by striking most federal revenue-reducing provisions from the bill. October 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 85-2. ....

363. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/ANTI-DRUG ABUSE TRUST FUND (S. 2238)

Baucus motion to table the Bradley amendment to establish a trust fund to finance the anti-substance abuse legislation, fund such trust with revenues raised by this bill, and strike certain revenue-losing provisions from the bill. October 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 82-5. ....

364. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ (S. 2238)

Pell amendment to impose sanctions against Iraq because of its use of chemical weapons in violation of international law. The amendment would: (1) prohibit U.S. sale or export of munitions and chemical weapon precursors to Iraq, as well as any goods or technology on the control list of the 1979 Export Administration Act; (2) mandate that the U.S. oppose loans or financial and technical assistance to Iraq by international financial institutions; and (3) require additional sanctions after December 31, 1988 unless the President certifies that Iraq has ceased, and will not continue in the future, the use of chemical weapons. October 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-0. ....

365. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/DISASTER RELIEF (S. 2238)

Daschle et al. substitute amendment (to the Melcher et al. amendment) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to report income from disaster payments in the same manner as normal income had the disaster not occurred. To offset its cost, the amendment would provide for the collection of a federal estate tax on the inherited property of a foreign spouse living overseas upon the death of such spouse. The Melcher et al. amendment would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore income-averaging for farmers whose average gross receipts for 3 preceding taxable years does not exceed $1 million for each such year. NOTE: The Melcher et al. modified amendment, as amended by the Daschle amendment, was agreed to by voice vote. October 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-1. ....

366. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4333)

As amended, to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to provide for technical corrections. The bill also makes technical changes to other recently passed tax legislation including the Superfund

Revenue Act of 1986 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Acts of 1986 and 1987. More specifically, H.R. 4333 will: (1) speed up corporate estimated tax returns; (2) excuse farmers, construction firms, and other "off-road" users from the collection of diesel fuel taxes; (3) repeal the limits on the Treasury Department's authority to issue long term bonds (i.e. those with maturities longer than 10 years); (4) simplify the non-discriminatory rules for employee benefit plans; (5) clarify the [illegible] treatment of income from exercising Indian fishing rights; (6) modify the tax provisions of the Railroad Unemployment and Railroad Retirement programs; (7) provide that the gross income of an individual not include income from United States savings bonds which are transferred to an educational institution as payment for tuition and fees; (8) provide for the purchase of 600 acres of land to be annexed into the Manassas National Battlefield Park; (9) mandate U.S. sanctions against Iraq because of its use of chemical weapons in violation of international law; and (10) allow farmers to report income from disaster payments in the same manner as normal income. NOTE: The Senate passed H.R. 4333 after striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of S. 2238. October 11, 1988. PASSED, 87-1. ....

TRADE

Vote
No.

Voted

TRADE

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3. SHIPPING ACT/TARIFF FILING AND ENFORCEMENT (S. 47)

Stevens perfecting amendment (to maintain existing law, in the 1916 Shipping Act, to retain tariff enforcement and filing requirements with the Federal Maritime Commission) to Thurmond amendment (to eliminate the requirement in the Commerce Committee bill that the tariff agreements reached by shipping conferences continue to be enforced by the FMC). March 1, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 61–31. (Immediately following the adoption of the Stevens amendment, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Thurmond amendment, as thus amended.)

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4. SHIPPING ACT/INTERMODAL RATEMAKING (S. 47)

Metzenbaum amendment to deny shipping conferences the intermodal (i.e., inland transportation) rate-setting authority. March 1, 1983. **REJECTED**, 25–69.

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5. SHIPPING ACT/ANTITRUST EXEMPTION (S. 47)

Metzenbaum amendment to strike the section of the bill extending antitrust immunity to agreements of ocean common carriers and other activities regulated under the bill. March 1, 1983. **REJECTED**, 24–71.

....

6. SHIPPING ACT/PASSAGE (S. 47)

As amended, to: (1) Revise the 1916 Shipping Act to reform the existing maritime regulatory scheme by clarifying those maritime shipping activities that are exempt from antitrust laws; (2) provide antitrust immunity for agreements between carriers, shippers, and ports, with all enforcement consolidated in the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) and under one law (the Shipping Act) (see Vote 5); (3) eliminate certain general standards of FMC review, and list instead specific prohibited acts; (4) require filing at, and enforcement by, the FMC (see Vote No. 3); (5) allow shippers and carriers to negotiate time/volume rates and service contracts; (6) require prompt FMC review of agreements and place the burden of proof on opposition to those agreements; (7) provide penalties for violations; (8) allow any conference member independently to negotiate rates and services with a shipper if the conference uses loyalty contracts or if it serves a trade route between the United States and nations belonging to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development; and (9) require a study by the Comptroller General on regulation of international ocean shipping and the role of antitrust laws in shipping. March 1, 1983. **PASSED**, 64–33.

....

63. TRADE AND INVESTMENT ACT/ FOREIGN DUMPING (S. 144)

Danforth motion to table Specter et al. amendment to shift jurisdiction over antidumping and countervailing duty cases from the Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission to the U.S. federal courts. April 21, 1983. **TABLED**, 57–32. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote passed S. 144 to: (1) Supplement the President's power to retaliate against unfair foreign trading practices; (2) provide new authority to retaliate against countries that restrict investment by U.S. companies within their borders; and (3) change the withholding law with respect to tax on interest and dividends through the Kasten-Dole compromise language—see Vote No. 62.)

....

Vote
No.
Voted

111. 1984 BUDGET RESOLUTION/IMF LOAN RESTRICTIONS (S. CON. RES. 27)

Specter-Randolph amendment to state the sense of Congress that the federal borrowing levels assumed in this resolution should not be used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide loans to foreign governments that subsidize exports in unfair competition with U.S. products. May 19, 1983. **REJECTED**, 47-52. ....

120. IMF QUOTA INCREASE/PREDATORY EXPORT SUBSIDIES (S. 695)

Helms et al. substitute amendment (to require U.S. support for the elimination of predatory export subsidies of agricultural products as a condition for the receipt of financial assistance from the IMF and to require the President to report to Congress, no later than January 1, 1985, on his determination as to whether or not the IMF has adopted the desired conditions) for modified Helms amendment (simply to require U.S. support for the elimination of predatory export subsidies of agricultural products as a condition for the receipt of financial assistance from the IMF.) June 8, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 81-13. ....

154. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 2973)

Long motion to table Dole substitute to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to to report correctly interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46–51. ....

155. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE PROVISIONS (H.R. 2973)

Baker motion to table Pryor perfecting amendment to delete all provisions from the Dole substitute amendment (see vote No. 154) except those that would repeal withholding of interest and dividend payments, and at the same time substitute new tax reporting requirements and penalties. June 16, 1983. **TABLED**, 50–40. ....

156. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/DOLE-COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 2973)

Dole substitute amendment to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to report correctly interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 48–41. ....

157. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2973)

As amended, to: (1) Repeal the 10-percent withholding requirement on interest and dividend income, and substitute improved information reporting and backup withholding for those who have failed to report correctly interest income in the past; (2) provide for Caribbean Basin trade concessions; (3) strengthen the President's power to retaliate against foreign unfair trading practices; (4) provide for the creation of urban enterprise zones, allowing special tax and regulatory relief for businesses in decaying neighborhoods; and (5) repeal the termination date of mortgage subsidy bonds. June 16, 1983. **PASSED**, 86–4. ....

Vote
No. **Voted**

224. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT (TREATY DOC. NO. 98–2)

Resolution of ratification to assure continued international cooperation between coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries in stabilizing international trade in coffee. July 27, 1983. AGREED TO, 100–0. ....

227. CHINA TRANSPORTATION TAX TREATY (TREATY DOC. 97–24)

Resolution of ratification to reduce or eliminate potential double taxation of certain income earned by enterprises and residents of either the People's Republic of China or the United States from shipping and air transportation. July 27, 1983. AGREED TO, 100–0. ....

234. WITHHOLDING REPEAL/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 2973)

To: (1) Amend the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–248) to repeal withholding of tax on interest and dividends; (2) require a 20-percent backup withholding under certain circumstances for those under-reporting or failing to report; and (3) authorize President to proclaim, for a 12-year period, duty-free treatment for certain imports from the Caribbean region (the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative). July 28, 1983. AGREED TO, 90–7. ....

251. SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF KAL 007/CONTROLS ON IMPORTS FROM U.S.S.R. (H.J. RES. 353)

Baker motion to table division 7 of modified Helms amendment to express the sense of Congress that the President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use existing statutory authority to prevent the import of any product or material produced in the Soviet Union with the use of forced labor. September 15, 1983. TABLED, 52–43. ....

313. HIGHWAY BILL/BUY AMERICA (H.R. 3103)

Chafee motion to table Metzenbaum-Specter amendment to delete the provision that the Secretary of Transportation shall not obligate federal-aid highway and transit funds for projects costing more than $500,000 unless substantially all the materials are American rather than foreign (the same requirement established in the 1978 Surface Transportation Act); and that the Secretary may waive the foregoing provision if he determines that the use of domestic material will increase the overall project cost by 10 percent in the case of projects for the acquisition of transit rolling stock, and 25 percent in all other cases of transit and highway projects. October 25, 1983. TABLED, 55–35. ....

325. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/JAPANESE BARRIERS TO BEEF IMPORTS (H.J. RES. 308)

Baucus et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the United States should insist that Japan should dismantle its nontariff trade barriers to the importation of beef and that, if no progress is made, then the U.S. Trade Representative should seek appropriate relief under U.S. and international law. October 31, 1983. AGREED TO, 92–6. ....

373. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/IMF QUOTA REDUCTION (H.R. 3959)

Garn motion to table Humphrey et al. perfecting amendment (to reduce the U.S. IMF quota increase by 10 percent, or approximately $584 million) to Garn amendment (to: (1) Both authorize and appropriate $8.4 billion in the increased U.S. contribution to the IMF—$5.8 billion for the U.S. quota in the fund and $2.6 billion to the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB—a contingency fund established by and for use of the major industrialized nations) (see Vote No. 117–126, 372); (2)

authorize $15.6 billion in housing programs, including $3.5 billion for community development funds, $9.9 billion for subsidized housing, and two new programs—a rental rehabilitation and development grant program and a housing voucher demonstration program (with the authorization totals provided by money already included in the fiscal 1984 Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill (H.R. 3133—Public Law 98–45—see Vote Nos. 165–166, 175, 372); (3) extend the authorization of the Export-Import Bank for 3 years, to September 30, 1986; and (4) reauthorize certain multilateral banks, including $5.2 billion for the Inter-American Development Bank, $1.3 billion for the Asian Development Bank, and $150 million for the African Development Fund). November 17, 1983. **TABLED**. 52–45.

374. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/IMF—HOUSING PACKAGE (H.R. 3959)

Garn motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 11 with Garn amendment to: (1) Both authorize and appropriate $8.4 billion in the increased U.S. contribution to the IMF—$5.8 billion for the U.S. quota in the fund and $2.6 billion to the General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB—a contingency fund established by and for use of the major industrialized nations) (see Vote No. 117–126, 372); (2) authorize $15.6 billion in housing programs, including $3.5 billion for community development funds, $9.9 billion for subsidized housing, and two new programs—a rental rehabilitation and development grant program and a housing voucher demonstration program (with the authorization totals provided by money already included in the fiscal year 1984 Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill (H.R. 3133—Public Law 98–45—see Vote Nos. 165–166, 175, 372); (3) extend the authorization of the Export-Import Bank for 3 years, to September 30, 1986; and (4) reauthorize certain multilateral banks, including $5.2 billion for the Inter-American Development Bank, $1.3 billion for the Asian Development Bank, and $150 million for the African Development Fund. November 17, 1983. **AGREED TO**. 67–30.

98th Congress, 2d Session

17. SHIPPING ACT/CONFERENCE REPORT (S. 47)

To amend the 1916 Shipping Act to broaden exemptions from antitrust prosecution for price-setting and other agreements reached by international cartels (conferences) in the international shipping trade. February 23, 1984. **AGREED TO**. 74–12.

18. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/NUCLEAR EXPORTS (S. 979)

McClure et al. substitute amendment (to: (1) Call for the President to work to extend coverage of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to all peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear weapon states, and to work with other suppliers to adopt a common policy of comprehensive safeguards; (2) call for a report within 12 months on the implementation of the above provision; (3) mandate procedures for approving the retransfer of nuclear components and heavy water, involving in the approval process the Secretaries of Energy, State, Commerce and Defense, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; (4) mandate an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement on any proposed export or retransfer of a component or heavy water to a non-nuclear weapon state that has not accepted full-scope safeguards; and (5) mandate prior notice to Congress of any such proposed transactions) for modified Humphrey et al. amendment (to extend the ban on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act (NNPA; Public Law 95–242; Vote Nos. 27–30, 95th Cong., 2d sess.)—i.e., the ban on the sales of nuclear reactors and fuel to countries that have not signed the 1969 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT, Vote Nos. 10–16, 91st Cong., 1st sess.), which includes safeguards such as international inspection of nuclear plants to prevent the diversion of nuclear material to weapons—to cover spare parts, transfers of sensitive materials through third-party nations, and nuclear technology or "know-how," while granting the President authority to waive this ban for national security reasons.) February 28, 1984. **REJECTED**, 38–55. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the modified Humphrey et al. amendment.) ....

21. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF NUCLEAR AGREEMENTS (S. 979)

Proxmire amendment to add language to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (which provides for a congressional veto, through a concurrent resolution procedure, over any nuclear cooperation agreement approved by the President) to require the submission of nuclear cooperative agreements to both Houses of Congress for approval by a joint resolution or bill (thereby taking into account the June 23, 1983, Supreme Court decision in *Immigration and Naturalization Service* v. *Chadha*, which struck down the use of the legislative veto). February 29, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 74–16. ....

22. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/AGRICULTURAL EMBARGOES (S. 979)

Heinz-Proxmire perfecting amendment (to permit the President to reimpose any embargo on the export of agricultural commodities for additional 60-day periods if he certifies (within each preceding 60-day period) to Congress that: (1) The circumstances that led to the original embargo continue to exist; (2) other world exporters of comparable products are reasonably likely to cooperate with the embargo; and (3) U.S. producers of the embargoed products will not be seriously injured during the 60-day extension) to Dixon et al. amendment (to require the President to obtain congressional approval for future selective embargoes of agricultural commodities). February 29, 1984. **REJECTED**, 20–74. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Dixon et al. amendment.) ....

25. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/REFINED PETROLEUM EXPORT BAN (S. 979)

Heinz motion to table Murkowski amendment to require the Secretary of Commerce to notify Congress within 5 working days of any application to export refined petroleum products (instead of 5 calendar days, as under current law). (Note: Also pending at the time was a Murkowski perfecting amendment to prohibit the export of domestically produced refined petroleum products.) March 1, 1984. **TABLED**, 94–2. ....

27. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/EXPORT OF ALASKAN OIL (S. 979)

Heinz motion to table modified Murkowski perfecting amendment (to allow the export of up to 200,000 barrels of Alaskan crude oil per day if: (1) The oil is from new production fields; (2) it is exported pursuant to contracts which may be terminated if U.S. crude oil supplies are threatened, interrupted, or diminished; and (3) it is exported on U.S. vessels, built and maintained here) to Murkowski amendment (to require the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress within 10 days (rather than 5, as under current law) upon receipt of a petroleum export license application). March 1, 1984. **TABLED**, 70–20. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the underlying Murkowski amendment, as later amended to include language providing for a presidential study commission on crude oil exports.) ....

29. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION/CONTRACT SANCTITY (S. 979)

Heinz motion to table Dodd-Armstrong amendment to modify the "contract sanctity" provision of the bill to allow the President to prohibit the export or re-export of goods, technology, or information if such export controls relate directly to: (1) Actual or imminent nuclear weapons tests; (2) acts of aggression or terrorism; or (3) gross violation of human rights. The amendment would require the President to notify Congress promptly of the circumstances relative to the export controls and the contracts affected, and mandate that such controls only remain in effect as long as the acts enumerated above continue or remain imminent. March 1, 1984. **TABLED**, 65–21. ....

139. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/EXPORT OF DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL (S. 2723)

Hatfield motion to table modified Murkowski amendment to add language requiring the President to submit a report to Congress within 9 months with his recommendations regarding the effect of exporting domestically produced crude oil, particularly Alaskan crude. June 18, 1984. **TABLED**, 54–29. ....

239. TRADE BILL/CANNED TUNA TARIFFS (H.R. 3398)

Wilson et al. amendment to raise the duty on imported canned tuna packed in water from 6 percent to 35 percent (the level imposed on imported canned tuna packed in oil). September 18, 1984. **REJECTED**, 22–73. ....

244. TRADE BILL/ANTI-DUMPING RELIEF (H.R. 3398)

Danforth motion to table Specter-Randolph amendment to add language amending the Unfair Competition Act of 1916 and the Clayton Act to extend jurisdiction to the District Court of the District of Columbia to issue injunctions and/or grant damages against manufacturers and importers when foreign goods subsidized by foreign governments are sold in the United States at a price below the cost of production. September 19, 1984. **TABLED**, 61–36. ....

245. TRADE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 3398)

As amended, to: (1) Provide for over 70 new miscellaneous tariff and customs matters (titles I and II); (2) include a trade "reciprocity" provision to allow the United States to negotiate the elimination of foreign trade barriers to U.S. goods and services by directing the executive branch to seek new international agreements to promote trade in services, high technology, and U.S. investment abroad; providing for yearly accounting of major barriers to trade in goods, services, and U.S. foreign investment; and expanding the President's authority to counteract other countries' unfair trade practices (title III); (3) authorize the negotiation of free trade agreements with Israel and Canada (title IV); and (4) authorize the renewal of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), dealing with duty-free treatment for certain imports from eligible developing nations, for 10 years (title V). September 20, 1984. **PASSED**, 96–0. ....

99th Congress, 1st Session

22. UNITED STATES-JAPAN TRADE RELATIONS (S. CON. RES. 15)

As reported, to express the sense of the Congress that the President should take actions to respond to Japanese trade practices which discriminate against U.S. commerce, with the specific aim of negating the cumulative impact that the suspension of voluntary restraints on Japanese automobiles will have on the trade balance between Japan and the United States. March 28, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ....

79. FOREIGN AID/TRADE DEFICIT (S. 960)

Lugar motion to table the Bradley et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in concert with U.S.

Vote
No. Voted

allies, should take necessary steps to lower the value of the dollar. (Subsequently, the Bradley et al. amendment was adopted by voice vote.) May 15, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 39-56. ....

149. **ANTI-APARTHEID ACT/PASSAGE (S. 995)**

As amended, to impose sanctions immediately against South Africa, including a ban on bank loans to the South African government and the sale of computer goods and nuclear materials; to impose additional sanctions within 18 months, such as a ban on new U.S. investment and the importation into the U.S. of South African gold coins, if the President determines that no significant progress has been made toward ending apartheid. July 11, 1985. PASSED, 80-12. ....

168. **ANTI-APARTHEID ACT CONFERENCE REPORT/MOTION TO TABLE (H.R. 1460)**

Weicker-Kennedy motion to table the conference report on the bill to impose sanctions against the government of South Africa until it eliminated laws enforcing "apartheid," official racial segregation. Specifically, the report includes the following provisions: (A) To be enacted immediately: (1) A ban on exports, worth $100,000 or more, of U.S.-made computers and software to the South African police, military, arms manufacturers, prisons, national security agencies, or other agencies that administer apartheid; (2) a ban on the sale of nuclear power equipment and technology, unless South Africa has signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; (3) a ban on Krugerrand importation. (The President could waive the ban for 1 year if he determines and reports to Congress that the South African Government has enacted one of several possible reforms.) (B) Within 12 months after enactment of this bill, if the President determines that the South African Government has not made "significant progress" toward eliminating apartheid, the President would have to impose either economic or political sanctions against that government. (C) Other provisions: (1) Provides that all U.S. firms employing more than 25 persons in South Africa should adhere to the Sullivan principles of non-discriminatory employment and living conditions; (2) authorizes $1.5 million annually for grants to organizations in South Africa working for improved human rights conditions and providing legal and other assistance to persons prosecuted for political reasons; (3) directs the U.S. Export-Import Bank to take "active steps" to provide loans for U.S. exports to businesses owned by non-white South Africans. August 1, 1985. (NOTE: After floor debate on the conference report, Senator Weicker moved to table the report, a procedural move intended to demonstrate support for the bill. Opponents of the bill, however, thwarted this maneuver by joining the bill's supporters in rejecting the tabling motion unanimously (0-97).) **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 0-97. (NOTE: An up or down vote on the conference report itself was scheduled for September 9, after the August recess, when it was indefinitely postponed; instead, the Senate endorsed President Reagan's executive order regarding the South African regime, (see Vote No. 173.) ....

171. **ANTI-APARTHEID ACT CONFERENCE REPORT/CLOTURE (H.R. 1460)**

Weicker et al. motion to invoke cloture on the conference report on the bill to impose economic sanctions on South Africa on account of its white minority government's racial policies. September 9, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 53-34. (A three-fifths majority (60) of the total Senate is required to invoke cloture.) ....

173. **ANTI-APARTHEID ACT CONFERENCE REPORT/CLOTURE (H.R. 1460)**

Kennedy et al. motion to invoke cloture on the conference report on the bill to impose economic sanctions on South Africa on account of its white minority government's racial policies. September 11, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 57-41. (A three-fifths majority (60) of the total Senate is required to invoke cloture.) ....

Vote
No. Voted

174. ANTI-APARTHEID ACT CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 1460)

Dole motion to table the Byrd motion to reconsider the vote by which the Kennedy motion was rejected. September 11, 1985. **TABLED**, 50-48. ....

175. ANTI-APARTHEID ACT CONFERENCE REPORT/CLOTURE (H.R. 1460)

Byrd et al. motion to invoke cloture on the Byrd motion to proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the bill to impose economic sanctions on South Africa on account of its white minority government's racial policies. (Before the vote was taken, Kennedy urged supporters of the motion to vote against it. That request effectively rendered the vote procedural, and precluded a vote on the merits of the motion that may have indicated a slip in support.) September 12, 1985. **CLOTURE REJECTED**, 88-11. ....

182. IMMIGRATION REFORM/ETHANOL TARIFF (S. 1200)

Exon et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the 60-cent-per-gallon tariff on imported ethanol should be implemented immediately. September 17, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 82-15. ....

200. COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION/TEXTILE TRADE POLICY (S.J. RES. 77)

McClure et al. motion to table the Bradley substitute amendment to require the International Trade Commission to determine the extent of economic damage from textile imports, impose a 6 percent annual cap on the growth of textile imports, and repeal all provisions of the amendment in 10 years. October 2, 1985. **TABLED**, 87-9. ....

201. COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION/TEXTILE TRADE POLICY (S.J. RES. 77)

McClure motion to table the Thurmond et al. amendment to limit importation of foreign textiles and shoes according to a formula that takes into consideration the volume of previous U.S. imports from textile and shoe exporting countries. Specifically, the amendment includes the following provisions: (1) Textile/apparel exporting nations (except for Canada and European Economic Community member nations) would be classified as either "major exporting countries"—countries whose exports to the United States account for 10 percent or more of the total U.S. textile/apparel imports; "exporting countries"—countries whose exports represent between 1.25 percent and 10 percent of our total imports; or "small exporting countries"—all other countries, including Mexico and those nations eligible for assistance under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act; (a) imports from "major exporting countries" would be limited to the aggregate amounts exported to the U.S. in 1980 increased by a 6 percent compounded rate for each year 1981-84, plus 1 percent; (b) imports from "exporting countries" would be limited this year to their 1984 levels; Thereafter, imports could grow by 6 percent per year; (c) imports from "small exporting countries" in 1985 could grow as high as 115 percent of 1984 levels, except in categories defined as import sensitive; Thereafter, imports could grow by 6 percent per year; (2) The Secretary of Commerce would be responsible for issuing regulations governing the entry of textile/apparel imports, and also for establishing an import licensing system to facilitate and ensure efficient, effective enforcement of the act; (3) The footwear provisions of the amendment would limit imports to no more than 60 percent of the domestic shoe market. The new shoe quotas would be in effect for 8 years. October 2, 1985. (For further action on this amendment, see vote Nos. 251, 298-303, and 305.) **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 42-53. ....

Vote
No.
Voted

239. EXTENSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT (TREATY DOC. 98-5)

Resolution of ratification to two treaty protocols to extend further to June 30, 1986, the 1971 Wheat Trade Convention and the 1980 Food Aid Convention, which constitute the 1971 International Wheat Agreement. (The protocols were signed on behalf of the United States on April 25, 1983.) October 22, 1985. AGREED TO, 98-0. ....

251. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TEXTILE IMPORTS (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Hollings motion to waive the germaneness requirement contained in the 1974 Budget Act with respect to the Hollings-Thurmond amendment to establish a new system of quotas on textile imports and limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic market over the next 8 years. October 24, 1985. MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED, 38-55. ....

252. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (S. 1730)

Hollings motion to waive the germaneness requirement contained in the 1974 Budget Act with respect to the Hollings-Thurmond amendment to establish a new system of quotas on textile imports and limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic market over the next 8 years. October 24, 1985. AGREED TO, 57-39. ....

253. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TEXTILE IMPORTS (S. 1730)

Thurmond-Hollings perfecting amendment to make certain technical modifications in the text of the Hollings-Thurmond amendment to establish a new system of quotas on textile imports and limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic market over the next 3 years. October 24. 1985. AGREED TO, 54-42. ....

257. FARM BILL/COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS (S. 1714)

Mattingly-Nickles amendment to make surplus Commodity Credit Corporation stocks available to the Secretary of Energy for barter purposes to enhance the effort of adding to the Strategic Petrolem Reserve and stimulating foreign purchases of current-crop U.S. agricultural products. October 25, 1985. AGREED TO, 83-4. ....

258. FARM BILL/"FAIR" (S. 1714)

Symms amendment to require U.S. representatives to multilateral development agencies to oppose assistance by such institutions for production of agricultural commodities that would compete with agriculture commodities produced in the United States. October 25, 1985. AGREED TO, 65-13. ....

259. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Stevens et al. perfecting amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to exempt government-generated commercial agricultural exports from cargo preference rules (which require that one-half of such exports be carried on U.S.-flag vessels), but require that 75 percent of Public Law 480 exports of the Food for Peace Program be covered by cargo preference. This amendment embodies the following provisions: (1) The requirements of the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 would not apply to commercial-type export programs of the Secretary of Agriculture; (2) cargo preference requirements over concessional-type programs, such as Public Law 480, of the Department of Agriculture would, over a 3-year period, be increased from 50 to 75 percent; (3) the Secretary of Transportation would selectively administer the cargo preference requirements; (4) funding for the increased share in cargo preference requirements would be through the establishment of a borrowing authority within the Department of Transportation; (5) the cost of the Commodity Credit Corporation of ocean freight and the ocean freight differential would not exceed 20 percent of the total cost of the export programs covered by cargo preference; and (6) a 16-member commission on Agricultural Export Transportation Policy would be created. October 29, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 70-30. ....

260. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Boschwitz et al. perfecting amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to establish that the rate to be charged on cargo shipped on U.S. vessels under the cargo preference provision be no more than 175 percent of the rate for the same cargo on foreign vessels in fiscal year 1986, no more than 160 percent in fiscal year 1987, and no more than 140 percent in fiscal year 1988. October 29, 1985. **TABLED**, 66-34. ....

261. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Harkin et al. perfecting amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to transfer increased costs incurred bq revising cargo preference requirements from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Defense. October 29, 1985. **TABLED**, 62-36. ....

262. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Dixon et al. perfecting amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to establish the National Advisory Commission on Agricultural Export Transportation Policy, and to require the Secretaries of Agriculture and Transportation, in administering cargo preference laws, to preserve the "mean historic port range share," between 1980 and 1983, of government-donated cargoes shipped out of the four port areas, the East, the West, the South, and the Great Lakes. October 29, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-22. ....

263. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Dixon amendment (to the Inc[illegible] modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) [illegible] require that agricultural commodities shipped under cargo preference requirements be shipped at the lowest landed cost. October 30, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-27. ....

264. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Dixon amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to require that commodities shipped under cargo preference be shipped at the lowest landed cost, to establish the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway Advisory Council, and to ensure fair and reasonable participation for all four port ranges in the movement of U.S. government-generated cargo. October 30, 1985. **TABLED**, 70-29. ....

265. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Dixon amendment (to the Inouye modified perfecting amendment to the Stevens amendment) to specify criteria for the qualified use of U.S.-flag vessels in cargo preference shipments. (The Inouye amendment was subsequently withdrawn by unanimous consent.) October 30, 1985. **TABLED**, 73-23. ....

269. FARM BILL/CARGO PREFERENCE (S. 1714)

Dixon et al. amendment to the Stevens amendment to require the Secretary of Transportation to preserve as practicable through 1989 the percentage share or metric tonnage, whichever is lower, of the government-generated agricultural cargo that was shipped out of the Great Lakes ports in 1984. October 30, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 53-43. ....

Vote
No. Voted

298. TEXTILE BILL/UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT (H.R. 1562)

Dole unanimous-consent request to close debate on H.R. 1562. The request also provided that the Thurmond amendment, to establish a worldwide system of quotas for imports of textiles and apparel and limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic shoe market, would be considered germane, and delineated the only other amendments that would be in order. November 13, 1985. AGREED TO, 91-6. ....

299. TEXTILE BILL/AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (H.R. 1562)

Thurmond motion to table the Boschwitz et al. perfecting amendment (to the Baucus amendment to the Thurmond-Hollings substitute amendment) to broaden the Baucus amendment and bar implementation of the provisions of the bill if the President determines that they would lead to any reductions in the quantity of U.S. agricultural exports. November 13, 1985. TABLED, 62-37. ....

300. TEXTILE BILL/AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (H.R. 1562)

Thurmond motion to table the Baucus amendment to the Thurmond-Hollings substitute amendment to bar implementation of the quotas in the bill on textile and apparel imports from countries that purchase at least $400 million worth of U.S. agricultural products annually. November 13, 1985. TABLED, 60-39. ....

301. TEXTILE BILL/HONG KONG (H.R. 1562)

Thurmond motion to table the Gramm amendment to the Thurmond-Hollings substitute amendment to bar implementation of the quotas in the bill on textile and apparel imports from countries that the President determines had tariffs and quotas on imports that were less restrictive than those imposed by the United States. November 13, 1985. TABLED, 68-30. ....

302. TEXTILE BILL/TAIWAN (H.R. 1562)

Thurmond motion to table the Gramm amendment to the Thurmond-Hollings substitute amendment to bar implementation of the quotas in the bill on textile and apparel imports from Taiwan if the President determines that the bill would harm the trade treatment of Taiwan more than it harmed the trade treatment of the People's Republic of China. November 13, 1985. TABLED, 68-31. ....

303. TEXTILE BILL/ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS (H.R. 1562)

Thurmond motion to table the Matsunaga et al. amendment to the Thurmond-Hollings substitute amendment to expand the coverage of the pending legislation to all foreign countries with which the United States has trade regulations. November 13, 1985. TABLED, 67-32. ....

305. TEXTILE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 1562)

As amended, to establish a worldwide system of quotas for imports of textiles and apparel, limit shoe imports to 60 percent of the domestic shoe market and require negotiations leading to an international agreement limiting copper production. The bill includes the following provisions: (1) Sets limits on imports of all textiles, apparel, textile products, wool, and man-made fibers; (2) directs the Secretary of Commerce to establish an import licensing system within 6 months that would require an import permit as condition of entry; (3) limits footwear imports to no more than 60 percent of the domestic shoe market for 8 years; (4) provides for a study by the International Trade Commission on the effects of the low wage rates prevalent in many U.S. economic competitors; and (5) requires the administration to begin negotiations with other copper-producing nations in pursuit of an agreement voluntarily cutting production back to 1982 levels. November 13, 1985. PASSED, 60-39. ....

Vote
No. Voted

316. COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION/OIL IMPORT FEE (S.J. RES. 77)

McClure motion to table the Hart amendment to impose a new $10-per-barrel oil import fee. (The Senate subsequently passed the Compact of Free Association by voice vote.) November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 78-18. ....

339. FARM BILL/PHILIPPINE SUGAR IMPORTS (S. 1714)

Durenberger motion to table the Melcher et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to require that the quota on sugar imports from the Philippines be allocated on a rate not less than the percentage allocated to any other country, effectively increasing the quota by 3 percent. November 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 69-23. ....

340. FARM BILL/IMPORTED MEAT (S. 1714)

Dole motion to table Harkin perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to require labeling of imported meat within one year of enactment. November 22, 1985. **TABLED**, 53-49. ....

379. BUDGET RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 3128)

As reported by the conferees, to reduce the deficit by $83 billion over fiscal 1986-1988 through spending cuts and added revenues, including cuts in the following areas: (1) Superfund. Raises $10 billion over 5 years to finance the Superfund program through petroleum and chemical feedstock taxes and the imposition of a broad-based manufacturers tax. (2) Trade Adjustment. Extends the authorization of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which assists workers and firms hurt by unfair foreign competition. This program would be financed by a new tax on all imports within two years. (3) Medicare. Mandates that State and local employees hired after January 1, 1986 be covered by Medicare, thereby requiring them and their employers to contribute to the program through payroll taxes; Restricts both payments for doctors and hospitals and the benefits for elderly patients. (4) Offshore Oil Revenues. States would be rewarded at least 27 percent of escrowed bonuses, rents, and royalties to settle the legal dispute between the federal government and several States regarding their disposition. (The House rejected the conference report, opposing the Superfund tax provision. The House and Senate failed to settle their disagreement, sending the bill back to conference.) December 19, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 78-1. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

95. DRUG EXPORT/ANTIBIOTICS (S. 1848)

Metzenbaum amendment to require that the same conditions apply to the export of antibiotics as apply to other drugs in the underlying bill. May 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 76-18. ....

96. DRUG EXPORT/NEW DRUG APPLICATION (S. 1848)

Hatch motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to permit the export of pharmaceutical products manufactured in the United States which currently cannot be exported because they have not been approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Secretary of Agriculture. May 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 83-10. ....

97. DRUG EXPORT/TRANSSHIPMENT (S. 1848)

Hatch motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment to require the Secretary immediately to prohibit the shipment of a drug from the United States if it is found in a country to which shipment is not authorized. May 13, 1986. **TABLED**, 83-8. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

98. DRUG EXPORT/DRUG LABELING (S. 1848)

Metzenbaum amendment to require the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) to conduct a study on the labeling of drugs sold in this country and overseas. It would define the parameters of the study by requiring the OTA to: (a) compare the labeling of drugs sold in the list of named countries to the labeling approved for such drugs under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and the Public Service Act; and (b) determine whether the labeling is based on valid scientific evidence and clinical trials. May 14, 1986. TABLED, 62-29. ....

99. DRUG EXPORT/PASSAGE (S. 1848)

As passed, to allow for the export to certain countries of drugs not yet approved for sale in the United States. May 14, 1986. PASSED, 91- 7. ....

118. URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL/TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (H.R. 4515)

Johnston motion to waive section 401 of the Budget Act on the Johnston et al. amendment to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to make workers and firms that supply parts and services for the oil and gas industry eligible for trade adjustment assistance (Note: The Johnston amendment was later agreed to by voice vote). June 6, 1986. **MOTION AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

141. TAX REFORM/FOREIGN TAX CREDIT (H.R. 3838)

Packwood motion to table the DeConcini amendment to lower the maximum individual tax rate from the Finance Committee reported 27 percent to 26 percent: to raise the break-point at which taxpayers move from the 15 percent tax bracket into the 27 percent bracket. In order to offset the revenue loss, the amendment would shift the foreign tax credit to a deduction and raise the corporate and individual minimum tax by 1.25 percent. June 19, 1986. **TABLED**, 92-7. ....

161. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS/REPLENISHMENT OF FUNDS (S. 2247)

Ford et al. modified amendment to shift 4.3 percent of the funds appropriated for the Export-Import Bank for obligation in fiscal years 1986-87, and make that amount available to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out price support programs of the Department of Agriculture. July 22, 1986 **REJECTED**, 47-53. ....

172. DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION/OIL IMPORT FEE (H.J. RES. 668)

Heinz motion to table the Hart modified amendment to increase the tariff on petroleum and petroleum products by $10 per barrel. July 31, 1986. **TABLED**, 82-15. ....

204. DOD AUTHORIZATION/TRADE WITH COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS (S. 2638)

Dole motion to table the Moynihan amendment to prohibit the U.S. government from subsidizing the sale or transfer of goods or services to a Communist government. August 9, 1986. **TABLED**, 72-24. ....

206. DOD AUTHORIZATION/TRADE EXPANSION ACT (S. 2638)

Byrd amendment to amend section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (which provides that an interested party can petition the Secretary of Commerce to determine whether an import jeopardizes national security) to: (1) Require the President to take action on a petition within 90 days after the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Commerce report their determination to him: (2) reduce to 6 months the time within which the Secretary of

Vote
No.

Voted

Defense and Secretary of Commerce must make a determination on a petition; (3) require the Secretary of Defense to prepare a separate defense needs assessment of the petition within 3 months of receiving it; and (4) provide that the report of the Secretary of Commerce and the President's final determination be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. August 9, 1986. **TABLED, 50-43.** ....

231. SOUTH AFRICA/TEXTILE BAN (S. 2701)

Cranston amendment to add textiles or textile products to the list of commodities in the bill that cannot be imported to this country from the Republic of South Africa. August 14, 1986. AGREED TO, 67-29. ....

234. SOUTH AFRICA/ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS (S. 2701)

Lugar motion to table the Kennedy et al. amendment to add the following sanctions: A ban on renewal of existing bank loans to South African businesses; a ban on the importation into the United States of South African agricultural products, coal, iron, and steel; and a ban on exports to South Africa of U.S. crude oil and petroleum products. August 14, 1986. **TABLED, 51-48.** ....

236. SOUTH AFRICA/TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS (S. 2701)

Lugar motion to table the Proxmire et al. modified amendment to require that if the President acts to terminate or modify the sanctions, Congress must enact, within a 30-day period, a joint resolution approving the President's actions in order for the President to proceed. August 14, 1986. **TABLED, 51-46.** ....

238. SOUTH AFRICA/ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS (S. 2701)

Biden amendment to require the U.S. government to impose additional sanctions against South Africa after one year, if the President reports to Congress that the South African government has failed to take certain steps required under the bill. August 15, 1986. TABLED, 55-44. ....

240. SOUTH AFRICA/ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS (S. 2701)

Kennedy et al. amendment to prohibit the importation of South African agricultural products and food into the United States and to prohibit U.S. exports of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa. Further, it would expand the definition of the parastatals, or state-owned industries, in South Africa to include those companies that are being subsidized by the South African government. August 15, 1986. **TABLING REJECTED, 44-55.** ....

244. SOUTH AFRICA/TRADE EMBARGO (S. 2701)

Lugar motion to table the Cranston et al. amendment to prohibit the following: (1) all U.S. investment in South Africa; (2) all imports and exports between South Africa and the United States; (3) all landing rights of South African aircraft in the United States; and (4) the importation of any South African krugerrands into the United States. This amendment would take effect 6 months after the enactment of this bill. August 15, 1986. TABLED, 65-33. ....

246. SOUTH AFRICA/FARM EXPORTS (S. 2701)

Nickles et al. amendment to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may permit South Africa to participate in agricultural export credit and promotion programs conducted by the Secretary at similar levels, and under similar terms and conditions, as other countries that have traditionally purchased U.S. agricultural commodities and products. August 15, 1986. **AGREED TO, 55-44.** (Note: The Senate later agreed to table a motion to reconsider this vote, see vote No. 247.) ....

Vote
No. Voted

247. SOUTH AFRICA/FARM EXPORTS (S. 2701)

Nickles motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Nickles et al. amendment was agreed to, see vote No. 246. August 15, 1986. **TABLED, 50-49.** ....

248. SOUTH AFRICA/SOVIET UNION (S. 2701)

Lugar motion to table the Denton et al. amendment to require the President to provide to Congress, before any sanction takes effect, a report containing a detailed written analysis of the effects of any recommended or approved sanctions on the U.S. economy and on our strategic interests, and a certification that the Soviet Union and its allies will derive no direct benefit from the imposition of such sanctions. August 15, 1986. **TABLED, 73-26.** ....

250. SOUTH AFRICA/PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS (S. 2701)

Dodd motion to table the Pressler et al. amendment to postpone for 3 months the bill's prohibition on the importation of products from parastatal organizations. At that point, the President would be required to submit to Congress a detailed study of the economic consequences of this sanction. August 15, 1986. **TABLED, 66-33.** ....

251. SOUTH AFRICA/URANIUM (S. 2701)

Dodd motion to table the Dole amendment to remove the prohibition on the importation of uranium ore and uranium oxide from South Africa. August 15, 1986. **TABLED, 56-40.** ....

252. SOUTH AFRICA/PASSAGE (H.R. 4868)

As amended, to impose economic and other sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on new U.S. investments in South Africa and prohibitions against importation of South African agricultural products, coal, uranium, and steel. After one year, if the President determines that substantial progress has not been made in dismantling apartheid, he may recommend additional sanctions. The economic measures under the Act would be terminated if Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are freed from prison; the state of emergency is repealed and all detainees held under its auspices are released; the ban on democratic political parties is lifted; the group areas and population registration acts are repealed; and the government publicly commits itself to good faith negotiations with truly representative members of the black majority without preconditions. The President may modify any of the sanctions thirty days after he determines that the government of South Africa has released Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and any three of the remaining four conditions are met--unless Congress passes a joint resolution disapproving the President's action. August 15, 1986. **PASSED, 84-14.** ....

285. HIGHWAY BILL/"BUY AMERICAN CEMENT" (S. 2405)

Symms motion to table the Cochran et al. amendment to apply the Buy American provision in the bill (which already applies to steel and manufactured products used in highway projects that exceed $500,000) to cement and cement clinker. September 24, 1986. **TABLED, 56-41.** ....

311. SOUTH AFRICA/PRESIDENT'S VETO (H.R. 4868)

Passage, upon reconsideration, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Note: The Senate passed H.R. 4868 on August 15, 1986 (see vote No. 252), and the House passed the Senate version of the bill on September 12. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required to override a veto. October 2, 1986. **VETO OVERRIDDEN, 78-21.** ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

16. HIGHWAY BILL/"BUY AMERICAN CEMENT" (S. 387)

Moynihan motion to table the Cochran et al. amendment to extend the "Buy American" provision in the bill, which applies to steel and manufactured products used in highway projects that exceed $500,000, to cement and cement clinker. February 3, 1987. TABLED, 65-33. ....

34. SEMICONDUCTOR AGREEMENT VIOLATIONS/PASSAGE (S. RES. 164)

To call on the President to take all appropriate and feasible actions under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to remedy violations by Japan of the United States-Japan agreement on semiconductors. March 19, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

39. EUROPEAN COMMUNITY TRADE RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 21)

To express the sense of Congress in opposition to the proposal by the European Community (EC) for the establishment of a tax on vegetable and marine fats and oils and to urge the President to take strong and immediate countermeasures if (1) such a tax is implemented to the detriment of United States exports of oilseeds and products, and (2) it is inconsistent with the EC's obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). March 26, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 99-0. ....

40. CANADIAN AGRICULTURE SUBSIDIES/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 27)

To state the sense of the Senate that the United States Department of Commerce and Special Trade Representative should investigate the ruling of the Canadian Import Tribunal involving United States exports of corn to Canada. March 26, 1987. AGREED TO, 99-0. ....

67. FTC AUTHORIZATION/INSURANCE (S. 677)

Metzenbaum modified amendment to instruct the FTC to study: (1) the use of potentially unfair, deceptive or misleading practices in the sale of health insurance to the elderly, including the sale of policies marketed as supplements to Medicare coverage (so-called MediGap insurance); and (2) the increase in property and casualty insurance rates to small business owners, local governments, physicians, dentists, and child care centers over the last seven years. April 8, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 80-18. ....

68. FTC AUTHORIZATION/AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ORDERS (S. 677)

Gore motion to table the Boschwitz amendment to remove the provision in S. 677 that denies the FTC authority to conduct any study or investigation of any agricultural marketing orders. April 8, 1987. TABLED, 71-26. ....

69. FTC AUTHORIZATION/PASSAGE (S. 677)

As amended, to authorize $69.85 million in FY 1988, $70.85 million in FY 1989, and $71.85 million in FY 1990 to carry out the programs of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). In addition, the bill will: (1) provide that no FTC rule change may take effect until 90 days after the date it is reported to the House and Senate; a joint resolution is required to disapprove a FTC rule change; (2) limit the FTC's authority to invalidate certain State laws; (3) prohibit FTC studies, investigations, or prosecutions of agricultural cooperatives for conduct falling within the limited antitrust immunity established by the Capper-Volstead Act; (4) exempt federal credit unions from FTC jurisdiction on the same basis that banks and S&L's are now exempt; and (5) authorize the FTC to study the sale of health insurance to the elderly and the increase in property and casualty insurance to small businesses and local governments. April 8, 1987. **PASSED**, 88-9. ....

158. TRADE BILL/ANTIDUMPING RELIEF (S. 1420)

Bentsen motion to table the Specter et al. amendment to allow U.S. domestic parties to bring suits in U.S. district courts. The suits may request either injunctions against imports or the collection of economic damages from foreign producers, exporters, or U.S. importers when the imports have been found to be subsidized or dumped in the United States. June 25, 1987. **TABLED**, 69-27. ....

160. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN TREATMENT (S. 1420)

Bentsen motion to table the Armstrong et al. amendment to suspend Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Romania for six months because of severe, continuous, and systematic violations of basic human rights by the government of that country. NOTE: The Armstrong et al. amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 161). June 26, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 44-49. ....

161. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN STATUS (S. 1420)

Armstrong et al. amendment to suspend the Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for Romania for six months because of severe, continuous, and systematic violations of basic human rights by the government of that country. NOTE: The Senate previously failed to table the Armstrong et al. amendment, see vote No. 160. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 57-36. ....

164. TRADE BILL/AFGHANISTAN (S. 1420)

Humphrey et al. modified amendment to authorize the President to prohibit trade between the United States and the Soviet-sponsored Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. June 26, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 83-0. ....

166. TRADE BILL/NATIONAL CRITICAL MATERIALS COUNCIL (S. 1420)

Reid amendment to require the National Critical Materials Council to prepare a national plan for advanced materials research and development within 6 months after this bill's enactment, and to extend to 1992 the authorization of the National Critical Materials Act of 1984. June 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 73-0. ....

168. TRADE BILL/BALANCED BUDGET (S. 1420)

Division I of the Gramm et al. amendment finds that the consequences of the federal budget deficit, including high interest rates and a strong dollar, are the dominant cause of the current trade deficit. It further states that unfair trade practices engaged in by foreign countries are also a cause of the U.S. trade deficit and that the United States must improve its competitiveness in order to address this problem. NOTE: The Gramm et al. amendment was first presented as one amendment, without divisions. After much parliamentary maneuvering, it was agreed to divide the amendment and vote on the first division. Both divisions of the Gramm amendment were later withdrawn pursuant to the provisions of a comprehensive unanimous-consent agreement. June 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 59-11. ....

169. TRADE BILL/IMPORTED FOOD LABELING (S. 1420)

Exon et al. amendment to require the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Secretary of Agriculture, within six months of the bill's enactment, to issue regulations providing for the labeling of food products that are imported or contain a significant amount of imported ingredients. June 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 73-19. ....

Vote
No. Voted

170. TRADE BILL/CCC INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION (S. 1420)

McConnell et al. amendment to require that annual appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net realized losses be made by a current, indefinite appropriation, providing funds on a rolling basis as needed. June 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 80-15. ....

171. TRADE BILL/EXPORT CONTROL SANCTIONS (S. 1420)

Shelby motion to table the Garn et al. amendment to the Shelby amendment, to prohibit imports from the Toshiba Corporation of Japan and Kongsberg Vaapenfabrik of Norway for not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years, and to require similar sanctions against any other company that violates export control laws. The sanctions would cover the parent, affiliate, and subsidiary companies involved with the technology diversion. (The Shelby amendment would have permanently banned imports from or contracts with Toshiba and Kongsberg.) NOTE: The Garn et al. amendment was later adopted (see vote No. 172). June 30, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 19-78. ....

172. TRADE BILL/EXPORT CONTROL SANCTIONS (S. 1420)

Garn et al. amendment to the Shelby amendment, to prohibit imports from the Toshiba Corporation of Japan and Kongsberg Vaapenfabrik of Norway for not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years, and to require similar sanctions against any other company that violates export control laws. The sanctions would cover the parent, affiliate, and subsidiary companies involved with the technology diversion. (The Shelby amendment would have permanently banned imports from or contracts with Toshiba and Kongsberg.) NOTE: A motion to table the Garn et al. amendment was previously rejected (see vote No. 171). June 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-5. ....

173. TRADE BILL/WHEAT GLUTEN (S. 1420)

Melcher et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiation process should be used to reduce significantly the high tariffs imposed on wheat gluten by other countries. If the negotiations are not successful, the President of the United States is urged to take all appropriate steps to defend the domestic wheat gluten industry, including appropriate action under the Trade Act of 1974. June 30, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

174. TRADE BILL/AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS (S. 1420)

Wilson et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that Japan should act promptly to lower the high tariffs and remove the quotas it places on competitive U.S. agricultural exports, such as rice, beef, citrus, and cotton. July 1, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

175. TRADE BILL/NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY (S. 1420)

Bradley-Packwood et al. amendment to strike from the trade bill section 502, which would direct the President to use emergency discretionary powers when oil imports rise above 50 percent of U.S. consumption. July 1, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 55-41. ....

177. TRADE BILL/COMMODITIES AND MINERALS IN SURPLUS (S. 1420)

Pell motion to table the Nickles et al. amendment to instruct the U.S. directors at multilateral lending institutions to withhold funds for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral that is in surplus in world markets. If the institution approves loans over U.S. opposition, then the U.S. directors must oppose any increase in that institution's capital share, any replenishment of funding for that institution, and the letting of any instrument or note of credit from the United States or denominated in U.S. currency. NOTE: The Nickles et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. July 7, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 34-58. ....

178. TRADE BILL/PRESIDENT'S DISCRETION (S. 1420)

Packwood et al. amendment to restore to the President's discretion the ability to decline to take action under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, if such action is not in the national economic interest. The pending trade bill would require the President to impose trade restrictions recommended by the ITC unless they would hurt national security or adversely affect another U.S. industry using those imports. July 7, 1987. **REJECTED**, 41-55. ....

179. TRADE BILL/NONAGRICULTURAL GOODS (S. 1420)

Domenici et al. amendment to alter section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 by adding to the list of unfair trade practices the subsidized production of nonagricultural, fungible commodities that are in excess in the world market. July 8, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 71-28. ....

180. TRADE BILL/PLANT CLOSINGS (S. 1420)

Quayle amendment to strike the plant closing and layoff provisions from the bill. Under these provisions, businesses with more than 100 full-time employees will be required to give 60 days advance notice to their employees prior to closing down operations or laying off more than 50 employees. Employers actively seeking capital or business to avoid plant closings will be exempt from notice if this provision will damage their efforts. Seasonal and part-time employees will also be exempt from both the plant closing and layoff provisions. July 9, 1987. **REJECTED**, 40-60. ....

181. TRADE BILL/KUWAITI TANKERS (S. 1420)

Byrd motion, for himself and others, to close debate on the Moynihan et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the administration should delay implementing its plan to permit Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Persian Gulf to fly the U.S. flag. NOTE: The amendment subsequently fell to a germaneness requirement imposed on the bill by unanimous consent. A three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. July 9, 1987. **REJECTED**, 57-42. ....

182. TRADE BILL/ANGOLA (S. 1420)

Stevens motion to table the DeConcini et al. amendment to prohibit U.S. trade with Angola. July 9, 1987. **TABLED**, 61-38. ....

183. TRADE BILL/DELAY PERIOD (S. 1420)

Bumpers motion to table the Bumpers et al. amendment to provide that no funds shall be available to reflag any Kuwaiti naval vessels during the 89-day period following enactment of the Trade Bill. NOTE: The Bumpers amendment was subsequently deemed withdrawn, after a motion to invoke cloture failed (see vote No. 196). July 9, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 42-56. ....

185. TRADE BILL/TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (S. 1420)

Armstrong amendment to place a $400 million cap on the amount spent annually on the trade adjustment assistance program. July 9, 1987. **REJECTED**, 39-53. ....

186. TRADE BILL/TOBACCO (S. 1420)

Ford motion to table the Chafee amendment to strike a section of the bill that changes the tobacco price support program, requiring the federal government to absorb any losses resulting from the export of tobacco under an export subsidy program. Under current law, the tobacco program operates at no net cost to the government. July 10, 1987. **TABLED**, 51-43. ....

Vote
No. Voted

187. TRADE BILL/MARKET-OPENING INITIATIVE (S. 1420)

Danforth et al. amendment to require the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to identify foreign countries that maintain a consistent pattern of import barriers and market-distorting practices and determine the effect of those barriers and practices on U.S. exports. The USTR would seek to negotiate an agreement that provides for the elimination of, or compensation for, the barriers and market distorting practices, and the reduction of such barriers and practices over a 3-year period with the expectation that U.S. exports to the foreign country will consequently increase incrementally each year. July 10, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 87-7. ....

189. TRADE BILL/CLOTURE (S. 1420)

Byrd motion, for himself and others, to close debate on the Moynihan et al. amendment to express the sense of Congress that the proposed protection by the United States of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf should be deferred, pending diplomatic efforts to end the Iran-Iraq War. NOTE: The amendment subsequently fell to a germaneness requirement imposed on the bill by unanimous consent. A three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. July 14, 1987. **REJECTED**, 53-40. ....

190. TRADE BILL/ACTA (S. 1420)

Hollings motion to table the Glenn perfecting amendment to strike provisions relating to the reorganization of trade functions, specifically the establishment of the U.S. Trade Administration. It would also reduce the authorization of funds for the Advanced Civilian Technology Agency (ACTA). July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 73-21. ....

191. TRADE BILL/COMMODITY EXPORTS TO CUBA (S. 1420)

Helms motion to table the Baucus et al. amendment to require the President to maintain a list of agricultural commodities and products that may be exported on a cash basis to Cuba, and to permit U.S. exporters to export those commodities and products. July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 71-25. ....

192. TRADE BILL/MOTION TO RECOMMIT (S. 1420)

Metzenbaum motion to table the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to report it to the Senate with all previously adopted amendments and with the Boren amendment to repeal the windfall profits tax on domestic crude oil. July 14, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 36-57. ....

193. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Cranston amendment (to the Bradley amendment to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley and Cranston amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit. July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 74-20. ....

194. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Byrd amendment (to the Bradley amendment to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley, Byrd, and Cranston amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit (see vote Nos. 193-195). July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 77-18. ....

195. TRADE BILL/CIGARETTE EXCISE TAX (S. 1420)

Gramm motion to table the Bradley amendment (to the Gramm motion to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee with instructions), to increase the excise tax on cigarettes from 16 cents per pack to 32 cents per pack. NOTE: The Bradley, Byrd, and Cranston amendments were offered to prevent an up or down vote on the Gramm motion to recommit (see vote Nos. 193-194). July 14, 1987. **TABLED**, 75-19. ....

196. TRADE BILL/KUWAITI NAVAL VESSELS (S. 1420)

Byrd motion, for himself and others, to close debate on the Bumpers amendment to provide that no funds be made available, for 81 days after enactment of the Trade Bill, to implement the Reagan Administration's plan to "reflag" Kuwaiti oil tankers as American vessels and provide them U.S. naval escort through the Persian Gulf. NOTE: A three-fifths (60) majority of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. Subsequent to this vote, the Bumpers amendment was deemed withdrawn, pursuant to the provisions of a comprehensive unanimous-consent agreement. July 15, 1987. **REJECTED**, 54-44. ....

197. TRADE BILL/TRADE EMBARGO (S. 1420)

Dole-Byrd et al. amendment to authorize the President to impose a trade embargo against Iran or any other state in the Persian Gulf region if that state has launched a Silkworm missile or any purposeful attack against United States vessels or personnel. The President could also impose an embargo after certifying that evidence exists that an attack is imminent. The amendment would also encourage the administration to pressure all nations to stop sending Silkworm missiles and other offensive weapons to the Persian Gulf region. July 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 82-16. ....

198. TRADE BILL/ROMANIA'S MFN STATUS (S. 1420)

Armstrong motion to table the Danforth et al. amendment to allow the President to waive the Armstrong amendment, to suspend most favored nation status (MFN) for Romania for six months, if he determines that the amendment would hinder human rights progress in Romania or endanger emigration from the country. July 15, 1987. **TABLED**, 53-44. ....

199. TRADE BILL/INTERNATIONAL DEBT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (S. 1420)

Gramm-Armstrong amendment to strike from the Trade Bill the provision that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the establishment of a new international debt management authority, which would purchase the debt of less developed countries from private creditors and enter into debt restructuring negotiations with debtor countries. July 15, 1987. **REJECTED**, 49-50. ....

200. TRADE BILL/WINDFALL PROFITS TAX (S. 1420)

Boren amendment to repeal the windfall profits tax on domestic crude oil removed from the premises on or after the date of enactment of the underlying bill. July 16, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 58-40. ....

201. TRADE BILL/REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN INTERESTS (S. 1420)

Hollings motion to table the Harkin amendment to require all foreign investors who acquire more than 5 percent of a U.S. business enterprise or U.S. real estate to disclose information about their business and their investments to the Department of Commerce. July 17, 1987. **TABLED**, 83-11. ....

202. TRADE BILL/CANE SUGAR DRAWBACK (S. 1420)

Johnston motion to table the Chafee amendment to strike from the Trade Bill the provision that will extend the current 5-year limitation on cane sugar drawbacks back 10 years, to November 1, 1977. Under current law, an exporter of a product may obtain a drawback, similar to a refund, of any import duties or fees that they previously paid on that item or a similar item, so long as the export occurs within 5 years of the original import. July 17, 1987. TABLED, 49-44. ....

203. TRADE BILL/TRADE AGREEMENTS (S. 1420)

Packwood motion to table the Wilson-Hollings amendment to alter the so-called "fast-track" procedures in current law designed to expedite congressional review of and votes on certain negotiated trade agreements, by removing the limits on floor debate. July 17, 1987. TABLED, 68-9. ....

204. TRADE BILL/U.S. AIRCRAFT (S. 1420)

Byrd-Danforth amendment to express the sense of the Senate regarding possible Japanese purchases of U.S. fighter aircraft: that the Secretary of Defense should continue to engage in discussions with Japanese government officials and seek a commitment from them to purchase U.S. fighter aircraft as the next generation of Japanese aircraft, and should report to Congress within 30 days on such efforts. July 21, 1987. AGREED TO, 96-0. ....

205. TRADE BILL/TARIFF SUSPENSION AUTHORITY (S. 1420)

Packwood motion to table Heinz et al. amendment to strike from the Trade Bill the provision that allows the President to suspend certain noncontroversial import duties without any action by Congress. The provision would enable the President to suspend a duty only if it would adversely affect a domestic producer and the revenue loss would be less than $100 million a year. July 21, 1987. TABLED, 88-9. ....

206. TRADE BILL/PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION (S. 1420)

Packwood motion to table the Specter amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the President should direct the U.S. trade representative (USTR) to place a high priority on strengthening existing remedies against unfair foreign trade practices when the USTR negotiates with parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The President should also direct the USTR to adopt as a principal U.S. objective, the negotiation of international rules authorizing a private right of action against unfair dumping and customs fraud. July 21, 1987. TABLED, 65-31. ....

207. TRADE BILL/NEWSPRINT (S. 1420)

Packwood motion to table the Daschle amendment to exclude newsprint from the additional duty authorized in the bill to fund the trade adjustment assistance program. July 21, 1987. TABLED, 69-29. ....

208. TRADE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 3)

As amended, to authorize negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements and strengthen U.S. trade laws. It includes the following provisions: **Trade Negotiations.**—Gives the President authority to negotiate bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to reduce or eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Directs the President to consult regularly with Congress and the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations (ACTN) on the status of negotiations and trade policy matters. Provides expedited "fast track" procedures for congressional approval of trade agreements, while requiring close presidential consultation with Congress. **Enhancing Competitiveness.**—Requires industries petitioning for trade relief, to submit a relief plan to the International Trade Commission (ITC). The bill will further allow the President to reject the ITC's recommendations only where national security is threatened or where domestic competitors will be hurt. Expands employee eligibility for benefits to include workers who supply essential goods or services to firms directly affected by imports. **Unfair International Trade.**—Directs the President to initiate negotiations with countries whose trade barriers deny substantially equivalent opportunities to U.S. firms to achieve certain negotiating objectives. Requires the USTR

Vote
No. Voted

to investigate possible trade agreement violations and have the President (with some exceptions) to retaliate against those practices. Export Promotion.—Expands farm export subsidies if negotiations fail to reduce foreign agricultural subsidies. Establishes an Office of International Market Development and Export Promotion in the Department of Agriculture. Relaxes controls on low- and high-technology products to Western countries. **Miscellaneous.**—Requires companies employing 50 or more workers to provide employees and State and local governments with advance notice of plant closings. Repeals the windfall profits tax for oil companies. And bans imports of Toshiba products for 2 to 5 years. July 21, 1987. **PASSED**, 71-27. ....

249. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/TYPEWRITER SALES (S. 1174)

Dixon et al. amendment to allow Warsaw Pact nations to compete in connection with the U.S. Department of Defense's procurement and acquisition of manual typewriters. September 17, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 53-41. ....

283. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/BAN ON IRANIAN IMPORTS (S. 1174)

Dole amendment to prohibit the further importation of Iranian products into the United States. If the President determines that prohibiting these imports is not in the overall interests of the United States, he may delay implementation for up to 180 days. September 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 98-0. ....

301. IRANIAN IMPORTS/PASSAGE (S. 1748)

To prohibit the further importation of Iranian products into the United States. If the President determines that prohibiting these imports is not in the overall interest of the United States, he may delay implementation for up to 180 days. October 6, 1987. **PASSED**, 93-0. ....

366. SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP PROTECTION/PASSAGE (S. 442)

Motion to concur in House amendments to S. 442, which extends the Secretary of Commerce's authority, until July 1, 1991, to grant certain countries additional time to finalize the mechanisms through which they protect American semiconductor chip designs. The House amendments provide for extended interim authority for the Secretary; encourage an international treaty fostering the chip design protections; and affirm the President's ability to rescind protections granted to another country relative to the protections we receive in their country. NOTE: The Senate adopted S. 442 on June 26, 1987, by voice vote. November 4, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

371. PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERIES TREATY/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to set terms and conditions for U.S. tunaboats to purchase licenses for access to 10 million square miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The treaty would permit 50 licenses to be made available each year. For the first year, up to 40 licenses would be granted at a base price of $50,000. Once 40 licenses have been issued, 10 additional would be sold at $60,000 each. In subsequent years, license prices would be indexed to the price of tuna, but not to drop below $50,000 each. In addition to licensing fees, the United States would agree to providing a 5-year economic assistance package which consists of $10 million annually in cash transfers. November 6, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 89-0. ....

378. INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT/RATIFICATION

As ratified, to replace the 1971 International Wheat Agreement. The Treaty consists of two parts: (1) the 1986 Wheat Trade Convention, and (2) the 1986 Food Aid Convention. The 1986 Wheat Trade Convention is a consultative agreement designed to facilitate the exchange of information about the world grain markets. The

Food Aid Convention is designed to secure 10 million metric tons of food aid annually for developing countries. The United States is committed to contribute 4.47 million tons of this total. This amount falls within authorized food aid program levels under Public Law 480. November 17, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 94-0. ....

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41. POLYGRAPH BILL/WORLD BANK LOAN TO MEXICO (S. 1904)

Dodd motion to table the Metzenbaum et al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the World Bank loan of $400 million, which will provide Mexico's steel companies with subsidized financing, is not in the U.S. best interests nor in Mexico's best interests for economic revitalization. The amendment would also state that it is the sense of the Senate that the World Bank reject the proposal. NOTE: The Metzenbaum et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by division vote. March 2, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 45-48. ....

80. URANIUM REVITALIZATION/URANIUM IMPORT FEE (S. 2097)

Johnston motion to table the Evans et al. perfecting amendment (to the Johnston et al. modified amendment) to: (1) repeal section 161v. of the Atomic Energy Act; (2) delete the foreign usage charges in the Johnston amendment; and (3) require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an investigation of current U.S. uranium inventories, U.S. economic security interests, and security treaties between the United States and each major uranium producing country. NOTE: The Johnston et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. It would repeal section 161v. of the Atomic Energy Act and establish a system of charges for the use of foreign uranium. March 30, 1988. **TABLED**, 47-45. ....

84. PANAMA RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. RES. 403)

To express the sense of the Senate that the President should exercise his authority under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to prevent future transfers of credit or currency, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to the Noriega regime in Panama. The resolution asks the President to consider placing into an escrow account any financial resources that would otherwise be transferred to the Noriega regime. March 31, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 92-1. ....

110. TRADE BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 3)

As reported by the conferees, seeks to enhance the competitiveness of American industry. More specifically, it includes the following highlights: (1) Requires the President to include a trade policy agenda in the annual report on the trade agreements program which states and explains trade objectives, priorities, proposed actions, and legislation. (2) Requires a termination of fast-track procedures, or "reverse fast track," if the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) fails or refuses to consult with Congress on trade negotiations. (3) Reestablishes presidential authority to enter into multilateral tariff agreements until May 31, 1993. Allows the President to proclaim limited changes in the U.S. rate of duty required to implement such agreements. (4) Extends presidential authority to enter into bilateral tariff and nontariff barrier agreements until May 31, 1993, subject to the same fast-track and reverse fast-track procedures as for multilateral authority. (5) Implements the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. (6) Transfers authority from the President to the USTR to make determinations of whether section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act is applicable to a trade dispute, and also whether and what types of retaliatory actions are to be taken. (7) Requires that, in cases involving foreign violations of trade agreements or other unjustifiable practices, the USTR must take retaliatory action proportional to the burden on U.S. commerce within a predetermined amount of time. Exceptions can be made in several circumstances, including if taking such action would harm U.S. national security. (8) Requires mandatory relief in the form of presidential action from imports determined by the International Trade Commission (ITC) to have an adverse effect on a U.S. producer. This mandatory relief would occur regardless of whether unfair trading practices on the part of the foreign competitor are involved. (9) Requires that the cost of the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs be funded by general revenues until such time as the President can attain agreement by the GATT countries to permit the United States to impose a general import tariff to pay for TAA. (10) Clarifies the dumping provisions with respect to imports from nonmarket economy countries so that the value of such imports is determined in a comparable fashion as those from market economies. (11) Repeals the windfall profits tax on crude oil. (12) Limits exports of refined oil from a new refinery in Alaska. (13) Imposes a 3-year ban on U.S. government purchases from Toshiba and Kongsberg Trade along with prospective sanctions against future export control violations. (14) Creates major new agricultural subsidies. (15) Requires 60 days advance notice of: (a) a business closing that results in employment loss of at least 50 employees, or (b) a layoff of more than 6 months that results in employment loss for 50 or more employees if 33 percent of the workforce at the site of employment is affected, or that results in an employment loss of 500 employees, whether or not 33 percent of the workforce is affected. NOTE: The Senate later sustained the President's veto of the bill (see vote No. 169) and passed a revised Trade Bill (see vote Nos. 284-288). April 27, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 63-36. ....

132. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/BUY-AMERICAN PROVISIONS (S. 2355)

Gramm motion to table the Heinz et al. amendment to strike section 808 and 916 of the Defense Authorization Bill. Section 808 would waive the Berry amendment requiring the DOD to buy American-manufactured products. It would allow the DOD to purchase foreign goods if those goods cost 10 percent less than equivalent domestic products, and if those foreign nations are less protectionist than the United States in buying military supplies for their respective armies. Section 916 would repeal the requirement that the DOD achieve a coal consumption target of at least 300,000 short tons of anthracite coal in FY 1989. NOTE: The Heinz et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. May 12, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 32-64. ....

138. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL/COAL PURCHASES (S. 2355)

Heinz motion to table the Gramm amendment to restore section 916 of the Defense Authorization Bill, which repeals the requirement under current law that the DOD achieve a coal consumption target of at least 300,000 short tons of anthracite coal in fiscal year 1989. The Senate earlier voted to strike section 916 from the bill (see vote No. 132). May 13, 1988. **TABLED**, 53-37. ....

169. TRADE BILL/VETO (H.R. 3)

To override the President's veto. NOTE: On April 21, 1988, the House passed H.R. 3 by a vote of 312-107, and the Senate passed it on April 27, 1988, by a vote of 63-36 (see vote No. 110). June 8, 1988. **VETO SUSTAINED**, 61-37. ....

183. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION/LOANS TO SOVIET BLOC NATIONS (H.R. 4586)

Sasser et. al. amendment to express the sense of the Senate that during the Toronto Economic Summit, the President should consult with leaders of the allied countries on the impact on Western security of tied and untied loans, trade credits, direct investments, joint ventures, lines of credit, and guarantees or other subsidies to the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, or Nicaragua. June 15, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-0. ....

Vote
No. Voted

206. TREASURY-POSTAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS/ POINT OF ORDER (H.R. 4775)

Decision of the Chair that the McClure amendment, to link compliance with the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act with extension of Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to any signatory of that Act, is legislation on a general appropriations bill, and is therefore out of order. June 27, 1988. **SUSTAINED**, 57-24. ....

231. FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 4637)

As amended, to appropriate $14.3 billion for FY 1989, including $1.5 billion in multilateral economic assistance, $6.3 billion in bilateral economic assistance, $5.8 billion in military assistance, and $730 million in export assistance. More specifically, the bill includes: Multilateral economic assistance--(1) $71 million for the World Bank, the first of six installments of the proposed U.S. contribution to the Bank's general capital increase (GCI); and (2) $952.8 million for the International Development Association, the concessional lending affiliate of the World Bank. Bilateral economic assistance--$5.58 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), including $3.27 billion for the Economic Support Fund. Military assistance--the bill merges the Military Assistance Program (MAP) into an all Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Forgiven Program, which is provided $4.46 billion. The bill also recommends $10.9 billion for the Export-Import Bank, which is the primary export assistance vehicle providing loans to foreign countries for the purpose of facilitating purchases of U.S.-made products. Other provisions include: (1) a ban on any arms sales to Qatar until the country returns all illegally purchased or acquired Stinger missiles; (2) the elimination of U.S. economic and military assistance to Panama as well as Panama's sugar export quota to the United States; and (3) a boost in funding for the Philippine government by $40 million, resulting in $125 million in military aid, $124 million in ESF, and $40 million in development assistance funds. July 7, 1988. **PASSED**, 76-15. ....

284. TRADE BILL/SOVIET FURSKIN EMBARGO (H.R. 4848)

Bentsen motion to table the Durenberger et al. amendment to condition the repeal of the prohibition on the importation of Soviet furskins on a Presidential certification regarding emigration freedoms from the Soviet Union. The amendment would require the President to comply with the Jackson-Vanik law and certify that: (1) the Soviets allow free emigration from their country without undo taxation or harrassment; and (2) the President has received assurances from the Soviets that they will seek to improve their emigration practices and that lifting the furskin ban will promote those improvements. August 3, 1988. **TABLED**, 64-32. ....

285. TRADE BILL/SECTION 301(A) AUTHORITY (H.R. 4848)

Bentsen motion to table the Wallop amendment to return the authority to enact retaliatory action against unfair trading practices to the President. The bill requires mandatory retaliation against trading practices judged to be unfair under section 301(a) of the 1974 Trade Act, and it transfers the authority to enact retaliation measures from the President to the U.S. Trade Representative. August 3, 1988. **TABLED**, 69-26. ....

286. TRADE BILL/MFN STATUS (H.R. 4848)

Bentsen motion to table the McClure amendment to require the President, in granting most-favored-nation (MFN) status, first, to consider the extent to which that country is in compliance with its obligations under the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, and second, to report to Congress on the extent of that compliance. August 3, 1988. **TABLED**, 67-28. ....

287. TRADE BILL/COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL (H.R. 4848)

Bentsen motion to table the Wallop amendment to eliminate the bill's provision creating the Council on Competitiveness and Productivity. August 3, 1988. **TABLED**, 62-33. ....

288. TRADE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 4848)

As amended, to amend the 1974 Trade Act in an attempt to promote a more "fair" climate for international trade. More specifically, the bill contains the following highlights: (1) requires mandatory retaliation against trading practices judged to be unfair under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, and transfers such authority from the President to the U.S. Trade Representative; (2) requires mandatory relief in the form of Presidential action from imports determined by the International Trade Commission to have an adverse effect on a U.S. producer; (3) creates new entitlement authority for Trade Adjustment Assistance; (4) mandates that the President seek compliance for the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) for an import fee to fund the expanded Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, and requires that if the TAA import fee is determined illegal under the GATT, the cost of the expanded entitlement come from general revenues; (5) creates a $10 million council on competitiveness; (6) creates major new agriculture subsidies; (7) requires negotiation to create a centralized new international agency to determine how to rescue either the third-world debtor countries, the large lender banks, or both; (8) prevents the Federal Reserve from granting the status of primary dealer in U.S. government securities to any firm from a country that does not offer the United States the same competitive opportunities; (9) imposes a 3-year government procurement ban on imports from Toshiba and Kongsberg companies, a 3-year ban on all imports from Toshiba Machine Company and Kongsberg Trade, and prospective sanctions against future export control violations; (10) repeals the Windfall Profits Tax on crude oil; and (11) extends nontariff agreement negotiating authority, and reestablishes Presidential authority to enter into multilateral tariff agreements until May 31, 1993, and extends authority to enter into bilateral tariff and nontariff barrier agreements to the same date if certain pre-negotiation conditions are met. NOTE: H.R. 4848 differs from H.R. 3, the previously vetoed trade bill, in the following respects: (1) the Crude Oil Exports to Canada provisions, dealing with the export of Alaskan crude oil to Canada, have been dropped from the bill, but the conference report language accompanying these provisions has been retained; (2) the Alaskan Refined Petroleum Products Export provisions, dealing with the export of Alaskan refined petroleum products have been dropped from the bill, but the conference report language accompanying these provisions has been retained; and (3) the Advance Notice Provisions for Plant Closings, dealing with mandatory advanced notification of plant closings and mass layoffs are no longer in the bill. Comparable provisions were passed as separate legislation (S. 2527) by the Senate on July 6, 1988. For details relating to S. 2527 see vote Nos. 197-198, 202-203, 208-210, and 212-225. August 3, 1988. **PASSED**, 85-11. ....

289. ETHANOL RESOLUTION/PASSAGE (S. CON. RES. 135)

As amended, to provide that section 1910 of the Trade Bill may not be implemented until after the Secretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, and Energy, acting jointly, submit to Congress a written statement certifying: (1) that the domestic ethyl alcohol production industry is not fully meeting demand for ethyl alcohol in the United States; and (2) that the quality of the ethyl alcohol and mixtures of the ethyl alcohol that would be imported in the customs territory of the United States is necessary to maintain adequate supplies of ethyl alcohol for U.S. consumers. Section 1910 of the Trade Bill extends current grandfather clauses providing several companies in Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) nations duty-free treatment regarding dehydrated ethanol and caps the volume of duty-free imports at 20,000 gallons per facility. In addition, this section directs the U.S. International Trade

Commission and the General Accounting Office to conduct comprehensive studies on the economics of ethanol production in the region and its potential impact on U.S. producers of ethanol. August 3, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 62-34. ....

295. DOD APPROPRIATION/AEGIS SALE TO JAPAN (H.R. 4781)

Johnston motion to table the Bradley et al. amendment to strike the provision postponing sale of the Aegis weapon system to the Japanese, thereby allowing the sale to go forward as scheduled. NOTE: The Bradley amendment was later adopted by voice vote. August 5, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 20-75. ....

313. INTERNATIONAL NATURAL RUBBER AGREEMENT/ RATIFICATION

As ratified, to replace the International Rubber Agreement of 1979. This multilateral commodity agreement is designed to stabilize natural rubber prices without interfering with long-term market trends and to foster expanded natural rubber supplies at reasonable prices. The operative mechanism in the agreement is the sale or purchase of rubber from a rubber buffer stock, not to exceed 550,000 metric tons, created to defend rubber prices within a predetermined but flexible price range. In addition to the provisions relating to price stabilization, the agreement also contains provisions obligating producer nations to undertake to maintain a continuous availability of natural rubber. September 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 97-0. ....

314. TEXTILE BILL/CLOTURE (S. 2662)

Byrd et al. motion to close debate on S. 2662, a bill to restrict the annual growth rate of textile imports to 1 percent, and hold the import of non-rubber footwear at 1987 levels. In addition, the bill will tie the growth rate of a country's textile imports to its purchases of U.S. grain and other farm goods. NOTE: A three-fifths (60) majority vote of the Senate is required to invoke cloture. September 7, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 68-29. ....

315. TEXTILE BILL/CONSTITUTIONALITY (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Gramm point of order that S. 2662 is unconstitutional because it is a revenue-affecting measure originating in the Senate. NOTE: Although a similar measure (H.R. 1154) was previously approved by the House, Senator Gramm claimed that because S. 2662 contained several new provisions, it could not be considered identical to the House approved bill. September 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 71-24. ....

316. TEXTILE BILL/TEXTILE INDUSTRY PROFITABILITY (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Packwood amendment to suspend textile quotas mandated under the bill if the Secretary of Commerce determines that the average return on assets of firms in the United States that manufacture textile products, for the preceding calendar year, exceeds the national average return on assets of all manufacturing industries in the United States for the same period. September 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 62-34. ....

317. TEXTILE BILL/ECONOMIC BURDEN ON THE POOR (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Gramm amendment to suspend the provisions of the bill in the event that the President determines that its application would impose an economic burden on the poor proportionately greater than that imposed on the population of the United States as a whole. September 7, 1988. **TABLED**, 60-34. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

318. TEXTILE BILL/IMPORT LIMITATIONS (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Evans amendment to provide that the limitations on importation of textiles and textile products proscribed in the bill shall not apply to any country that, in calendar year 1987, purchased more textiles and textile products fabricated in the United States than it exported such products to the United States. September 7, 1988. **TABLED, 59-31.** ....

319. TEXTILE BILL/WORKERS' APPAREL (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Gramm amendment to exempt from the bill's provisions workers' coveralls, uniforms, workshoes, and workboots. September 7, 1988. **TABLED, 62-28.** ....

320. TEXTILE BILL/IMPORT LIMITATIONS (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Gramm amendment to exempt certain countries from the quotas under the bill if the President, after consulting with the United States Trade Representative, determines that the tariffs and quotas that such country imposes on United States exports to that country (based on the weighted average of the value of such exports) are lower than tariffs and quotas the United States imposes on the exports of that country to the United States. September 8, 1988. **TABLED, 68-26.** ....

321. TEXTILE BILL/ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR EXEMPTION (S. 2662)

Cohen motion to table the Packwood amendment to add a section to the bill exempting athletic footwear from the quotas under the bill's non-rubber footwear section. September 8, 1988. **TABLED, 66-28.** ....

322. TEXTILE BILL/CARIBBEAN BASIN EXEMPTION (S. 2662)

Hollings motion to table the Graham amendment to exempt from the bill's provisions all countries identified under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. September 8, 1988. **TABLED, 59-34.** ....

323. TEXTILE BILL/FOOTWEAR EXEMPTION (S. 2662)

Cohen motion to table the Chafee substitute amendment to delete provisions in the bill relating to footwear. September 9, 1988. **TABLED, 63-26.** ....

324. TEXTILE BILL/PASSAGE (S. 2662)

To limit annual imports of all textiles, textile products, and non-rubber footwear. The bill establishes annual import quotas on each category of textiles, textile products, and non-rubber footwear from all sources based on the import level for each category in 1987; permits 1-percent growth in each textile and textile product category annually, consistent with long-term growth trends of the domestic market; freezes imports of non-rubber footwear at 1987 import levels; authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish regulations to implement the quotas, including rules to require reasonable spacing of the imports during each year and to reduce the import quotas for 1989 by the amount, if any, of 1988 imports which exceed the one percent growth rate; and requires the administration to give preference in allocating textile, apparel, and footwear quotas to countries which increase their commercial purchases of U.S. agricultural products. In addition, the bill: (1) authorizes the President to negotiate reductions in U.S. textile and apparel tariffs as compensation for affected countries to the extent required under international trade agreements of the United States; (2) requires the President to report annually to Congress on the administration of the Act, and requires the Secretary of Commerce to review the Act's operation after 10 years and report the results to Congress; and (3) requires the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a 1-year pilot program during 1989 to auction publicly to U.S. companies import licenses applicable to categories of textiles and textile products. September 9, 1988. **PASSED, 57-32.** ....

329. TEXTILE BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 1154)

As passed, limits annual imports of all textiles, textile products, and non-rubber footwear. The bill establishes annual import quotas on each category of textiles, textile products, and non-rubber footwear from all sources based on the import level for each category in 1987; permits 1-percent growth in each textile and textile product category annually, consistent with long-term growth trends of the domestic market; freezes imports on the non-rubber footwear at 1987 import levels; authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish regulations to implement the quotas, including rules to require reasonable spacing of imports which exceed the 1-percent growth rate; and requires the administration to give preference in allocating textile, apparel, and footwear quotas to countries which increase their commercial purchases of U.S. agricultural products. In addition, the bill: (1) authorizes the President to negotiate reductions in U.S. textile and apparel tariffs as compensation for affected countries to the extent required under international trade agreements of the United States; (2) requires the President to report annually to Congress on the administration of the Act and requires the Secretary of Commerce to review the Act's operation after 10 years and report the results to Congress; and (3) requires the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a 1-year pilot program during 1989 to auction publicly to U.S. companies import licenses applicable to categories of textiles and textile products. NOTE: Prior to final passage of H.R. 1154, the Senate agreed by unanimous consent to the Hollings substitute amendment which is identical to S. 2662, the previously passed Textile Bill (see vote No. 324). September 15, 1988. **PASSED**, 59-36.

332. U.S.-CANADA FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT/PASSAGE (H.R. 5090)

To approve and implement the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, signed on January 2, 1988, establishing the most comprehensive bilateral trade agreement ever negotiated between two nations and creating the largest open market in the world. More specifically, H.R. 5090 will: eliminate all tariffs within 10 years on bilateral trade between the United States and Canada; establish all rules, for the first time ever between two major trading partners, which will cover 150 service sectors and encourage bilateral trade in such services as architecture, accounting, tourism, insurance, and engineering; secure the present open trade in energy by providing for nondiscriminatory access for the U.S. to Canadian energy supplies and ensure market access for Canadian exports to the United States; reduce screening of U.S. investment in Canada and ensure a more open market-oriented investment environment; clarify "rules of origin" so that goods that are eligible for FTA treatment (i.e., those produced or partially produced in the United States) can be indentified; end customs user fees for goods and most duty drawback programs by 1994; eliminate import and export quotas unless consistent with the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) or explicitly allowed to remain in place by the FTA; prohibit the use of product standards as a trade barrier; provide a dispute settlement procedure through the establishment of a binational commission to resolve disagreements. NOTE: The House previously passed H.R. 5090 on August 9, 1988 by a vote of 366 to 40. September 19, 1988. **PASSED**, 83-9.

343. FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT/OPIC

Sanford motion to table the Metzenbaum second-degree amendment (to the underlying Pell modified amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 119) to prohibit OPIC from insuring, reinsuring or guaranteeing projects overseas if those projects move American jobs abroad. The Pell amendment would: (1) extend the authority of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to issue political risk insurance; (2) guarantee until September 30, 1992, the continuation of a cultural exchange program sponsored by the United States Information Agency

(USIA); and (3) prohibit the exclusion from entry into the United States or the deportation of any individual solely because of his or her expressed beliefs. NOTE: The Pell modified amendment was later adopted by voice vote. The conference report to H.R. 4637 was also later adopted by voice vote. September 30, 1988. **TABLED**, 72-23. ....

350. BERNE CONVENTION/PASSAGE (S. 1301)

As amended, to amend Title 17, United States Code to modify U.S. copyright law in order to comply with and implement the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971. The bill will prohibit member nations from discrimination against copyrighted works of other member nations. The bill also extends copyright protection to foreign copyright holders without the necessity of government formalities, such as providing the U.S. with official notice or certification of copyright registration. However, copyright claimants in the U.S. must still register a work with the Copyright Office before any lawsuit claiming infringement can be initiated. In addition, S. 1301 will neither expand nor contract a copyright holder's "moral rights" (i.e. an author's right to object to any change in a protected work) in order to conform with such provisions of the Berne Convention. October 5, 1988. **PASSED**, 90-0. ....

364. TAX CORRECTIONS ACT/SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ (S. 2238)

Pell amendment to impose sanctions against Iraq because of its use of chemical weapons in violation of international law. The amendment would: (1) prohibit U.S. sale or export of munitions and chemical weapon precursors to Iraq, as well as any goods or technology on the control list of the 1979 Export Administration Act; (2) mandate that the U.S. oppose loans or financial and technical assistance to Iraq by international financial institutions; and (3) require additional sanctions after December 31, 1988 unless the President certifies that Iraq has ceased, and will not continue in the future, the use of chemical weapons. October 11, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-0. ....

377. MONTANA WILDERNESS BILL/LOANS TO WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES

Symms amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the President should instruct the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, and Commerce to consult immediately with allied governments on the impact on Western security of various types of private and public loans to and debt reschedulings for the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Vietnam, Libya, and Nicaragua. The amendment would call for a multilateral voluntary initiative--supervised by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development--to end untied, general-purpose lending to these countries for reasons both of national security and prudent commercial banking. October 18, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 64-2.

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187. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 675)

Baker motion to table Armstrong motion to waive the Budget Act to provide for the consideration of Armstrong et al. amendment to: (1) Provide a monthly basic educational assistance benefit of $300 to service members who complete 2 or more years of honorable service: (2) provide a monthly $100 benefit to Selected Reservists and National Guard members for each month of service: (3) establish a career members contributory education program; (4) permit career service members to utilize their GI educational benefits without interrupting their military career: and (5) repeal the 1989 termination date of the so-called Vietnam-era GI bill. July 13, 1983. **TABLED**, 52-46. (Subsequent to the acceptance of the tabling motion, the amendment was ruled not in order, as being in violation of sections 303 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.) ……………

199. OMNIBUS DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MIA COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL (S. 675)

Byrd et al. amendment to authorize production of a bronze medal for presentation to families of American personnel missing or otherwise unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. July 15, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 88–0. ……………

98th Congress, 2d Session

57. OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT (H.R. 4169)

To make budget savings of $8.24 billion over fiscal years 1984-87, pursuant to reconciliation instructions of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 (S. Con. Res. 91). (Specifically, H.R. 4169 includes fiscal 1984-87 savings in the following areas: COLA DELAY -- $3.14 billion. Changes the federal civilian and military retirement COLA from May to December for military retirees and to January 1985 for civilian retirees. CIVILIAN PAY RAISES -- $4.09 billion. Changes pay raises from October 1983 to January 1, 1984, and making increases 4 percent (instead of 3.5 percent), requiring retroactive payments to civil servants. (Members of Congress are to receive this pay increase.) VETERANS COMPENSATION -- $272 million. Provides a 4.1 percent (instead of 3.5 percent) COLA on April for veterans receiving compensation benefits; expands eligibility for various VA benefits; and terminates advance payment of VA education benefits. NOTE: The two foregoing provisions will result in fiscal 1984 costs of $249 million and $18 million, respectively. To prevent these costs, the Senate by voice vote passed a separate bill, S. 2539, to hold the pay increase and veterans' COLA to 3.5 percent. SBA DISASTER AID -- $740 million. Extends for 3 years, until September 30, 1986, a requirement that farmers seek disaster loans from the Farmers Home Administration before they could seek more favorable loans from the Small Business Administration; and allows farm-related small businesses to participate in the SBA disaster loan program if they were hurt by the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) farm acreage reduction program.) April 5, 1984. **PASSED**, 67-26. ……………

107. AGENT ORANGE (S. 1651/H.R. 1961)

Simpson-Cranston substitute, as amended (to develop regulation for adjudication of claims made by veterans exposed to agent orange, a battlefield defoliant, or radiation while in the Armed Forces) for the bill (to establish compensation standards for veterans exposed to agent orange or radiation). May 22, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 95-0. (Subsequently, the Senate substituted the text of S. 1651, as amended by the substitute, for the text of H.R.

1961, the House companion bill, and then passed by voice vote H.R. 1961, as amended.) ....

122. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower-Nunn perfecting amendment (to provide that the new GI educational assistance program would be in effect only for a 4-year period -- fiscal 1985-88 -- and would set a limit of 12,500 electing the program in any one fiscal year) to Glenn et al. amendment (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 96-1. ....

123. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs- the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 46-51. ....

124. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/BUDGET WAIVER FOR PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Armstrong motion to waive part of the Budget Act to allow consideration of Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs -- the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **MOTION REJECTED**, 44-48. ....

125. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Tower motion to table Armstrong et al. substitute (to provide two new GI educational assistance programs -- the Peacetime Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and the Career Members' Contributory Educational Assistance Program) for modified Glenn et al. amendment, as amended (to add language establishing a new GI educational assistance test program that would offer recruits the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service). June 13, 1984. **TABLED**, 47-45. ....

126. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/PEACETIME GI BILL (S. 2723)

Modified Glenn et al. amendment, as amended, to add language to establish a new GI educational assistance test program. (The amendment includes provisions to: (1) Establish a new enlistment category offering the option of serving 2 years in the Armed Forces at reduced pay and subsequently receiving substantial postsecondary education benefits after termination of service; (2) provide that the reduction in pay for 2 years of service would be $250 per month; (3) provide that individuals in this category would receive no cash payments for subsistence or quarters unless specifically authorized by their service; (4) require that participants' duty be in military occupational specialties selected by their military service: (5) provide post-service education benefits of $500 per month for 36 months; (6) allow such educational benefits to be used for any approved program of postsecondary education, including technical schooling; (7) provide that, if service members elect to reenlist at the end of the 2 years (which would be encouraged), reenlistment would be in the career track for standard full future compensation at the achieved rank; (8) provide that upon reenlistment, the individual would have the option of being compensated with a lump sum, dollar for dollar, for the 2 years of reduced compensation, or of retaining the education benefits as a vested right until service is completed; (9) provide that the program would be in effect only for a 4-year period (fiscal years 1985-88); (10) set a limit of 12,500 participants in the program in any one fiscal year; and (11) provide that the program would be subject to annual appropriations.) June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 72-20. ....

128. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MIA'S AND POW'S IN INDOCHINA (S. 2723)

Exon et al. amendment to add language requiring the President to report to Congress within 180 days on current actions being taken by the federal government to resolve the issue of American soldiers captured or still missing and unaccounted for in Indochina as a result of the Vietnam conflict. June 13, 1984. **AGREED TO**, 93-0. ....

145. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/FORMER SPOUSES OF SERVICE MEMBERS (S. 2723)

Trible motion to table Jepsen substitute amendment (to remove the date of divorce as a factor in determining a former spouse's eligibility for medical benefits and commissary privileges) for Trible et al. amendment (to: (1) Provide that former spouses of military members would be eligible for benefits if: The service member served at least 20 years of creditable service; the former spouse and the service member were married at least 20 years; and there is at least 15 years overlap between the years of marriage and the years of military service; and (2) remove the date of divorce as a factor in determining a former spouse's eligibility for benefits). (NOTE: Under current law, medical benefits and commissary privileges are available to former spouses of military members only when they were married for at least 20 years of the member's active duty service, and only for those divorced after February 1, 1983.) June 19, 1984. **TABLED**, 70-29. (Subsequently, the Senate by voice vote agreed to the Trible et al. amendment.) ....

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37. BUDGET RESOLUTION/RETIREMENT PROGRAM COLA'S (S. CON. RES. 32)

Dole (for Murkowski) amendment to the Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee to provide full COLA's for federal civilian and military retirees and veterans. May 2, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 80-18. ....

54. BUDGET RESOLUTION/VETERANS' PROGRAMS (S. RES. 32)

Domenici motion to table the modified Cranston et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 700 (Veterans' Benefits and Services) in budget authority by $500 million in fiscal 1986 and $2.2 billion over fiscal 1986-88; and in outlays by $600 million in fiscal 1986 and $2.7 billion over fiscal 1986-88. May 9, 1985. **TABLED**, 49-47. ....

Vote
No. Voted

88. DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION/MILITARY RETIREMENT (S. 1160)

Goldwater motion to table the Glenn amendment to restore $1.8 billion for the Defense Military Retirement Fund and to require the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the impact of potential cuts of 10, 20, and 30 percent in military retirement costs for fiscal 1986. May 21, 1985. **TABLED**, 85-9. ....

232. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/VETERANS' HEALTH CARE (H.R. 3038)

Garn motion to table the Murkowski et al. amendment to restore $166 million in fiscal 1986 for veterans' health care. (The Murkowski amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) October 18, 1985. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 36-56. ....

234. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3038)

As amended, to appropriate $54 billion in fiscal 1986 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and 17 independent agencies. One of these agencies, the Veterans Administration, is provided $26 billion. October 18, 1985. **PASSED**, 76-9. ....

282. PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT INCREASE/VETERANS' BENEFITS (H.J. RES. 372)

Packwood motion to table the Riegle modified amendment (to the Packwood substitute amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment) to move the veterans' compensation programs from category I to the category exempt from automatic spending reductions (Social Security, interest on the federal debt) and to remove veterans' medical care from category II and put it into category I, where reductions are limited to cost of living increases. November 5, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-44. ....

314. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 3128)

As amended, to reduce the deficit by $85.7 billion over fiscal 1986-88 through $69.9 billion in spending cuts and $15.8 billion in added revenues. The bill provides for, among other program areas, Veterans' Affairs, by reducing spending for veterans' medical care and compensation to achieve estimated savings of $1.3 billion over 3 years. (House and Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement on H.R. 3128 before the end of the first session of the 99th Congress.) November 14, 1985. **PASSED**, 93-6. ....

99th Congress, 2d Session

52. VIETNAM VETERANS CHARTER/PASSAGE (S. 8)

As passed, to grant a federal charter to the Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc. (VVA). The VVA was founded in 1978 and was incorporated in New York State. Since February 1978, the Internal Revenue Service has granted the organization status as a not-for-profit, tax-exempt wartime veterans organization. This organization is comprised of men and women who served faithfully in the U.S. Armed Forces for more than 180 days during the Vietnam War and members of the Armed Forces who served in the Vietnam combat theater at any previous time. April 9, 1986. **PASSED**, 94-3. ....

100. MILITARY RETIREMENT/COLA'S (S. 2395)

Glenn motion to table the Simon amendment to provide that the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) shall be cumulative and not compounded; that is, the annual COLA would be applied only to the base amount which the retiree received at retirement. May 15, 1986. **TABLED**, 86-7. ....

Vote
No. Voted

102. MILITARY RETIREMENT/COLA'S (S. 2395)

Nunn motion to table the Glenn et al. amendment to provide that after the one-time restoration of the pay base at the 40th anniversary of entry into the military service, military retirees would receive an annual cost-of-living adjustment equal to the percentage change in the average of the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI). (The committee reported COLA formula would be equal to the percentage amount of change in the CPI minus one percentage point.) May 15, 1986. **TABLED**, 64-29. ....

103. MILITARY RETIREMENT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4420)

As passed, to revise the nondisability retirement system for those individuals entering military service after the date of the Act's enactment as follows: (A) for 20 years of service, retired pay will be reduced from the present 50 percent of the high 3-year average of basic pay to 44 percent of this average. Each year of service after 20 years will add 2.5 percent to that high 3 average, up to a total of 75 percent of the average at the 30-year service point; (B) the COLA formula will be changed to provide annual cost-of-living adjustments of a percentage amount of the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) minus one percentage point. At the 40th anniversary of service, when retirees begin to reach old age, the retired pay will be restored to the level it would have been if full CPI cost-of-living adjustments had been paid. The bill will continue to provide COLA adjustments of CPI minus 1 thereafter. May 15, 1986. **PASSED**, 92-1. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

11. EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM/ VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION (H.J. RES. 102)

Proxmire motion to table the Murkowski amendment to transfer $5 million of the funds in H.J. Res. 102 to the Veteran's Administration medical care account and provide the VA with authority to contract and provide psychiatric residential treatment for those homeless veterans with chronic mental illness. January 29, 1987. **TABLING REJECTED**, 2-82. ....

94. BUDGET RESOLUTION/VETERANS' BENEFITS (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Murkowski et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to transfer $1 million from money provided for campaign finance reform to increase spending for Veterans' Administration programs. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 50-48. ....

99. NEW GI BILL CONTINUATION ACT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1085)

To remove the eligibility expiration dates for the New GI Bill educational assistance programs, and to add three new purposes to the declared purposes of the New GI bill: (1) to extend the benefits of a higher education to qualifying men and women who might not otherwise be able to afford such an education; (2) to provide for vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to those service men and women who serve on active duty after June 30, 1985; and (3) to enhance our nation's competitiveness through the development of a more highly educated and productive work force. May 8, 1987. **PASSED**, 89-0. ....

213. NEGOTIATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA/PASSAGE (S. RES. 255)

To express the sense of the Senate with regard to the forthcoming negotiations by General John Vessey to resolve the fate of Americans missing in Southeast Asia and to discuss other humanitarian issues. It indicates that the Senate expresses its full and undivided support for General Vessey in the negotiations for the return of the remains of those missing in action (MIA's) and to discuss the remaining humanitarian issues affecting both the United States and Vietnam. July 28, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 92-0. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

328. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/VA MEDICAL CARE ACCOUNT (H.R. 2783)

Cranston et al. amendment to increase by $45.2 million the funding for the Veterans' Administration medical care account for: AIDS treatment ($20 million); health-care personnel recruitment and retention bonuses and tuition assistance ($21.2 million); and start-up costs for six satellite outpatient clinics ($4 million). The amendment would provide the $45.2 million by increasing appropriations $43 million and earmarking an additional $2.2 million for personnel costs. October 15, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 93-2.

329. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/NASA SPACE STATION (H.R. 2783)

Johnston motion to table the DeConcini amendment to transfer funds available for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) manned space station research and development program to the Veterans' Administration (VA). The VA would use the funds for pay increases for personnel in its Department of Medicine and Surgery. October 15, 1987. **TABLED**, 84-12.

331. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/UDAG (H.R. 2783)

Garn motion to table the Humphrey et al. amendment to transfer $100 million from the Urban Development Action Grant program to the Veterans' Administration's medical care account ($6 million would go to the VA in FY88). October 15, 1987. **TABLED**, 67-31.

332. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 2783)

As amended, to appropriate $57.1 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. The bill includes appropriations for the following: $13.02 billion for Housing and Urban Development; $5.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency; $653.5 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; $9.1 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF); $27.1 billion for the Veterans' Administraion (VA); $490 million for HUD Community Development Block Grants and $225 million for HUD Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG); $400 million for EPA construction grants and $250 million in general revenue financing for the Superfund; and $7.5 billion for the annual contribution for the assisted housing program. October 15, 1987. **PASSED**, 86-12.

336. VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION BILL/TITLE III (S. 1464)

Murkowski et al. amendment to strike Title III from the bill and to delay by 1 year the relocation of Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Counseling Centers (or Vet Centers) at VA facilities. Title III grants the VA the authority to close Vet Centers or to relocate them at VA hospitals or clinics. It also limits conditions under which a Vet Center would be closed or relocated and expands eligibility for counseling services to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. October 16, 1987. **REJECTED**, 33-57.

337. VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2327)

As amended, to defray expenses of travel to VA health care facilities by restoring VA beneficiary travel reimbursements to disabled and low-income veterans. The bill would also: establish an expanded and autonomous Office of the Medical Inspector General, an Assistant Chief Medical Director for Quality Assurance, and a new Assistant Inspector General for Health Care Quality Assurance Review within the VA's Office of Inspector General; repeal the current transition period law under which Vietnam Veterans' Readjustment Counseling Centers (Vet Centers) will be relocated from community-based "storefront" operations to general VA facilities and limit conditions under which a Vet Center could be closed or relocated; and extend eligibility for Vet

Center readjustment counseling to certain active duty military personnel and veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. October 16, 1987. **PASSED**, 89-1.

395. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/MANDATORY DRUG TESTING (S. 9)

DeConcini et al. amendment to delete section 333 of the Veterans' Compensation Bill, thereby allowing random drug testing to go forward under the terms and conditions of section 503 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 (see vote No. 145). Section 333 would exempt the Veterans' Administration from the random drug testing program that a Presidential executive order required and the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1987 mandated. NOTE: The DeConcini et al. amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote December 3, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 29-67.

396. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/AIDS TESTING (S. 9)

Cranston motion to table the Helms amendment to require the Veterans' Administration to offer AIDS testing to patients who are in AIDS high-risk groups and are younger than 40 years old. Patients wishing to take the test would have to submit a written request. The high-risk group classification includes: patients receiving treatment for intravenous drug abuse, patients receiving treatment for a disease associated with AIDS, and patients with a high risk of AIDS infection. NOTE: The Helms amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote. December 3, 1987. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED**, 24-68.

399. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/NONDETECTABLE FIREARMS (S. 9)

Thurmond amendment to provide for the prohibition of hard-to-detect firearms by outlawing the manufacture, distribution, and possession of firearms that are not readily detectable by standard airport security equipment. The amendment would also ban all handguns containing less than 8.5 ounces of detectable metal. December 4, 1987. **TABLED**, 47-42.

400. VETERANS' COMPENSATION BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 2616)

As amended, to increase services and benefits for veterans. More specifically, to: (1) increase by 4.2 percent the compensation paid to veterans and the survivors of veterans who died of service-connected causes; (2) provide for the payment of service-connected disability compensation for those veterans exposed to radiation who suffer from certain cancers (Title II); (3) require the VA to establish an education and training program on AIDS, and require the VA to offer AIDS testing to patients who are in an AIDS high-risk group; (4) increase per diem payments for the States Veterans' Home Program for domiciliary care, nursing home and hospital care; and (4) permit random drug testing for VA employees under the terms and conditions of section 503 of the 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Act (see vote No. 395). December 4, 1987. **PASSED**, 88-0.

100th Congress, 2d Session

109. VETERANS' COMPENSATION/PASSAGE (H.R. 1811)

As amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for payment of disability compensation to veterans, and survivors of such veterans, who participated in atmospheric nuclear tests or the occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and who suffer from diseases that may be attributable to low levels of ionizing radiation. The bill specifically covers the following cancers: thyroid, breast, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, pancreas, liver (except where cirrhosis or hepatitus B is indicated), gall bladder, and bile ducts. The bill also covers leukemia (other than chronic lymphocytic leukemia) and lymphomas (except Hodgkin's disease).

The bill provides that a veteran with one of the 13 covered cancers must have been diagnosed within 40 years after the veteran was last exposed to radiation during service, except for leukemia which must have been diagnosed within 30 years. April 25, 1988. **PASSED**, 48-30.

176. VIETNAM WOMEN VETERANS MEMORIAL/PASSAGE (S. 2042)

To authorize the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc., to construct a statue at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in honor and recognition of the women of the United States who served in the Vietnam conflict. The bill also prohibits the Department of the Interior from authorizing additions to District of Columbia commemorative works unless they are first approved by Congress. June 14, 1988. **PASSED**, 96-1.

238. VA JUDICIAL REVIEW/MURKOWSKI SUBSTITUTE (S. 11)

Cranston motion to table the Murkowski amendment to substitute for S. 11 language permitting judicial review of broadly applicable Veterans' Administration rules and regulations, and to increase the independence and authority of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in individual claims. July 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 61-36.

239. VA JUDICIAL REVIEW/PASSAGE (S. 11)

As amended, amends title 38 of the United States Code to allow court review of Veterans' Administration benefit decisions. The bill contains five titles dealing with adjudication procedures; Veterans' Administration rule-making; judicial review; attorney's fees; and effective dates of implementation. More specifically, the bill will: (1) codify certain internal procedures of the VA relating to adjudication of benefit claims, including burden of proof and reasonable doubt standards; (2) require that VA rule-making processes comply with provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act relating to notice and comment; (3) provide for judicial review of regulation and final decisions of the VA on claims for benefits in the U.S. federal court system; and (4) allow claimants to pay attorneys reasonable fees for representation before the VA after a decision by the Board of Veterans' Appeals and for representation in judicial proceedings. July 11, 1988. **PASSED**, 86-11.

240. VA CABINET BILL/CABINET-LEVEL STATUS (S. 533)

Glenn motion to table the Murkowski amendment to change the effective date of the Act, thereby authorizing the President to ap-point immediately the first Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. All other provisions of the bill would become effective during the 6-month period beginning January 21, 1989. July 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 52-43.

241. VA CABINET BILL/JUDICIAL REVIEW (S. 533)

Cranston motion to table the Simpson amendment to provide for judicial review of final decisions of the VA on claims for benefits. More specifically, the amendment would: (1) codify procedures, burden of proof, and reasonable doubt standards for administrative adjudication at the VA; (2) apply the Administrative Procedures Act to VA rule making; and (3) establish a right of judicial review in federal court for cases involving claims for veterans' benefits and set out the scope of review. July 11, 1988. **TABLED**, 83-11.

242. VA CABINET BILL/PASSAGE (H.R. 3471)

As amended, to elevate the Veterans' Administration to a Cabinet-level Department. July 12, 1988. **PASSED**, 84-11.

247. HUD APPROPRIATIONS/FINAL PASSAGE (H.R. 4800)

As amended, to appropriate for FY 1989 a total of $59.1 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Independent Agencies. Of the $59.1 billion: $12.9 billion is appropriated for HUD; $5.4 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including $1.5 billion for Superfund; $658.7 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; $10.1 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation; and $28 billion for the Veterans' Administration. July 13, 1988. **PASSED, 86-11.**

291. DIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION/MOTION TO WAIVE BUDGET ACT (H.R. 5026)

Cranston motion to waive section 904, subsections 302(f) and 311(a) of the Budget Act with respect to consideration of the Cranston amendment to: (1) provide $201.6 million to the Veterans' Administration for the costs of the FY 1988 compensation cost-of-living adjustment and entitlement caseload increases; (2) make $31.73 million available to the VA medical care account for FY 1988, primarily to provide the funds required for implementation of veterans' health care entitlements enacted on May 20, 1988, in Public Law 100-322; and (3) eliminate a restriction on the use of VA medical care funds. NOTE: The Cranston amendment was later adopted by voice vote. A three-fifths majority (60) vote of the Senate is required to waive the Budget Act. August 4, 1988. **AGREED TO, 89-5.**

301. HUD APPROPRIATION CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 4800)

As reported by the conferees, to appropriate $59.4 billion for HUD and 16 independent agencies, including: (1) 12.8 billion for HUD, with $7.539 billion to be used for assisted housing; (2) $5.2 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), including $1.425 billion for Superfund; (3) $10.7 billion for the NASA, with $4.364 billion to be used for NASA's space flight, control, and data communications program (the bill also contains language allowing for up to $100 million to be transferred from the Department of Defense for space shuttle operations); (4) $633.7 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency; (5) $1.9 billion for the National Science Foundation; and (6) $28.2 billion for the Veterans' Administration, including $10.54 billion for veterans' medical care. August 9, 1988. **AGREED TO, 88-8.**

379. VETERANS' BENEFITS BILL/FLIGHT TRAINING BENEFITS

Murkowski motion to table the Daschle et al. amendment to amend titles 38 and 10, United States Code, to provide flight training benefits to eligible veterans under the new GI bill. NOTE: The Daschle amendment was later adopted by voice vote, and the Senate also agreed to H.R. 4741 by voice vote. October 18, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED, 15-47.**

WELFARE

Vote
No.

Voted

WELFARE

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16. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/DEMOCRATIC "EMERGENCY" PACKAGE (H.R. 1718)

Levin et al. amendment to add a total of $1.67 billion to the bill in three principal areas: (1) $1.28 billion for job creation/stimulus (including $1 billion for community development block grants; $75 million for senior citizens employment through the Older Americans Act; $100 million for summer youth employment; and $100 million for Economic Development Administration); (2) $100 million for emergency food and shelter (including $50 million for food distribution and shelter through private charities; and $50 million for funds to cities for shelter acquisition and preparation); and (3) $290 million for emergency health care (including $120 million for maternal and child health; $70 million for community health centers; and $100 million for aid for public and community hospitals to pay for services provided to the indigent). March 11, 1983. **REJECTED**, 34–53. ……………

22. EMERGENCY JOBS APPROPRIATIONS/TITLE I (H.R. 1718)

Mattingly amendment to delete all of title I except those provisions to provide $100 million for WIC supplemental nutrition programs, $175 million for the Department of Agriculture surplus commodity distribution program; and $50 million for an emergency food and shelter program. March 14, 1983. **REJECTED**, 20–77. ……………

33. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS/MEDICAID COST CONTAINMENT (H.R. 1900)

Kennedy amendment to: Remove the requirement that a State have in place by July 1, 1981, a Medicaid cost-containment program in order to qualify for smaller reductions in annual Medicaid entitlements to any State which demonstrates that it has established a program that will reduce the rate of increase in hospital costs in that State to at least 2 percent below the national rate of increase in hospital costs. March 18, 1983. **REJECTED**, 28-64. ……………

177. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.R. 3223)

Helms amendment to strike the partial-year funding dates in the bill, thereby requiring that the amounts appropriated for the three programs be applied for a full fiscal year, instead of the shorter periods provided by the legislation. June 29, 1983. **REJECTED**, 24-73. ……………

348. FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS/EDUCATION AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.J. RES. 413)

Hatfield amendment to strike $954 million (added by the House in the so-called Wright amendment) for various social programs. November 10, 1983. **AGREED TO**, 53-36. ……………

98th Congress, 2d Session

79. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT (H.R. 4325)

As amended, to (1) provide financial incentives for States to develop effective child support enforcement programs; (2) require States to impose mandatory wage withholding on absent fathers who are more than 30 days behind in child support payments; (3) require States to intercept State tax refunds from absent fathers who are delinquent in child support payments; (4) prevent an absent parent from discharging child support obligations in bankruptcy proceedings; and (5) require States to develop procedures that would expedite judicial proceedings on child support cases in civil courts. April 25, 1984. **PASSED**, 94-0. ……………

Vote
No

Voted

98. DEFICIT-REDUCTION PACKAGE/HEALTH AND CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS (H.R. 2163)

Weicker motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to raise the spending cap for certain discretionary nondefense programs, mainly in the health and child abuse prevention areas, by $326.4 million in fiscal 1985–87) to Baker et al. amendment, as amended (to include: (1) The reconciliation provisions of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1983 (S. 2062) reported by the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Small Business, and Veterans' Affairs; (2) the credit union bill (S. 2522, as reported by the Banking Committee); and (3) the appropriation caps for defense and nondefense discretionary spending). May 17, 1984. **TABLED, 63-32.** ....

160. DEFICIT REDUCTION/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4170)

D'Amato motion to table the conference report to raise $50 billion in new taxes and to cut Medicare and other spending by approximately $13 billion over fiscal years 1985-87. June 27, 1984. **TABLING MOTION REJECTED, 22-76.** ....

210. CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT/CONFERENCE REPORT (H.R. 4325)

To amend part D (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of Title IV of the Social Security Act, to modify the child support enforcement program. (The bill includes provisions to: (1) provide financial incentives for States to develop effective child support enforcement programs; (2) require States to impose mandatory wage withholding on absent fathers who are more than 30 days behind in child support payments; (3) require States to intercept State tax refunds from absent fathers who are delinquent in child support payments, in welfare and non-welfare cases alike; (4) provide 4 months of medicaid coverage to families going off the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program because of improved collections; and (5) require States to develop procedures that would expedite judicial proceedings on child support cases in civil courts.) August 1, 1984. **AGREED TO, 99-0.** ....

229. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/WIC FUNDING (H.R. 5743)

Kennedy et al. amendment to add $29 million to the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC), for a total appropriation of $1.5 billion. August 10, 1934. **AGREED TO, 83-4.** ....

251. LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 6028)

As amended, to make appropriations of $94.8 billion for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, and other related agencies in fiscal year 1985. (The bill includes funding in the following areas: $6.35 billion for the Department of Labor; $70.1 billion for HHS; $17.6 billion for the Department of Education; and $792.7 million for related agencies. (Also included in the bill are provisions to: allow the expenditure of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions in cases of rape and incest (not just when the life of the mother is threatened, as is the case under current law); and prohibit the use of funds to prevent individual voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools.) September 25, 1984. **PASSED, 71-20.** ....

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39. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood et al. perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to restore $2.6 billion in funding for Medicare and Medicaid for fiscal years 1986-88 leaving the total reduction at $1.2 billion. May 3, 1985. AGREED TO, 93-6. ....

40. BUDGET RESOLUTION/LEGAL SERVICES AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS (S. Con. Res. 32)

Gramm et al. perfecting amendment to Dole-Domenici amendment (to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to terminate funding for the Legal Services Corporation and to transfer $300 million, approximately the amount of money saved by termination, to crop insurance and soil and water conservation programs. May 3, 1985. **REJECTED**, 27-71. ....

67. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WIC PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 32)

DeConcini et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to add language expressing the sense of the Senate that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) should immediately release the full 1985 appropriation for the special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC). May 9, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 97-0. ....

74. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 32)

Packwood motion to table Kennedy perfecting amendment (to the Dole-Domenici amendment to the instructions of the Dole motion to recommit the concurrent resolution to the Budget Committee) to increase Function 570 (medical insurance) to restore funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Specifically, it would (1) reject the budget provisions to: raise the Medicare, Part B, premium; delay Medicare eligibility by 1 month; and eliminate the double adjustment for teaching hospitals; and (2) make full restoration of Medicaid funding. May 10, 1985. **TABLED**, 54-44. ....

127. ENERGY POLICY/EMERGENCY FUEL ASSISTANCE (S. 979)

Bradley amendment to authorize the President to provide emergency financial assistance in the form of block grants to low-income Americans and State and local governments on a standby basis for use during oil supply disruptions. June 18, 1985. **REJECTED**, 44-55. ....

131. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/WIC REGULATIONS (H.R. 2577)

Helms amendment to permit States to carry, until fiscal year 1986, up to 5 percent of their unobligated fiscal year 1985 allocation for the Special Supplemental Food Program for women, infants, and children (WIC). (Under current law, unexpended funds are forfeited and reallocated to other States on the basis of need.) June 20, 1985. **REJECTED**, 40-58. ....

178. IMMIGRATION REFORM/FEDERAL BENEFITS (S. 1200)

Kennedy motion to table the Hawkins amendment to require in all States, that as a precondition for receiving benefits, any applicant for or recipient of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, Unemployment Compensation, or Food Stamps declare in writing whether he or she is a U.S. citizen. The amendment would require aliens to provide alien registration documentation sufficient to prove eligibility for the applicable program, and would allow States not presented with such documentation to deny or terminate benefits after receiving Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) verification that the alien's immigration status renders him or her ineligible. (The Hawkins amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) September 13, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 31-59. ....

Vote No. | Voted

224. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS/1985 FARM BILL (H.R. 3037)

Cochran motion to table the Helms amendment to reduce the farm credit loan authorization levels in accordance with the authorizations contained in S. 1714, the farm program reauthorization bill reported by the Agriculture Committee, and to reduce the appropriations for the food stamp program to conform to budget authority levels estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. October 16, 1985. **TABLED**, 68-27 ....

236. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/WIN PROGRAM (H.R. 3424)

Proxmire amendment to terminate the Work Incentive Program (WIN), providing jobs and training services for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). October 21, 1985. **REJECTED**, 20-66. ....

238. LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS/PASSAGE (H.R. 3424)

As amended, to provide $105.1 billion in fiscal 1986 appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agency programs. The bill includes provisions to: (1) Restore Job Corps, proposed for elimination, to its fiscal year 1985 level of $617 million; (2) increase major entitlements by $2.44 billion for Medicaid, $696 million for Social Security Insurance, $689 million for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and $104 million for payments to health care trust funds; (3) increase disease control by $62.7 million to $476.7, including $205.5 million for AIDS research; (4) appropriate $5.46 billion for National Institutes of Health; (5) increase funding for Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADMHA) by $74 million to $995.5 million; (6) maintain at fiscal year 1985 levels the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program, Work Incentive Program, Community Services Block Grant, and aging programs; (7) hold compensatory education for disadvantaged at fiscal year 1985 level; and (8) increase education for the handicapped by $89.7 million and rehabilitation by $125.8 million. The bill is $4.95 billion more than the President's budget request and $678.88 million less than the House Bill. October 22, 1985. **PASSED**, 83-15. ....

294. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ENERGY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Stafford et al. amendment to strike a provision in the bill requiring that, in determining eligibility for food stamps, any federal assistance for paying energy bills should be counted as income. (The Stafford amendment was subsequently adopted.) November 12, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 37-59. ....

295. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/ENERGY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (S. 1730)

Stafford et al. amendment to strike a provision in the bill requiring that, in determining eligibility for food stamps, any federal assistance for paying energy bills should be counted as income. November 12, 1985. **AGREED TO**, 60-37. ....

297. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/RESPIRATORY CARE (S. 1730)

Domenici motion to table the Heinz-Bradley amendment to authorize programs to provide home respiratory care to ventilator-dependent Medicare and Medicaid patients, establish a 3-year demonstration program for home and community based waivers, and establish a 2-year program to help foster children make the transition from foster care to independent living. (The Heinz amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) November 12, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 25-73. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

306. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/FOOD STAMP PENALTIES (S. 1730)

Dole motion to table the Evans et al. amendment to require studies on the quality control system used for the Food Stamp Program and would place a 2-year moratorium on federal penalties against States with excessive error rates. November 13, 1985. **TABLED**, 52-45. ....

313. BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MEDICAID PAYMENTS TO NURSING HOMES (S. 1730)

Packwood motion to table the Metzenbaum-Glenn amendment to strike a provision increasing Medicaid coverage by 1.6 percent for certain nursing homes that change ownership. November 14, 1985. **TABLED**, 71-27. ....

325. FARM BILL/FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Harkin motion to table the Helms perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make a block grant, upon request of a State, to fund a low-income nutrition assistance program designed and operated by the state in lieu of the Federal Food Stamp Program. November 20, 1985. **TABLED**, 68-30. ....

328. FARM BILL/FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Denton modified amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to strike section 1418 of the farm bill prohibiting States from charging sales tax on purchases made with food stamps. November 21, 1985. **REJECTED**, 32-67. ....

329. FARM BILL/FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Zorinsky motion to table the Stafford et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to strike the provision that counts payments made under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) as income for calculating food stamp benefits. (The Stafford et al. amendment was subsequently passed by voice vote.) November 21, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 36-63. ....

330. FARM BILL/FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Pryor motion to table the McClure perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to reduce States' allowable food stamp error rate from 5 to 3 percent. November 21, 1985. **TABLED**, 77-21. ....

331. FARM BILL/FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (S. 1714)

Cochran motion to table the Evans et al. perfecting amendment (to the Dole amendment to the Dole motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions) to suspend collection of sanctions for two years on States for food stamp over-issuance errors, pending a study of the error rate system. (The Evans et al. perfecting amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.) November 21, 1985. **MOTION TO TABLE REJECTED**, 39-54. ....

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79. BUDGET RESOLUTION/HEALTH PROGRAMS (S. CON. RES. 120)

Domenici motion to table Metzenbaum et al. amendment to provide $75 million in additional funds for the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC); $75 million for the Maternal and Child Health Program; $25 million for the Childhood

Immunization Program; and $25 million for community health centers. It would also provide for a $200 million tax increase to offset the increase in spending. April 24, 1986. **TABLED**, 56-40. ....

86. BUDGET RESOLUTION/WIN PROGRAM (S. CON. RES. 120)

Moynihan et al. amendment to restore funding for the Work Incentive Program (WIN), $211 million for each of the fiscal years 1987-89. To offset this spending increase, the Finance Committee would be instructed to raise the required revenues. April 30, 1986. **AGREED TO**, 55-40. ....

319. CONTINUING RESOLUTION/CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS (H.J. RES. 738)

Judgement of the Senate whether the Hawkins et al. amendment was germane. The amendment would reauthorize the major federal child nutrition programs, including the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, the Summer Food Service Program, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Commodity Distribution Program. October 3, 1986. **HELD GERMANE**, 78-17. ....

100th Congress, 1st Session

10. EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER/BUDGET ACT WAIVER (H.J. RES. 102)

Chiles motion to waive the Budget Act for the consideration of H.J. Res. 102, which would transfer $50 million within the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the emergency food and shelter program for the homeless. January 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 67-22. ....

11. EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM/VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION (H.J. RES. 102)

Proxmire motion to table the Murkowski amendment to transfer $5 million of the funds in H.J. Res. 102 to the Veteran's Administration medical care account and provide the VA with authority to contract and provide psychiatric residential treatment for those homeless veterans with chronic mental illness. January 29, 1987. **TABLING REJECTED**, 2-82. ....

12. EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER PROGRAM/PASSAGE (H.J. RES. 102)

As amended, to transfer $50 million from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the emergency food and shelter program for the homeless. January 29, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 78-5. ....

61. JEDI/PASSAGE (S. 514)

As amended, to establish an incentive bonus program for States to move welfare recipients into jobs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and allow States more flexibility in managing summer youth employment funds. April 2, 1987. **PASSED**, 99-0. ....

71. HOMELESS BILL/DEFICIT CONTROL (H.R. 558)

Byrd et al. modified substitute amendment to the Gramm et al. amendment to provide that appropriations made pursuant to this authorization be made in accordance with the provisions of the Budget Act, as amended, which prohibits the consideration of any bill that would cause the deficit to exceed the levels established by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. Furthermore, the appropriations for this bill shall not increase the deficit for fiscal year 1987. April 9, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 100-0. ....

Vote
No.

Voted

73. HOMELESS BILL/CLOTURE (H.R. 558)

Byrd et al. motion to bring to a close debate on the Byrd-Dole amendment, the leadership subsutute package for the House homeless bill. NOTE: A three-fifths vote of the Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. April 9, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 68-29. ....

74. HOMELESS BILL/BYRD-DOLE SUBSTITUTE (H.R. 558)

Byrd-Dole substitute amendment (the Senate's homeless initiative) to provide approximately $440 million to give homeless Americans more food, shelter, health care, job training, and education. It would: (1) authorize $80 million more budget authority in FY 1987 for the Emergency Shelter Grants program, and any amount necessary in FY 1988; (2) authorize $60 million more BA in FY 1987 (and any amount necessary for FY 1988) for the transitional housing program, to ease the move from institutional to independent living; (3) authorize an additional $50 million in section 8 existing housing certificates, targeted to provide rental assistance to homeless families; (4) establish a new Interagency Council on the Homeless to coordinate all federal efforts to alleviate the homelessness crisis; and (5) authorize an additional $30 million to public and non-profit organizations for primary health care to the homeless and an additional $55 million for mental health care. April 9, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 85-12. ....

93. BUDGET RESOLUTION/MEDICARE AND MEDICAID (S. CON. RES. 49)

Chiles motion to table the Chafee et al. amendment (to Chiles amendment) to add funding for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amendment would restore $1 billion to the Medicare program, resulting in total additional Medicare funding of $2 billion for fiscal year 1988, and would add $1 billion to the Medicaid Program, making a total of $1.2 billion available for next year. Medicaid outlays for future years would be $1.1 billion in fiscal year 1989, $1.2 billion in fiscal year 1990, and $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1991. May 6, 1987. **TABLED**, 69-29. ....

132. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS/HOMELESS HOUSING (H.R. 1827)

D'Amato motion to waive the Budget Act for the Cranston et al. amendment to add appropriations for homeless housing programs. More specifically, it would provide: (1) $60 million for the Emergency Shelter Grant Program; (2) $60 million for the Transitional Housing Program; (3) $50 million for a special allotment of 1,900 section 8 certificates to help homeless families with children; (4) $35 million in additional assistance for moderate rehabilitation of single room occupancy buildings; and (5) $20 million to the VA medical care account. NOTE: The motion to waive section 311(a) of the Budget Act requires a three-fifths (60) vote. May 28, 1987. **REJECTED**, 47-46. ....

167. HOMELESS BILL CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 558)

As reported by the conferees, to authorize $443 million in FY 1987 and $616.5 million in FY 1988 for various types of assistance for the homeless. Major provisions include: (1) $240 million for housing assistance in FY 1987 and $280 million in FY 1988; (2) $105 million in FY 1987 for education and job-training grants and $70 million in FY 1988; and (3) $30 million for veterans job-training programs in FY 1987. In addition, the conference report provides food and nutrition services for homeless and low-income groups by reauthorizing the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program for FY 1988 at $110 million. June 27, 1987. **AGREED TO**, 65-8. ....

Vote
No. Voted

227. COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION REFORM/PASSAGE (H.R. 1340)

As amended, to require the Department of Agriculture to improve the administration of the commodity distribution program. The bill will: (1) require the Department to develop specifications to ensure that commodities are of the quality, size, and form that is most useful to the recipient agencies and are consistent with the dietary guidelines published by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services; (2) extend for 2 years approximately 60 School Lunch Program pilot projects, which will allow school districts to receive the value of the commodities in the form of commodity letters of credit (CLOC); and (3) enable State agencies participating in the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) Program to devise methods to reduce food costs, such as allowing competitive bidding. August 5, 1987. **PASSED**, 97-0

100th Congress, 2d Session

188. WELFARE REFORM/MINIMUM WORK REQUIREMENT (S. 1511)

Moynihan motion to table the Dole-Armstrong et al. amendment to establish a work requirement for AFDC-UP: one parent in a two-parent family must participate in either a Grant Diversion or Community Work Experience Program (or an approved work experience program) for at least 16 hours per week. This provision would be phased in two different ways. States that already have AFDC-UP must reach 50 percent participation by October 1993 and 100 percent participation by 1994. States that do not now have AFDC-UP have an additional year to meet those standards. NOTE: The Dole-Armstrong et al. amendment was later adopted by voice vote. June 16, 1988. **TABLING REJECTED**, 41-54

189. WELFARE REFORM/PASSAGE (H.R. 1720)

As amended, to require tighter enforcement of the child support system and rename the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC) the "Child Support Supplement Program." The bill also replaces the current Work Incentive Program (WIN) with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS). June 16, 1988. **PASSED**, 93-3

211. WIN EXTENSION/PASSAGE (H.R. 4731)

To extend for 2 years, the authority for the Work Incentive Program (WIN). NOTE: The Welfare Bill (S. 1511), which passed the Senate on June 16, 1988, will replace WIN with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS). S. 1511 requires all States to have the JOBS program for education, on-the-job training, skills training, work supplementation, community work experience, job search, or other activities. The temporary WIN extension is intended to keep WIN in operation until the implementation of the new JOBS program. June 28, 1988. **PASSED**, 97-0

256. HUNGER PREVENTION ACT/TEFAP COMMODITIES (S. 2560)

Gramm amendment to provide that the $185 million made available to purchase additional commodities for the temporary emergency food assistance program (TEFAP) and emergency feeding centers be reduced by an amount equal to the value of any surplus commodities donated to these agencies by the Com-modity Credit Corporation (CCC). July 26, 1988. **REJECTED**, 14-81

260. COMMERCE-STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS/DEA FUNDING (H.R. 4782)

Gramm amendment to increase the appropriation for the Drug Enforcement Administration by $58.5 million by reducing the appropriation for the Legal Services Corporation by an equal amount. July 27, 1988. **REJECTED**, 28-66

Vote
No.

Voted

276. AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION/WIC PROGRAM (H.R. 4784)

DeConcini et al. amendment to increase funding of the WIC program by $30.825 million by cutting discretionary spending in the bill an additional 0.7 percent for certain programs. July 29, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 87-4.

341. WELFARE REFORM CONFERENCE REPORT/PASSAGE (H.R. 1720)

As reported by the conferees, to create for recipients of Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) an entitlement, under a new "JOBS" program, to education and training with 1 year of child care and Medicaid "transition benefits" if employment is obtained. The bill also liberalizes eligibility standards and benefit levels for welfare by increasing certain monthly income disregards (i.e. amounts not counted in determining income) and by disregarding money received by applicants under the Earned Income Tax Credit program. In addition, all States will be required to extend AFDC to two-parent families. One parent in such households will be required to participate in a work program for 16-40 hours a week (unless parent is under 25 years of age and has not completed high school). The bill also strengthens federal standards for child support enforcement, allows States to require an unmarried minor parent to live with her parents as a condition of receiving welfare, requires States to implement pre-eligibility fraud detection systems, and raises revenue to cover its 5-year federal costs of $3.4 billion without any additional costs to the States. H.R. 1720 also provides federal matching funds for lab tests to establish paternity and sets minimum standards for States in establishing paternity. States must also establish guidelines, binding on judges, for the amount of child support with periodic review of child support awards. In addition, H.R. 1720 requires State regulation of all day care, both insitutional and family-based care, and requires an HHS report to Congress on those regulations. September 29, 1988. **AGREED TO**, 96-1.

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